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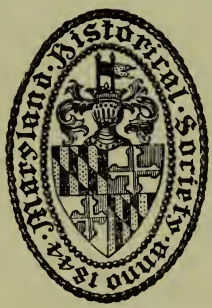

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VOLUME XXIX

BALTIMORE

1934

Vol. XXIX MARCH, 1934 No. 1

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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BALTIMORE

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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXIX. MARCH, 1934. No. 1.

MAXIMILIAN AND ELIZA GODEFROY.

By CAROLINA V. DAVISON.

It is quite certain that the following paper, imperfect as it is, could not have been written without the interest, the encouragement and the assistance of others.

Among the five whom it is a most pleasant obligation to mention by name, and without whose aid little progress could have been made in gathering necessary facts and material, Miss Mary Selina Jackson, of Middletown, Conn., takes first place. The only surviving child of the Mr. Ebenezer Jackson [1] who plays an important part in Godefroy's story, she is the spiritual heir of her father's great-hearted qualities, and the present owner of the Jackson family papers. In response to an appeal from an entire stranger for any Godefroy material in her possession, she, undaunted by the burden of ninety-odd years, searched that store of only partly arranged papers, and loaned without any restriction every relevant letter [2] and paper she could find. Her invaluable aid cannot be overestimated.

It is not possible here to state the nature and extent of the writer's indebtedness to the four others, nor to express in adequate terms her grateful appreciation to them—to Mr. Ferdinand C. Latrobe,[3] to the Rev. Arsène Boyer of St. Mary's Seminary, Balti-

[1] Mr. Ebenezer Jackson was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 31st, 1796. He settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1826, served in Congress, H. of R., from December 1st, 1834 to March 3rd, 1835, then withdrew from political life; died in Middletown, August 17th, 1874. He was twice married, Miss Mary Selina Jackson being the eldest child of the second marriage.

[2] This material will be published in successive numbers of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* in the original French, and in translation, with notes.

[3] A great-grandson of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the architect; quotations

more, Dr. Gilbert Chinard of the Johns Hopkins University, and Mr. Louis H. Dielman of the Peabody Institute,—for their active interest and valuable assistance.

Ruth Finley in her most interesting book, "The Lady of Godey's: Sarah Josepha Hale," opens the first chapter with a list of Sarah Hale's remarkable achievements. They were so far-reaching and so permanent in their influence upon the social and educational advancement of the American woman, one stands amazed that one individual could accomplish so much. Hence, in disputing Mrs. Hale's priority in one field of endeavor, it is neither my intention nor my desire to detract in the slightest degree from her pioneer activities, as Mrs. Finley will, no doubt, be the first to recognize. Mrs. Finley concludes the list of Mrs. Hale's accomplishments with the statement that she was the first woman editor in the country. It is that claim that one cannot let pass unchallenged; for, in the field of editorial achievement, three women in Maryland preceded Mrs. Hale by many years.

The first in point of time was Anne Catharine Green of Annapolis. Her husband, the renowned printer Jonas Green, died in April 1767. For eight years thereafter, until death claimed her in March 1775, Mrs. Green assumed not only the work of his press, by virtue of her appointment to succeed him as printer to the province, but also the management and publication of *The Maryland Gazette*. In both tasks she maintained the same high standards of craftsmanship that had distinguished the work of her husband.

The name and the fame of the second editor, that remarkable woman Mary Katherine Goddard, are known beyond the borders of our state to those interested in the history of American newspapers, American printing and American bibliography. From May 10th, 1775 until January, 1784 Mary Goddard edited the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* with vigor and

in this paper from the latter's unpublished letters were made possible through the interest and generosity of their present owner, Mr. Ferdinand Claiborne Latrobe, 2nd.

distinction. Her place is assured. It is neither she nor Mrs. Green who is the subject of this paper, it is the third member of the trio, the scarcely known editor "Beatrice Ironside." It is her story, and her claim to be recognized as a very early woman editor in the United States, that one desires to present. Outside of the pages of the two periodicals of which she was in the one case the associate, in the other the sole editor, she left, so far as one is aware, no literary remains, unless one may include in that term two translations [4] from the French and several letters which, after being preserved in a Connecticut home for close upon a hundred years, have been most generously loaned for copying to the Maryland Historical Society, and to be printed if it were so desired.

As the primary purpose of this paper is to publish one of those letters and, by way of introduction, to lift the veil of pseudonymity which for more than a century has deprived this Maryland editor of her just due in the annals of American literature and American bibliography, there will be no further reference to Mrs. Hale—whose term of years, length of editorial service, far-reaching influence upon her time, and wider scope and richness of interests, put her achievements indisputably beyond comparison with those of the Maryland editor.

Even more fragmentary than her literary remains are the records of the personal life of Eliza Crawford Anderson Godefroy—for such was the name of the editor [5] of the two periodicals published in Baltimore under the titles, *The Companion and Weekly Miscellany* (November 3, 1804–October 25, 1806), and *The Observer* (November 29, 1806–December 26, 1807).

[4] (a) *Dangerous friendship; or, The letters of Clara D'Albe.* Translated from the French by a Lady of Baltimore. Baltimore, 1807. A copy is in the Maryland Diocesan library. (b) *Military reflections, on four modes of defence, for the United States, with a plan of defence, adapted to their circumstances, and the existing state of things.* . . . By Max[an] . . . . . Tr. by Eliza Anderson. Baltimore, 1807.

[5] Associate-editor of the first, sole editor of the second.

Eliza Crawford had the good fortune to be intimately associated with two men each of whom attained a high measure of distinction in his special field, a distinction which the years have enhanced rather than lessened in the annals of medical history and of architecture.

Her father, John Crawford, was born in Ireland in 1746. After receiving his medical degree from the University of Leyden,[6] he entered the service of the East India Company as a surgeon, and made two voyages to the East in that capacity. His next appointment took him to the West Indies, where he spent the years between 1779 and 1794 except for occasional periods of rest and recuperation spent in England and Holland. Dr. Crawford's work in the West Indies, his wide opportunity for observation and research as surgeon and agent to the Naval hospital in Barbadoes, and later to the large Military hospital in Demarara, British Guiana, enabled him to take his place in the forefront of the medical profession in Baltimore when he settled in this city in 1796. It would be out of place here to dwell upon Dr. Crawford's original contributions to medical science, suffice it to indicate the nature of Eliza Crawford's intellectual inheritance and daily companionship.

It has been learned within the last few months, strangely enough from France,[7] that she was born in London, England, the 21st of June, 1780, and that her mother's maiden name was O'Donnel.[8] The mother is said to have died in 1782 during a voyage from Barbadoes to England in the company of her husband and two infant children. The next glimpse one gets of Eliza who was, presumably, the only member of Dr. Crawford's family to come with him to Baltimore, is the record of

[6] In the "Index of English Speaking Students who have graduated at Leyden University" (1883) is this entry: "Joannes Crawford, *Hibernus*, 22 Sept. 1794." This was possibly a post-graduate degree, as the date does not agree with those given in his biographical sketch.

[7] A copy of Mme Godefroy's death certificate was obtained from the Mayor of Laval, France, through Dr. Gilbert Chinard.

[8] Dr. John Crawford's wife was a sister of Mr. John O'Donnell, an early Baltimore merchant; he was born in Ireland in 1749, died in Baltimore in 1805. He was the progenitor of the Baltimore O'Donnells.

her marriage to a certain Henry Anderson on the 23rd of October, 1799, in the First Presbyterian church of Baltimore. A later entry in that church's register informs us that Eliza Polly Spear, daughter of Henry Anderson and Eliza Crawford, was born October 24th, 1800 and was baptized the 20th of January, 1801. Henry Anderson [9] remains a name only, a name which appears in the Baltimore city directory for 1796 as a merchant, and is found no more after the issue for 1800/1801.

Out of the mist of obscurity that envelops the first decades of Eliza Crawford's life nothing has as yet emerged but those few vital dates. She was a woman of an intense nature and one may hazard the guess that, in the years that immediately followed her husband's death, the young widow and mother was prostrated by her grief and absorbed by her new duties. The next break in the fog reveals her as having turned to intellectual channels as an outlet to her vibrant personality. At the age of twenty-four she is the associate editor of *The Companion,* edited by a certain "Edward Easy." Could he, perchance, have been Eliza's father, Dr. John Crawford? One feels instinctively there is a foundation for that assumption as one reads the Prospectus published in the first number of *The Observer,* November 29, 1806. It is a passage too long to quote within the limits of this paper, but she states in substance that the pressure of "Edwin Easy's" professional pursuits had necessitated his engaging an associate in his literary labors and to that associate, herself, he finally relinquished the whole management of *The Companion.* She concludes by giving an outline of her proposed alterations in the plan and conduct of the periodical which thereafter would be known as *The Observer,* under the editorship of Beatrice Ironside; the change from "Easy" to "Ironside" itself suggesting a significant alteration in editorial policy. How provoking and baffling the literary passion of that period for anonymity and pseudonimity

[9] Eliza Crawford's maternal grandmother was Deborah Anderson of Tipperary, Ireland (O'Donnell family papers); hence it is possible Henry Anderson was a cousin from Ireland.

has proven to those who are now trying to identify the work of early American writers!

It was well known to the contemporaries of Eliza Crawford Anderson that she was Beatrice Ironside, witness the peppery correspondence between indignant citizens and Beatrice that occasionally enliven the pages of the *Federal Gazette* during the life of *The Observer*. As a proof of that assertion let me quote a few scattered phrases from one of those letters. The editor of the *Gazette* in the issue for October 12th, 1807, refers to "Mrs. E. A." as the "fierce Fury who edits *The Observer*," and also as "the phenomenon in Hanover Street," where we know Mrs. Eliza Anderson lived with her father, Dr. John Crawford, and her young daughter, Eliza.

The words of one more contemporary, who is still a figure of national repute, will be no doubt convincing proof that Beatrice Ironside was none other than Mrs. Eliza Anderson. There is in the library of the Maryland Historical Society a manuscript note-book kept by Benjamin Henry Latrobe covering the period from October 28th, 1806, to January 10th, 1816. On the fly-leaf of that book under the date of October 28th, 1806, Latrobe has written, "'Ideas on the encouragement of the Fine Arts in America' written at the instance of some friends in Baltimore for the paper edited by Mrs. Anderson." Apparently Latrobe never completed the proposed series of articles, but two numbers with the above title, signed B, appear in the issues of *The Observer* for November 29th, 1806 (vol. 1, no. 1), and January 10th, 1807 (vol. 1, no. 2).

Before leaving *The Observer* to consider Eliza Anderson's private life, it is interesting to note that she made a brave and to some extent a successful effort to depart from the custom which for so many years characterized the policy of American magazine editors—the custom of using only material copied from foreign sources. Though Beatrice Ironside depended to some extent upon such material, she also invited and secured local contributors, anonymous and pseudonymous authors, alas! most of them, no doubt, ephemeral and occasional writers. But

one can not so characterize at least two of her contributors, Benjamin Henry Latrobe whose articles on the Fine Arts have been mentioned, and Dr. John Crawford who wrote for *The Observer* a long series of papers, signed C. or J. C., entitled "Remarks on Quarantine"; and a second series with the title, "Dr. Crawford's Theory and an Application of it to the Treatment of Disease." Those articles had a distinct influence on medical theory and practice of the period.

There was yet a third notable contributor to *The Observer,* the French political refugee, Maximilian Godefroy. Portions of his "Military considerations[10] on the mode of defence best adapted, for the United States, under its present circumstances" appear in the two numbers of *The Observer* which bear the dates July 18th and August 15th, 1807. The quality and high excellence of the translation are the most eloquent comment one can offer upon Mrs. Anderson's command of the two languages, for she it was who made the translation from the French as one learns from the title-page of the complete work which on October 10th, 1807 came from the press of that notable Baltimore printer and publisher, Joseph Robinson. It may interest the members of the Maryland Historical Society to know a copy of that pamphlet is in the Society's library.

Publication of *The Observer* ceased with the issue for December 26th, 1807. The two main causes of its early extinction are clearly indicated in Beatrice Ironside's caustic editorial in the preceding number. The failure, to quote her words, of the "vast proportion of her subscribers" to discharge their "small and just engagements" was an all-too-universal experience in periodical history. But one can not evade the suspicion that the factor even more potent than financial difficulties was her own biting and intrepid pen. It evoked a host of enemies by whom, to quote again, "War was declared against *The Observer* and every means, however underhand or contemptible,

[10] In a letter to Mr. Ebenezer Jackson, written by Godefroy in 1837, he states, "Military reflections sur les moyen de défense *alors* propres (selon moi) aux Etats unis, et qui furent traduites pour Mme Godefroy (1807)." *Cf.* note no. 4.

were resorted to in the hope of destroying it." "A persecution has not ceased to pursue it with the most rancorous malignity." "Mistress Ironside is resolved to abandon a task as laborious as she finds it thankless and painful."

One turns now from the bitter struggles and final defeat of the editor to the new life opening before the woman, to the burgeoning of a romantic and ardent passion that burned throughout the rest of her life with so steady and pure a flame that no malign buffet of fortune lessened its tenderness nor chilled its enthusiasm. Hers was a self-sacrificing devotion that withstood all tests except those of ease and realized hopes and ambitions for they, alas, were ever withheld.

As it is in the pages of *The Observer* one seeks and finds the evidences of Eliza Anderson's literary work and intellectual power, it is also in those pages one traces the evidence of her acquaintance with Godefroy, and divines the interest his tragic history aroused in her intense nature.

Great as is the temptation to tell here the meagre facts one has learned about Godefroy's career in France, one must, perforce, begin with his arrival in Baltimore. The time is established by two letters recently unearthed in the archives of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. One, dated Philadelphia, November 26th, 1805 and signed D. Volozan, is addressed to Mons. Dubourg then President of St. Mary's College. Volozan, in declining an offer to teach the Fine Arts at St. Mary's, asks if he may send a substitute in the person of Maximilian Godefroy whom he warmly recommends for the position. Volozan states that Godefroy himself will present the letter, and it bears the endorsement by Mons. Dubourg, "brought by M. Godefroy in person."

The second letter, dated Philadelphia, Monday [November] the 25th, 1805, is from Godefroy himself; he writes Mons. Dubourg that he is leaving Philadelphia on Thursday, that he will spend several days in Wilmington, and that he counts upon reaching Baltimore without fail on Sunday, which would establish December the 1st, 1805 as the exact date of his arrival in this city.

Another letter by Godefroy, dated October 1st, 1806, and again from the Seminary archives, is of especial interest as it reveals that during a recent illness Godefroy was attended by Dr. Chatard and Dr. Crawford. May it not have been from that circumstance that Godefroy became a visitor in Dr. Crawford's home, a friend of his brilliant daughter, and a contributor to *The Observer?* Whenever the friendship may have begun, it has been learned from the same French record that supplied the date of her birth, that Eliza Crawford Anderson married Maximilian Godefroy December 29th, 1808. There is a tantalizing blank in the record where one had hoped to find the name of the place; that is still a matter of conjecture. The fact that she was a Presbyterian and he a Catholic seems to suggest a very quiet service; or perchance, she had embraced the Catholic faith, in which faith we know she died, and in deference to her father's Presbyterian convictions she may have left Baltimore to be married elsewhere. Contemporary newspapers of Baltimore and Philadelphia, as well as their marriage records, have failed to reveal any notice that the ceremony was performed in either of those cities.

Godefroy and his wife appear to have made their home with Dr. Crawford at his residence at the corner of Hanover and German Streets until the latter's death on May 9th, 1813. An unpublished letter by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, written to his wife early in January 1812, throws a revealing, if not altogether an engaging, side-light upon the family group in Hanover Street. Through the courtesy of Mr. Gamble Latrobe, who owns the original, it is possible to quote the relevant passages.

To Mrs. Latrobe, City of Washington.

Baltimore,
January 5th, 1812.

My dearest Mary:

. . . I did not go out in the evening but supped and slept at Godefroi's, or rather Dr. Crawford's . . .

This house is miserably out of sorts: but it is so like the houses of men of Genius with whom I have been all my life

more or less acquainted that every thing appears right. Godefroi's room or study is very neat and handsome, furnished with marble statues and the walls hung with expensive pictures well framed. The dining room is very dirty and dark and has a stove in it. Dr. Crawford's library is black with smoke, and covered with dust, cumbered with papers, and choked with books, bookcases and desks. In the midst of all this his giant figure sits on an easy chair. He is a true Milesian Gentleman, and his society and conversation is delightful and instructive, and he rides his hobby very agreeably.

I slept in a little room very neatly furnished with a good fire in Godefroi's military bed, very well. Every place is full of books. I had a hundred or two to choose out of in my room. Their chamber is shelved all round, I believe from the peep I got of it. She says she has four hundred books of her own. Godefroi has as many in his large study.

Eliza is a tall pale girl, not well attended to. She is sickly and much in the country. Her mother appears exceedingly amiable in her own house, but your method and order, which you contrive to connect with so much ease, and you are the only woman I have ever known to possess the talent in perfection, has spoiled me, so that I see a thousand things which I should like to see imitated by her. . . .

Although Godefroy retained his position on the staff of St. Mary's College until 1818 it is quite probable that after Dr. Crawford's death in 1813 there was no settled home, and that Godefroy's wife went with him to Philadelphia and Richmond whenever his professional duties took him away from Baltimore. One fact emerges with unmistakable clearness from all of Godefroy's correspondence that has come to the writer's notice: His was a sombre life of tragic circumstances, frustrated ambitions, disappointed hopes, desperate poverty, and bitter struggle—a life that one dares to assert was shared by his wife with a complete fusion of her spirit with his, and a self-sacrificing devotion, that plays like a lambent flame over all their misfortunes. How else can one interpret words that she wrote to a friend in 1836 after twenty-eight years of married life? "I for my part have no complaint to make of fate; organized as my heart and affections are, to be the wife of such

a man as Maxime, is more than my right of happiness—but oh! to see so much talent wrecked, so much genius thrown into such utter darkness, such high and noble honor doomed to such a lot, that, dear Mr. Jackson, is a mournful, a heart-rending contemplation!"

There was a persistence about Godefroy's misfortunes and his failure to attain the success and the rewards his varied and great talents merited, that begets the question in one's mind: Could a lack of adaptability and an over-sensitive temperament have been contributing causes? Doubtless it was something of the kind that wrecked the friendship between Godefroy and Benjamin Henry Latrobe. The encouragement and assistance Latrobe gave with great generosity to Godefroy while he was engaged in the construction of St. Mary's chapel in 1806/07, is but one instance of his warm interest and friendship. During some years they appear to have held each other in high esteem and affection. In January, 1813 Latrobe, writing to a friend in Philadelphia, speaks of the violent prejudice against the French which was then prevalent and adds, "I have been labouring for six years to get employment for Mr. Godefroi (Count La Mard) of Baltimore." As late as 1816, in a letter to a relative in Baltimore, Latrobe speaks of Godefroy and asks Mr. Hazlehurst to take care of the "ci-devant count." The estrangement between the two men, whatever may have been its origin, appears to have become complete towards the end of 1816 in connection with the construction of the old Baltimore Exchange. There is evidence that in the summer of 1818 the rupture was intensified and embittered on Godefroy's side by his belief that he entered the competition for designs for the Bank of Philadelphia already defeated, because of Latrobe's enmity and intrigues against him. Latrobe's design won the award in that competition. Until the letters and papers of both men have been published one must suspend judgment and with-hold censure. But there is little doubt that the consequences of their wrecked friendship were determining factors in Godefroy's decision to try his fortunes in England where his wife is said to have been highly connected.

On August 27th, 1819, he, his wife, and her daughter Eliza, who had taken the step-father's name, sailed from Baltimore on the ship "Ceres," [11] filled with hope that a bright and happy future awaited them beyond the seas. And what a devasting grief was about to overwhelm them! One learns from contemporary accounts that about the time of their sailing severe storms were sweeping the Atlantic seaboard. During that first week on board there was added to the terror of the storm an even greater horror; for the dread yellow fever had claimed the life of one passenger and Eliza, the beloved daughter, was stricken. On the 4th of September the "Ceres," which for days had been battling against head-winds, was still close enough to shore to anchor within four miles of the coast, which leads one to believe she had not yet passed through the Capes. A boat was sent ashore to plead for shelter for the stricken family, but all doors were closed against the dreaded fever. A physician, who went out to the ship with the returning boat, said there was a faint hope that the girl might live if a shelter could be found for her on land. Madame Godefroy was then rowed ashore. At length her agonized entreaties overcame the fears of a poor woman who consented to take the girl into her wretched hut "situated in the midst of a marsh, enveloped in clouds of mosquitoes, and no fresh cold water to be found for miles." The night was so far spent when Madame Godefroy returned to the "Ceres" that the transfer from ship to shore could not be accomplished until the following morning. For two days in that miserable hut the parents watched the terrible sufferings of their beloved daughter until the last agony was over. A charitable man in the neighborhood offered a burial place in his orchard, the graveyard of his family; to that last resting place she was carried, in a rough, hastily-made coffin, by a few of the crew from the "Ceres," which had stood by during those last harrowing days.[12] One pauses to wonder if the

[11] The "Ceres," Capt. Bray, cleared from Baltimore for Liverpool, August 27th, 1819. *Balto. American* of that date.

[12] *Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Monday, Sept. 27th, 1819.

orchard still stands and if each spring the fading blossoms fall in soft showers upon that lonely, unmarked grave?

The voyage to England was resumed but the fury of the winds and the sea did not abate. Godefroy, writing eighteen years later of that passage, says that they suffered not only an inconsolable sorrow in the loss of a beloved daughter, but the loss of his personal effects, his library, over 2,000 fine engravings, a collection of his original pictures, and the studies of his entire life. Thus ended the voyage undertaken with such high hope.

Passing over without comment the difficult and disappointing years spent in England, one finds them in 1827 going to France. Again success eluded him. The recognition and appointment to high office, or at least the pension due a former Royalist officer, which he had hoped Charles X would bestow, were not forthcoming. Two years, later, worn and despondent from successive disappointments and extreme poverty, Godefroy accepted the minor and ill-paid post of architect to the Department of Mayenne. Then after seven years of irksome, exacting labor and almost complete isolation in the small French town of Laval, there came to Godefroy the astounding tidings that an American friend, ever since his arrival in Europe, had been searching diligently for himself and his wife. The friend was a Mr. Ebenezer Jackson of Middletown, Connecticut.

It is necessary to go back some twenty-odd years and to Baltimore, to trace the beginnings of the friendship between Mr. Jackson and Godefroy. While the latter was on the staff at St. Mary's College the lad, Ebenezer Jackson, came up from Savannah to enter the institution as a student, graduating in 1813 at the age of seventeen. The difference in nationality and in age between teacher and pupil was no barrier to the growth of a true and enduring friendship. Just a year before the Godefroys left America Madame Godefroy writes a letter to Ebenezer Jackson, then a youth of twenty-two. Let me quote part of one sentence, for the few words suggest with rare delicacy the lad's sensitiveness to the man's character and charm

and romantic history, and foreshadow with unerring accuracy the nature and the future of the tie between the two men: "That a friendship contracted in boyhood, for one of paternal years, should have stood the ordeal of pleasure, professional studies, distance and time, is to me the certain guarantee that nature has done her part in forming you for the most elevated sphere of felicity in which fortune can place you."

After the Godefroys left America there followed a prolonged separation of years and, one assumes, of silence; but the deep mutual affection between Jackson and Godefroy survived that disintegrating experience. It was in 1836, seventeen years after the Godefroys sailed for England, that Mr. Jackson arrived in Europe with his wife and children. In England he made diligent though unsuccessful inquiries for Godefroy; he persisted in his search when he reached Paris and it was there, quite by chance, that he learned Godefroy was living in Laval. One can imagine the joy Mr. Jackson's first letter brought to the isolated household. The reflowering of the old friendship, which had its first growth in Baltimore, came in the lives of Maximilian and Eliza Godefroy at a time of illness, deep discouragement and dire need.

Mr. Jackson invited Godefroy to Paris for a prolonged visit and it was during that visit Eliza Godefroy wrote to Mr. Jackson the following letter. What his devoted affection, his delicate yet marvellous generosity, brought to those two heavily-burdened hearts her own words will reveal:

Laval, Sunday 27th Novr. 1836

My dearest, dearest Jackson,

I cannot bring myself to "*Sir*" you—if the familiarity of the expression displease you, lay the blame on my heart and forgive it.

"A présent que puis je te dire du Frère Jackson? C'est audessus de toute expression; car le fils le plus tendre pour le père le plus cheri ne pourrait être plus minutieusement attentif, prévenant; il ne s'attriste que parcequ'il croit que je ne veux pas me croire assez chez moi. Oh! dear Wify, quel homme!

pour la donceur de ses maniéres, sa belle physionome de probité, de Gentleman, de parfait Gentleman; certes, s'il est possible de trouver quelque compensation pour notre séparation, tu vois qu'il n'y a pas de foyer et de famille sur la terre où je puisse être plus choiyé. Mad^me^ Jackson est une Femme parfaitement comme il faut, bien elevée, douce, simple, affable pleine de prévenance pour ton pauvre Article."

To this, which I give you in all its simplicity, with the foolish words of fondness which to the heartless would appear ridiculous in two Silver-headed Turtles, what can I say? even the language of scripture is here at fault. Of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, the abundance of mine, makes both mouth and pen mute. I felt with all the gratitude it deserved, the importance, the immense benefit you rendered Maxime by enabling him to have the wreck of our all brought to France—but there are hundreds, perhaps thousands in the world to whom I would give money if I had it—but to lavish heart affection, tenderness upon them, oh! I wouldn't, because I couldn't. Let me then draw upon that spirit with which the God and Father of us all has endowed you in the richness of his bounty, to tell you all which I have no words, no possible language to express.

If this journey to Paris have no other result to our future destiny, than that of renovating poor Maxime's half-broken spirit in the bosom of Friendship and the delightful intercourse of congenial souls, that alone will be of inestimable advantage to him. It will enable him to resume his mill-horse labours here with freshened vigour, and how many sweet moments and hours shall we pass, he, in telling over and I in listening to all he will have seen and done and felt among HIS PEARLS.

It is singular enough; I was interrupted yesterday just as I was about to mention the Catons, and ask you if you remember a long confabulation that you and I had together one bright moonlight night at the door of our boarding house in Philadelphia, when we talked of Betsey Caton and her *undulating* grace —and here comes Maxime's letter this morning which says she is now Lady Stafford and in Paris! I had taken it for granted she never would be married, though perhaps no woman breathing ever had more offers. Well do I remember her saying to me more than twenty years ago in a tête-à-tête conversation, that until she loved some one as enthusiastically as I did Maxime she never would marry at all. I threatened her with the fate of Angelica, who after having driven mad half the

Heroes of Orlando's camp for her love, became herself enamoured of a rustic youth, and told her that some day I should see her like Ariosto's Heroine engraving the name of some Shepherd boy, with a sylvan pencil on the trees of Brookland Wood. My prediction has not been verified, for the Marquis of Stafford is one of the wealthiest Peers of Great Britain and the Stafford gallery of paintings the most celebrated in the Kingdom. Betsey Caton had more heart and more head than all the rest of the family put together, but nothing so wastes the heart, so deteriorates all elevation of mind, as the system of coquetry she and her sisters were taught to practice almost from their cradles. It has however succeeded perfectly well with them, for the end of life is to obtain the object of our Soul's ambition, and rank and title was theirs. How much of primitive noble feeling may have survived in Lady Stafford I have no possible means of knowing as I have entirely lost sight of her since her voyage to England in 1816. I know that the elevation of her two Sisters made them giddy—for if it requires great firmness and strong natural dignity to bear up against the debasing, the adulterating influence of abject fortunes, it requires no less to preserve the true equilibrium of self-respect in extraordinary prosperity. The airs we so often see persons assume who have obtained uncommon success in life, have their origin in the want of honest, proper pride, and an overflow of vanity which is perfectly compatible with every meanness that degrades poor human nature. Really there is something singular in the destiny of the Caton [13] family. Louisa was the first who reached a station in the proud ranks of English nobility (French nobility is a farce); then, Robert Patterson died at

[13] The three Caton sisters, grand-daughters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to marry into the British aristocracy, were Louisa, Mary Ann and Elizabeth.

a. Louisa (born 1791?) married twice: 1st, Sir Felton Bathurst Hervey, April 24th, 1817; 2nd, The Marquis of Caermarthen, eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, April 24th, 1828. She died in 1874 "at the age of eighty-three."

b. Mary Ann (born 1787?) married twice: 1st, "at the age of nineteen," Robert Patterson of Baltimore (brother of Mme. Bonaparte), May 1st, 1806. He died in 1822; she then married, October 29th, 1825, The Marquis of Wellesley. She died September 17th, 1853.

c. Elizabeth (born 1789?) married Lord Stafford at St. Roch, Paris, May 26th, 1836. She died October 29th, 1862.

The dates of the marriages to the British peers are taken from the Marriage notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, London.

the critical moment, just before the relentless hand of time began to tarnish his wife's beauty. She then married the Marquis of Wellesley, a libertine of shattered fortunes thirty years older than herself who was then thirty-seven. She queened it as Lady Lieutenant of Ireland, but General Menbell, who saw her in England after her marriage, told me she was far from happy, because the Marquis lived in a style greatly beyond his income, and well I know the humiliations incidental to means inadequate to one's station whatever that station may be. She became a great favourite at court and Lady of honour to Queen Adelaide—there again, "chacun à son gout"; if I had decent, independent bread, and there were but one Empress of the universe, I would not be her *maid* of honor as it is called; for what is it but gilded domesticity? Louisa's new made Baronet died, and after having performed the deeply tragic part of a despairing widow, Mary Patterson (Lady Wellesley) told me in Liverpool that she [Louisa] had shut out the world, and passed her days in sighs and tears, surrounded by Sir Felton Hervey's arms, fishing tackle &c., &c.; then she took unto herself a second spouse, the Marquis of Caermarthen, half an imbecile, as General Menbell told me, but a Duke, no less, in petto, since he is the eldest son of the Duke of Leeds. Now comes Betsey, my favourite Betsey, whom from the time she was six years old, I loved and admired as long as I knew her, and that was until she left America. Hymen's torch has been kindled very late for her, since she is now not an hour less than forty-seven years old, and she was not married when I was in Paris five years ago. From my inmost heart I wish her happy, for with me to be once loved is to be allways cherished, unless People violently wrest themselves from my affection. Maxime tells me "Jackson a fait pour Lady Stafford une notice de deux pages de papier à lettres seulement, qui est admirable de précision, de laconisme et de noblesse." What may result from it Heaven only knows; this I know, that it is many a long year and day since I added a ninth beatitude to those of the scripture, *blessed are* they who expect nothing, and they will never be disappointed. I repeat that the benefit Maxime's moral health will derive from this sojourn in the bosom of Friendship, will be delightful to me should no other good consequence arise from your generous exertions—for that alone, I would joyfully have consented to have been bled within a hair's breadth of my life and for it my heart and soul overflow with gratitude to Heaven and you.

"J'irai voir Lord Lyndhurst, et il pourrait venir me voir" is capital. I love Quéquét with the truest, the warmest affection heightened as that affection is by gratitude for his steady, zealous, unalterable Friendship for Maxime. But in spite of his great talents and his strong sense I have allways recognized in him an overweening portion of what my darling Lafontaine calls the national disease.

"On y fait l'homme d'importance;
. . . . . .
C'est proprement le mal français:
La sotte vanité nous est particulière"

and, between you and I, [sic] whilst I do full and ample justice to the zeal with which he exerted himself to promote Maxime's welfare, this intense vanity was undoubtedly an obstacle to the success of his efforts. Let me ask if you do not think with me, that if the Duke de Doudeauville had seen my Husband, that noble expression of suffering dignity, those manners and address denoting the perfect Gentleman, would not have tripled the interest which Quéquét's eloquent pen had excited—but no, he forced him [Maxime] to stay in the background, determined that all should be due to his own individual influence, and though God knows how little I expect from any measures, however judicious that may be taken now, I am persuaded if the vain, the noble-hearted Pylades [Quéquét] meddles with them, all will be frustrated. I have now lived nine years in France and therefore it is not with the presumption of Mrs. Trollope's *Domestic manners of the Americans,* of which she knew as much beyond the town of Cincinnati as I do of the moon; nor Lady Morgan's [14] sweeping title of France, after having passed some months in Paris, that I undertake to pronounce an opinion on the character of the people. I am the wife of a Frenchman—the land is my home, and I have lived in the bosom of their Families. It is therefore *avec connaissance de cause* that I pronounce vanity to be the strongest feature of this nation—vanity in all its removes and gradations is the *principe motrice* which descends from the upper to the very lowest regions of French Society. I have one Servant; and I do assure you if two of the fatal Sisters took it into their heads to visit the upper world, she might take her stand beside them and no one would guess that she was not the third of the frightful trio.

[14] Lady Sydney Owenson Morgan, *France in 1829-30.*

She is the personification, the incarnation, the beau idéal of withered, wrinkled ugliness, and to-boot has all the brutish ignorance of the lower classes in the provinces. I do assure you she thinks herself a grace, a wit and a beauty, and is as touchy about all that regards her looks, her talents and accomplishments as the proudest belle that parades the Tuilleries. Maxime will tell you that she is not an exception, but a type. The modest and unassuming are the rare exceptions in all classes. Oh! if the French blood of his mother which flows in Caro mia's veins, had not been chastened and commingled with the Hungarian blood of his Father, trust me he would not have been the man he is.

And here comes humbly suing the gracious acceptance of Miss Mary Charlotte,[15] an edition of the adorable Lafontaine's enchanting fables, with notes and explanations that will facilitate their comprehension to a youthful student in French Poetry; ask the dear Girl to treasure them as a memento of what her Father has been to one whom the world has used unkindly; and of the mutual friendship which did equal honor to two noble hearts. If you should for a single second have suspected me of the horrid bad taste to say no worse which it would have been in me to have purchased this little offering, ask Maxime and he will tell you it is the only amelioration of fortune I have hitherto derived from Louis Phillipe's accession to the Throne. Do you recollect le "Songe de l'habitant de Mogol?" it was allways to me one of the most delicious of those delicious fables. I have put a mark in the page where you will find it. Does it not breathe your own taste and predilections; with all the sweet charms of tender domestics added to the *otium cum dignitate* of your philosophic retirement?

What an unconscionable letter! pardonnez mon indiscrétion cher et mille fois cher ami, *dearest* Mr. Jackson. Will you deliver the two enclosed [letters] to their addresses, and believe me, till time shall be no more for me,

Your grateful and devoted

E. and M. Godefroy.

Is not Mrs. Tucker the daughter of the deceased Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Junior, and consequently Lady Stafford's cousin-german?

[15] A half-sister of Miss Mary Selina Jackson, the latter now owns the volume of Lafontaine's Fables.

Mr. Jackson returned to America sometime during 1837. Two years later there reached him the following communication which tells its own sad tidings:

(Translation)

Mons. Maximilian Godefroy, Ex-colonel of engineers in the service of the U. S.; member of St. Mary's University, Baltimore, of the Philadelphia Academy, of the American Academy of Fine Arts, architect of the Department of Mayenne: has the honor to inform you of the grievous loss he has just suffered in the person of Mme. Elisabeth Godefroy, (née Crawford) his wife; deceased to-day at two-o'clock in the afternoon. Funeral services and High Mass will be celebrated in the church of St. Vénèrand, her parish, the morning of the 4th at ten o'clock.

Laval, the 2^{d} of October, 1839.

De Profundis.

De Profundis in truth! When one considers the brief and shadowy story of these "long, long dead," one's imagination is deeply stirred by the tragic circumstances of their lot in life, the pity of their lot in death. For the malign fate that seemed to pursue them with unrelenting feet to the end of their lives, followed them beyond the grave and denied them the mournful satisfaction that the human heart craves of lying in death beside those one has loved and belonged to in life. Dr. John Crawford lies here in Westminster churchyard not far from Poe's tomb; his grand-daughter sleeps in an unknown grave separated from her mother by the vast waters of an ocean. That mother is buried at Laval, France. Of Godefroy's resting-place we have as yet no trace. He is said to have left Laval in 1842; [16] thence he passes beyond our present knowledge,—his end, like his origin, a mystery that is at once a stimulus to one's curiosity and a challenge to further research.

[16] A letter from the Mayor of Laval, France, to Dr. Gilbert Chinard, dated April 12th, 1933, states that Godefroy appears to have left Laval in 1842, the year in which Renous assumed the duties of architect to the Department of Mayenne.

WINCHESTER AND BALTIMORE: A FORGOTTEN PAGE OF HISTORY.

By William M. Ives and B. Latrobe Weston.

A short one hundred miles from Baltimore, in the lower part of the Shenandoah Valley, lies the town of Winchester, having today a population of about eleven thousand. We say a short one hundred miles; because with improved roadways, over which automobiles run at uninterrupted speed, the journey to Winchester by way of the recently opened Liberty Road to Frederick, and thence by Harpers Ferry to Winchester, is a matter of less than four hours. Hence in physical situation Winchester is today linked more or less closely with Baltimore; and to hundreds, if not thousands of the automobile fraternity, the journey has become a commonplace, and the town is familiarly known.

Nevertheless we venture the remark that there is probably not one among those who whirl frequently over the smooth highways from Baltimore to Winchester, who is aware that a historic link of extreme interest connects the two cities. A standing memorial of this historic link is to be found in the Shenandoah Valley National Bank, an imposing stone structure at Loudon and Picadilly Streets in the heart of the business section. And thereby hangs a tale in which charity and business are happily blended and which gives great pleasure in the telling.

The time was in the final stage of the Civil War in the fall and winter of 1864-65; when the siege of Petersburg was in progress and when that doughty cavalry leader Philip Sheridan, was in command of the Shenandoah Valley District, which had played such an important part in military operations. In fact, the *dramatis personae* of the story are General Sheridan, Mrs. J. Harman Brown of Baltimore, and a certain gentleman of Winchester whose name seems unfortunately not to be given, but who was evidently a trusted citizen and one prominent in financial circles. With this introduction we give the story which

has come to light by the preservation of an article published in the *Winchester News* of October 19, 1866. The article is in full as follows:

(Copy from *Winchester News*, October 19th, 1866.)

The City of Baltimore and Winchester.—It is due to the noble-hearted, whole-souled citizens of Baltimore that the press of the Valley should make known to its readers their numerous acts of kindness and charity during the war and since to the people of the Valley; and also to call the attention of the merchants and others trading North to the debt of gratitude as a community we owe to our generous benefactors, and which should be paid with all the means in our power. One of these means is to give a preference to Baltimore over Northern cities in all business transactions.

All who remained in Winchester during the war will remember how often they heard of boxes and packages containing food, clothing, &c., being sent by friends in Baltimore to friends in Winchester. The recipients can never forget it.

During the fall of 1864 and winter of 1865, nothing could be obtained from Baltimore except by special permission of Gen. Sheridan, then in command, and in the winter of 1865, that estimable lady, Mrs. J. Harman Brown, of Baltimore, prompted by her sympathy for the destitute citizens of this county, conceived the idea of obtaining permission to visit her daughter, Mrs. John N. Bell, of Winchester, and, availing herself of the opportunity thus afforded, of making a personal appeal to Gen. Sheridan to permit her to send food and clothing to feed the hungry and clothe the naked citizens of this county. She succeeded in obtaining a permit to visit her daughter, and, on her arrival in Winchester, she sought and obtained an interview with Gen. Sheridan who declined granting permission to send clothing, but granted permission to send food to be distributed under the direction of a committee appointed by himself, consisting of his Chief Commissary, Colonel Kellogg and two citizens of our town. With that permission Mrs. Brown returned to Baltimore, and, by her personal efforts, in a few days, raised sufficient funds contributed by the citizens of Baltimore, to enable her to send several car loads of flour, corn meal, rice, bacon, lard, sugar, coffee, tea, &c., which were distributed principally at Newtown under the direction of the committee assisted by citizens of that place, to the destitute of this and a portion of Shenandoah County. Every mother recipient, if she has it in her power to do so, should, as an evidence of gratitude, name an infant daughter Margaret Brown, and she should ever be remembered in their prayers.

Numbers of citizens of the town and county will ever remember that it was by the Union Relief Association of Baltimore through a committee of citizens of our town, that, immediately after the war, they were furnished gratuitously with flour, bacon, clothing, scythes, hoes, rakes, forks, spades, shovels, cooking utensils, tin ware, &c.

Then came the Agricultural Aid Society of Baltimore, furnishing through resident agents of this and the adjoining counties, horses, mules, agricultural implements, saw mills, seed wheat, &c.

Next was the Fair held in Baltimore for the benefit of the Lutheran Church and Stonewall Cemetery, by which was realized upwards of $3,000; and in a short time thereafter the great Southern Relief Fair was held in Baltimore, by which near $200,000 was realized of which this section of the State received its fair share through a committee of Ladies of Baltimore, of which Mrs. J. Harman Brown was chairman.

By the results of the War Winchester was deprived of all banking facilities, and for want of ability it was perfectly impracticable on the part of our town citizens to establish a bank. Knowing our impoverished condition, citizens of Baltimore voluntarily wrote to a gentleman of our town urging him to visit Baltimore and they would aid in raising a sufficient amount of stock to establish a bank in Winchester. He went and the result was that in three days effort $106,000 of the capital stock of the Shenandoah Valley National Bank of Winchester was subscribed by citizens of Baltimore, among them, as will be seen by the following list of Baltimore stockholders, are many of the most respectable and responsible business men of that city engaged in the various branches of trade, who, by their acts, have a just claim upon the patronage of our merchants and others visiting Baltimore which should not be overlooked.

Every merchant in the Valley should keep a copy of this number of our paper and take it with him when he goes to Baltimore. We will publish a list of the stockholders in the Bank that merchants and others may see, when they get accomodations, who furnished the capital.

Samuel Appold; George J. Appold; Thomas Armstrong; John S. Barry; George Bartlett; Chauncey Brooks; George S. Brown; Isabella Brown; Robert Brooks & Bros.; John Block; John W. Bruff & Co.; Ross Campbell; Thomas J. Carson; Carlin & Fulton; Carroll, Adams & Neer; Canfield Brothers & Co.; L. B. Calwell; Trueman Cross; George R. Coffroth; Joseph Cushing, Jr.; Joseph Cushing; Benjamin Deford; Sam'l Elder & Co.; Otho W. Eichelberger; Thomas J. Flack & Sons; Aaron Fenton; D. J. Foley &

Brothers; Robert Garrett & Sons; George R. Gaither; James S. Gary & Sons; James Getty; J. P. Hartman & Sons; John D. Hammond; Hecht & Putzel; Johns Hopkins; Howard Cole & Co.; Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson; Hodges & Bros.; John A. Horner; Hurst & Co.; Thomas C. Jenkins; Johnston Brothers & Co.; Solomon King; John Leary; Joseph H. Meredith; Daniel Miller; George H. Miller; McKim & Co.; Brothers McKim; B. F. Newcomer; J. J. Nicholson & Sons; Norris & Baldwin; Leonard Passano; M. A. Pfeiffer; John R. Ricards, Jr.; J. W. Pitts; G. H. Reese & Brothers; Alexander Robinson; Julius Rosenberg; George Small; Daniel Sprigg; Hervey Shriver; William Shirley; Henry S. Shryock; William H. Shryock; Thomas & Co.; J. H. Thomas; John J. Thomsen; John Trumbull, Jr.; Jesse Tyson; Isaac Tyson & Sons; Wheelwright, Mudge & Co.; Wethered Brothers & Nephew; Thomas Wilson; Wilson, Bunns & Co.; Samuel White; Woodward, Baldwin & Co.

For this most interesting excerpt, now more than sixty-seven years old, we are indebted to Mr. Stewart Bell, a prominent citizen of Winchester. Mr. Bell is the grandson of Mrs. J. Harman Brown and lives in the home built by his paternal grandfather more than a hundred years ago, and which he now operates under the name of the Belle Marguerite Fruit Farm. He was born in this home on the day preceding the Battle of Winchester. During the combat the mansion was shelled by the Federal forces, and the mother and infant were carried into the cellar for safety.

It is to be regretted that the name of the citizen of Winchester who was the intermediary in the organization of the Bank has not been preserved in the narrative. No doubt, however, there are in Baltimore today many successors and descendants of the original stockholders, and it is more than likely that by the recollection of some of these the omission may be supplied.

EARLY MARYLAND NEWSPAPERS.

A List of Titles

Compiled by

George C. Keidel, Ph. D.

Entries prefixed with an * are in Maryland Historical Society's Collection.

(Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 344.)

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* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
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Baltimore Counterfeit Detector.
* [Baltimore] Daily Argus.
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[Frederick] Times.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.
[Hagerstown] Odd Fellow.
Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.

[Havre-de-Grace] Susquehannah Advocate and Havre-de-Grace Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Middletown] Catoctin Enterprise and Middletown Valley Gazette.
[Princess Anne] Marylander and Herald.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
Westminster Carroltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Westminster] Democratic Advocate.
* [Williamsport] Republican Banner.

1842

[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
* Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Daily Argus.
Baltimore Daily Whig.
[Baltimore] Demokratische Whig.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Hibernian Advocate.
* Baltimore Commercial Journal; and Lyford's Price-Current.
[Baltimore] Hirtenstimme.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Maryland Temperance Herald.
Baltimore Messenger.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Monthly Visitor. (?)
* [Baltimore] Niles's National Register.
[Baltimore] Ocean.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
Baltimore Phoenix and Budget. (?)
* [Baltimore] Republican and Daily Argus.

Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser.
* Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Weekly Sun.
Baltimore Whig.
[Bel Air] Harford Madisonian.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
Boonsboro Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
[Centreville] Times and Advertiser.
[Centreville] Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
[Chester-Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Alleganian. (?)
Cumberland Advocate. (?)
Cumberland Civilian.
[Denton] Journal.
[Denton] Pearl.
* Easton Gazette.
* [Easton] Eastern Shore Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat and Farmers' Journal.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.
* [Hagerstown] News.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Havre de Grace] Madisonian or People's Free Press.
[Middletown] Catoctin Enterprise and
Middletown Valley Gazette.

[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Princess Anne] Marylander and Herald.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
Westminster Carroltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Westminster] Democratic Advocate.

1843

[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Bull & Tuttle's Monthly Clipper and General Advertiser.
* Baltimore Clipper.
Baltimore Daily Whig.
[Baltimore] Demokratische Whig.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Hirtenstimme.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
Baltimore Messenger.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
* [Baltimore] Niles's National Register.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
* Baltimore Republican Daily Argus.
* Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Weekly Sun.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel Air and Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Bel Air and Havre de Grace Messenger.
[Boonsboro] Man About Town.

Boonsboro Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
[Centreville] Times and Advertiser.
[Centreville] Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Advocate. (?)
Cumberland Alleganian. (?)
Cumberland Civilian.
[Denton] Journal.
[Denton] Pearl.
* Easton Gazette.
* [Easton] Eastern Shore Star
(changed to * Easton Star after May 23).
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat and Farmers' Journal.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.
[Hagerstown] News.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Havre de Grace] Madisonian or People's Free Press.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Middletown] Catoctin Enterprise and
Middletown Valley Gazette. (?)
[Princess Anne] Marylander and Herald.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
* Westminster Carroltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat & Carroll Co. Republican.
[Westminster] Democratic Advocate.

1844

[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] American Republican & Baltimore Daily Clipper.
[Baltimore] American Whig.
* [Baltimore] Bull & Tuttle's Monthly Clipper and General Advertiser.
Baltimore Clipper and General Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Commercial Journal.
[Baltimore] Culturist.
[Baltimore] Democratic Sentinel.
[Baltimore] Demokratische Whig.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Hirtenstimme.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
* [Baltimore] Niles's National Register.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
* [Baltimore] Republican and Daily Argus.
* Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
[Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Weekly Sun.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel Air and Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Bel Air and Havre de Grace Messenger.
Boonsboro Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
[Centreville] Times and Advertiser.
[Centreville] Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.

[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Advocate. (?)
Cumberland Alleganian. (?)
Cumberland Civilian.
[Denton] Journal.
[Denton] Pearl.
* Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat and Farmers' Journal.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Emmitsburg Star.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner.
[Frederick] Reformer and People's Advocate.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.
[Hagerstown] News.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Marylander and Herald.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
* Westminster Carroltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat & Carroll Co. Republican.
[Westminster] Democratic Advocate.

1845

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.

* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] American Republican and
Baltimore Daily Clipper.
Baltimore Constitution.
[Baltimore] Commercial Journal.
[Baltimore] Democratic Sentinel.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Hirtenstimme.
[Baltimore] Light Ship.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
Baltimore Mechanic and Literary Gazette.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
* [Baltimore] Niles's National Register.
[Baltimore] Odd-Fellows' Mirror.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
[Baltimore] Ray.
* [Baltimore] Republican and Daily Argus.
* Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Washington Constitution.
* Baltimore Weekly Sun.
[Baltimore] Western Continent. (?)
[Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia] Light-Ship.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel Air and Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and
Bel Air and Havre de Grace Messenger.
Boonsboro Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
[Centreville] Times and Advertiser.
[Centreville] Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.

[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Advocate.
Cumberland Alleganian.
* Cumberland Civilian.
[Denton] Journal.
[Denton] Pearl.
* Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
* [Elkton] Cecil Democrat and Farmers' Journal.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Emmitsburg Star.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Political Examiner.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.
[Hagerstown] News.
Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
* [Westminster] Carroltonian.
* [Westminster] Democrat & Carroll Co. Republican.

(*To be Continued.*)

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BOOK REVIEW.

Proceedings of the Maryland Court of Appeals, 1695-1727. Published by the American Historical Association, and edited by Chief Judge Carroll T. Bond with the collaboration of Professor Richard B. Morris. Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass.

Charles McHenry Howard.

The publication of this volume of old Maryland appellate court proceedings was undertaken by the American Historical Association, as the first of a series of proposed volumes, designed to make available unpublished sources for American legal history, the expense of publication being provided for out of a memorial fund established by Mrs. Frank T. Griswold, of Radnor, Pennsylvania. Early judicial records in other States are intended to be similarly published in succeeding volumes.

The present book is of the same character as some of the volumes of *Maryland Archives* already published by the Maryland Historical Society, which has published to date four volumes of the proceedings of the old Provincial Court, the court of general jurisdiction in the Province of Maryland, covering the period from 1637 to 1666. We have now in similar printed form the proceedings of the highest appellate court of the Province, for a period of thirty-two years, commencing with its establishment under a law passed in 1694; such appeals as were taken prior to that from judgments of the Provincial Court having been taken to the Governor and Council, as the Upper House of the Legislature, exercising a jurisdiction analogous to that of the House of Lords in England.

These earliest records of our Court of Appeals are in no sense reports of cases similar to those to be found in every lawyer's library. They are the successive steps in each appeal and its determination, and consist for the most part of the transcripts of the proceedings in the Provincial Court and Court of Chancery whose judgments and decisions were brought up on error or appeal, for review. The resemblance is rather to the printed records of cases now prepared for use in our Court of Appeals, than to the Maryland Reports.

Nor was it the practice in those days for the judges of the

appellate court to render opinions, giving the reasons for their decisions, and no such opinions are therefore to be found in these records. In his History of the Court of Appeals, it will be remembered, Judge Bond quotes (p. 139) the reason given, as late as 1806, by Judge Nicholson, to show that opinions by appellate judges were improper;—in substance, because if they undertook to support their decisions, which became the law of the land, by giving their reasons therefor, they might give currency and effect to erroneous general principles. This is a reason which, by the way, would appeal to some legal scholars of the most modern type.

It is surprising to find that during this period of thirty-two years the Court of Appeals had before it, in all, but eighty-six cases, a number less than the average number of cases now disposed of in the Court of Appeals in each of the three terms which it holds in every year. These eighty-six cases, however, present a very representative collection of the kinds of litigation with which the courts were then engaged; and the thoroughness with which the written pleadings, etc., are reproduced in the records of the cases as transmitted from the court below, furnishes a very complete picture of the then state of judicial procedure and legal knowledge in Maryland.

Although there are a number of land litigation cases, involving disputes as to title and as to boundaries, such cases do not form so large a proportion of the whole as one would have expected, from what is often said as to the supposed insecurity of titles and defects in surveys, in early days. Many more are actions to recover debts, many are suits for breach of contract, prosecutions for crimes, chancery suits, etc. Among the land cases is one of an appeal from a "common recovery." Since a common recovery was what might be described as a fictitious or collusive suit, permitted to be used as a form of conveyance which would bar an entail, an appeal in such a case would hardly be expected. Perhaps the purpose of the appeal was to make more certain the operation of the "recovery," or cure some defect in the way in which it had been conducted in the Provincial Court below; for when the appeal was called for trial or further prosecution, the appellants "came not" (p. 286), that is failed to appear, so that the appeal was dismissed by the Court.

In a suit to recover the price of goods sold which had been tried before a jury in Anne Arundel County, in 1685, one of the reasons urged for reversing the judgment, was that there

had been error on the part of the trial court, " in that the Jury was suffered to have a fire in the room " (in November) " all the time that they were considering the matter whereupon to ground their verdict; which they ought not to have " (p. 68). But the objection, which is an illustration of the old idea that juries should be kept without fire, food, drink or candle, until they agreed upon a verdict, was not sustained.

Judges at the present day sometimes have to listen to arguments which they do not find enlightening and objections which they consider captious. But perhaps the method of cutting short remarks by an attorney which is attributed to Col. Thos. Smithson when Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, in two affidavits (p. 462) is hardly suited for these days;—" that as the said Seward's Attorney was pleading to the Court and Jury, he Several Times threatened the Said Attorney to Sylence him, and at Last Said he would Strike the Said Attorney if he did not hold his Talking." Apparently a " striking " in the literal sense, and not a striking from the roll, was intended.

By an act passed in 1725 attorneys were required to make oath in each case that they had not charged their client more than certain maximum amounts fixed by the act. This seems to have brought about the temporary retirement from court practice of some of the leading attorneys; Daniel Dulany (the elder) and Edmond Jennings giving as the reason for not having appeared at the call of a case, that they had been rendered incapable of practising without taking an oath prescribed by the act, " which oath " (said Dulany) " he believed would have involved him in the Guilt of Perjury " (p. 511). The act was speedily repealed at a special session.

Technical terms are as much or more used as at the present day, in these old records; and the transcription of some of them suggests difficult questions of interpretation or of textual corruption. On page 287 and again on 303 and 305, the Court continues a case " with liberty to except to the *Geist* of the Writ " (of Error). The word is spelled " *Geit* " at the last place referred to. It has been suggested that this has some connection with the German word " *Geist*," or spirit. The English equivalent of that, however, is " ghost." It is more probable that what we have here is a form or a misspelling of the word " gist " (with a soft *gi,* like other words derived from the French), and the alternative spelling without the " s " tends to confirm that, since " git " was once an alternative pro-

nunciation of "gist," which I have heard used by older people and which is mentioned in dictionaries.

"Gist" is a word which seems to have been adopted into modern English from its use in "Law French," the Anglo-Norman dialect which was once the spoken language used in the courts, and in which many of the old reports and law books were written and which persisted in written use for some purposes until well on in the seventeenth century. The "gist" of a writ or action was the essential point or ground on which the action "lay" or rested (Compare French *gisant,* lying; *ci-git,* "here lies," in tombstone inscriptions). Many other words have passed from legal phraseology into common speech; while some, though constantly used by lawyers, such as "tort" for "wrong," have never been so assimilated.

When Anglo-Norman French (what Chaucer refers to as French "after the School of Stratford atte Bowe," as distinct from "French of Paris") had ceased to be a spoken language in England, reporters of court cases not infrequently found much difficulty in expressing common objects and acts in it; as in the sometimes quoted passage from an account of a case tried before Chief Justice Richardson at Salisbury, England, in 1631, only three years before the founding of Maryland. The reporter there represents a defendant who had just been sentenced by the Judge as expressing his dissatisfaction with the judgment of the Court in the following manner, "et le defendant puis son condemnation ject un brickbat a le dit justice, que narrowly mist"; (and the defendant after his sentence threw a brickbat at the said Justice, which narrowly missed). The phrase used by court criers at the opening of court sessions at the present day, "oyes, oyes, oyes" (hear, hear, hear), is a survival from the time when Norman French was the spoken language of the English courts.

In another passage of the present volume (p. 70), where it was argued that a defendant by pleading had waived any objection to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court, it is said that if he wished to raise such a question, he should have moved it "and informed their Honors that there is a *Mives Curie.*" "Curie" is doubtless an error in transcription for "*Curiae*" (of the Court), but what "Mives" may stand for would puzzle a legal Bentley or Casaubon, and could perhaps only be determined by referring to the records of the Provincial Court, not yet published up to that date, from which the record here set

forth in the Court of Appeals (including the demurrer in which this phrase is used) was sent.

The interest of this book to the general reader, and still more its usefulness to the student of the history of our law or of our early customs, is much enhanced by the interesting and scholarly introduction furnished by Judge Bond. His excellent work on the History of the Court of Appeals gave him precisely the knowledge of the period and subject matter which was needed for such an explanatory introduction as a publication of this nature requires.

The text of these now ancient records seems to have been reproduced with great care and fidelity, and good judgment has been shown in deciding how far old abbreviations should be reproduced or made clearer to a modern reader. Like the volumes of *Archives* published by the Maryland Historical Society, there is an index which is complete as to names of persons mentioned. The few topical references in the index are not readily found in so large a mass of personal names. An alphabetical table of cases is given, instead of any table of contents, for which latter the material included in the text is not suited.

By the publication of this volume another part of our *Archives* has been placed, so far as the contents are concerned, beyond the possibility of the loss or destruction which has been the fate of so many old records, and made available to students and general readers. And the work has been so well and carefully done, in all respects, that all of those who appreciate the importance of preserving and making accessible such source material relating to the early history of our country, should be grateful to all who have contributed to its accomplishment.

QUERY.

What was the family or surname of Elizabeth ....?.... wife of Thomas Brooke of Prince George's and Washington Co., Md., born 1734, died Washington Co., 1788/9, fifth in descent from Robert Brooke. She was the mother of the following children, i. Thomas Brooke, died early in the Carolinas, probably following his father's profession of land surveying—mar. name of wife unknown, left issue. ii. William Pitt

Brooke, mar. deceased in 1816, left issue. iii. Clement Brooke, b. 1770 Washington Co., d. 1836, Zanesville, Ohio, mar. Ann Dillon, named for his father's brother, Rev. Clement Brooke of Prince Georges Co. iv. Rachael Brooke, mar. 1°. William Darrell, 2°. William Collard, left issue by both marriages. v. Susan Brooke, mar. William Lee of Hagerstown and Baltimore, left issue. Susan perpetuated the shortened form of her father's maternal grandmother, Susanna (Swann) Briscoe, wife of Philip Briscoe, Sr., of Charles Co., Md. vi. Judith Briscoe Brooke, mar. James Lindsay, a merchant of Uniontown, Pa., left issue. She was named for her father's mother, 1°. wife of Thomas Brooke who mar, 2°. Sarah Mason of Va. vii. Ann Greenfield Brooke, was living 1816, mar. ..... Winder, left issue. viii. Elizabeth Brooke, youngest of five dau., mar. John Simonson, both deceased in 1816, left issue. Named for her mother, whose family name is herein requested.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

January 8th, 1934.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with President Harris in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, as read.

It was noted that Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Mayor of Baltimore, had acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and the copy of the Resolutions passed by the Society at its meeting, held on December eleventh, 1933, concerning the original manuscript of the Star Spangled Banner which was to be auctioned by the Estate of the late Henry Walters. It may be noted here that the manuscript was acquired by the Walters Art Gallery at a cost of $24,000.

The Committee appointed to look into the matter of the deposit by the Rotary Club of Baltimore, with this Society, of the plaque presented to it by the Rotary Club of Cowes, England, reports that the matter was considered favorably and the said plaque may be deposited at some future date, but for

the present it is to remain in the rooms of the Rotary Club at the Rennert Hotel.

A list of the donations made to the library was read.

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants presented in the name of Mrs. Frederick Salmon Pease of Burlington, Vermont, through Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth of the John Carter Brown Library, a manuscript volume, the title-page of which reads "Jas. Lloyd Rogers. Ship Stephen Lurman. Off Breaker Point, September 28, 1846. In Typhoon. James Lloyd Rogers, homeward bound, January 4, 1847."

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Miss Mary Leeke Dashiell
Mrs. Thomas George
Mrs. W. D. Hurst
Miss Louise Malloy
Mrs. Clayton S. Seitz
Lieut. Sedgly Thornbury
Col. J. M. S. Waring

It was reported that the Society had granted permission to three Federal employees, working under the Civil Works Association, to make certain historical investigations under the direction of Mr. James E. Hancock.

The following death was reported from among our members: Miss Anne T. Frick, on July 25th, 1933.

It was noted that nominations for officers and members of the various Committees of the Society must be made at the January Meeting of the Society in each year. The present incumbents of the various offices were renominated for the present fiscal year. It was stated that additional nominations could be made to this list, provided they were presented in writing within ten days following this meeting over the signatures of five members of the Society, entitled to vote.

Miss Carolina V. Davison, one of the competent members of the staff of the Society, was introduced. She read a delightful paper entitled "Maximilian and Eliza Godefroy: A contribution to American bibliography."

Mr. J. Alexis Shriver was recognized by the Chair and moved

that the thanks of the Society be extended to Miss Davison for her very interesting and human paper. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

February 12th, 1934.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with President Harris in the Chair.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Louis H. Dielman was asked by the Chair to read the minutes of the last meeting.

A list of the donations made to the library and cabinet was read.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Mr. James R. Herbert Boone
Mrs. James R. Herbert Boone
Mr. Elmer Green
Miss Eugenia Calvert Holland
Miss Netta E. Holly
Mr. James Irdell Jenkins
Mr. Ralph J. Robinson
Mr. Benjamin Whiteley

Associate:

Mrs. Edwin LeRoy Bowen
Mrs. Lillie Shipley Wells

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. John E. Carey, on January 11th, 1934,
Mr. Frank A. Furst, on January 23rd, 1934.

Mr. James E. Hancock was recognized by the Chair and he gave a very interesting talk on "Some New Facts About Fort McHenry."

The Chair recognized a motion extending the thanks of the Society to Mr. Hancock for his instructive and entertaining talk. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING.

February 12th, 1934.—Immediately upon adjournment of the regular monthly meeting, the Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order by President Harris.

The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with as same had been printed in the *Maryland Historical Magazine.*

It was reported that no additional nominations had been made for any office, or any standing committee, within the specified time after the January meeting of the Society, therefore, only those members whose names appeared on the printed list could be voted for.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the Secretary cast the ballot in full, as printed, a copy having been sent to each member of the Society.

The following results were announced:

President.

W. Hall Harris.

Vice-Presidents.

Richard M. Duvall. George L. Radcliffe.
Clinton L. Riggs.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. Hall Pleasants.

Recording Secretary.

James E. Hancock.

Treasurer.

Heyward E. Boyce.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

G. Corner Fenhagen, *Chairman.*
William G. Baker, Jr. Jesse N. Bowen.
Randolph Barton, Jr. William H. Greenway.
William C. Page.

Committee on the Gallery.

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER, *Chairman.*

THOMAS C. CORNER. R. MCGILL MACKALL.
JOHN M. DENNIS. LAWRASON RIGGS.

Committee on the Library.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

HENRY J. BERKLEY. EDWARD B. MATTHEWS.
WALTER I. DAWKINS. RAPHAEL SEMMES.
GEORGE HARRISON. A. MORRIS TYSON.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman.*

HOWARD BRUCE. PETER E. TOME.

Committee on Publications.

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

J. HALL PLEASANTS. JOHN M. VINCENT.

Committee on Membership.

JAMES D. IGLEHART, *Chairman.*

ALICE H. BRENT. DANIEL R. RANDALL.
GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK. JAMES CRESAP SPRIGG.
T. MURRAY MAYNADIER. FRANCIS E. WATERS.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

WILLIAM B. MARYE, *Chairman.*

WALTER W. BEERS. FERDINAND B. FOCKE.
JANE JAMES COOK. HARRIET P. MARINE.
PERCY G. SKIRVEN.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.

J. ALEXIS SHRIVER, *Chairman.*

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR. EDWARD MCCOLGAN.

The President acknowledged receipt of the Annual Reports of the Trustees and the several Standing Committees.

It was moved, seconded and carried that these reports be accepted without being read as each report will appear in print in the *Magazine.*

The President read the Annual Report of the Council.

Report of the Council.

The Council is constrained to submit a report differing but in degree from that of February 15th, 1933.

Neither the Society nor its members appear to fall within the beneficient scope of any of the alphabetical agencies through the operation of which so great relief is anticipated. Its income from investments has been somewhat further reduced. By unavoidable resignations and other causes, its membership list shows a net loss of one hundred and twenty-eight. The drastic economies introduced in 1932 have been maintained during the past year and it is manifest they must be continued during the next.

The co-operation of the members of the reduced force has been of great assistance and it is appreciated. During the summer the hours of service were shortened but the buildings were kept open and business continued without interruption.

Miss Lucy Harwood Harrison, whose failing health had compelled her retirement after fifty years service, died on May 10, 1933.

The costly burglar alarm system, recently installed, has repeatedly demonstrated its efficient operation and indicates that every proper precaution has been taken for the preservation of the buildings and their contents.

The Society has been glad to assist other institutions in the commemoration of historic occasions and has loaned, for exhibition purposes, paintings and articles of interest to The Municipal Museum, The Daughters of the Confederacy, The Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, The Enoch Pratt Free Library and to other organizations. All such loans were made without expense to the Society and carefully protected by insurance, against all risks.

The reports of the Treasurer, the Trustees of the Athenaeum and the several Standing Committees, have been examined and will be published in the *Magazine*.

The Trustees of the Athenaeum have maintained the prop-

erty in substantial repair, having been at considerable expense in connection with heating plant and roofing, but have succeeded in operating within their budget allotment.

Although the Treasurer has, to the great regret of the Society, suffered a severe automobile accident, the Reports of his office evidence the continuance of that wise and constant attention he has so long devoted to the financial affairs of the Society, notwithstanding which those forces with which we are all too familiar have conspired to show the " General Account " to have expended more than it received, to the extent of $32.93. Yet it is not "in the red", the Treasurer having thoughtfully brought over, from the preceding year, a balance somewhat in excess of that amount.

The Publication Committee has continued the Society's Quarterly Magazine, being Volume 28, and has issued Volume 50 of the State Archives, comprising " Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly 1752-1754 "; and has in press Volume 51, containing " Proceedings of the Court of Chancery 1669-1679 ".

The Committee on Addresses has been notably successful in securing for the Society's meetings, interesting and instructive addresses: That of Mr. William G. Perry, Architect of the Williamsburg Restoration, having an attendance of some four hundred persons, which obliged the Society to impose upon the ever ready courtesy of the Peabody Institute for the use of its hall.

The Committee on the Gallery has, for the lack of funds, been obliged to discontinue,—it is hoped but temporarily,—the important work of cleaning and glazing the valuable portraits in the Gallery, which must, unavoidably, suffer from lack of attention.

This Committee again expresses the Society's appreciation for many and valuable additions to its collections made through the generosity of its members and friends.

It is a matter of sincere gratification that both the Calvert Portraits and the Original Manuscript of the Star Spangled Banner, have been secured to the State and City.

The Council's Report of February 15, 1933, closed upon a

hopeful note: This would do no less,—it can do no more. The future rests, not with the Council, but with the members.

Respectfully,

W. Hall Harris,

February 12, 1934. *For the Council.*

Report of the Publication Committee.

During the year 1932 the Committee published and distributed one volume of the Archives of Maryland. This is Volume 50 and contains the "Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly, 1752-1754". Volume 51 the "Proceedings of the Court of Chancery, 1669-1679", is in press.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman continues to edit the *Maryland Historical Magazine.* The twenty-eighth volume appeared during the year.

Following is a statement of the Magazine allowance:

Appropriation for the year 1933			$1,800.00
Cost of printing Vol. 27, No. 3		$ 343.75	
Vol. 27, No. 4		351.40	
Vol. 28, No. 1		477.85	
Vol. 28, No. 2		349.25	
Vol. 28, No. 3		314.75	
		$1,837.00	
Editor	$200.00		
Postage	81.14		
		281.14	
			2,118.14
Dec. 31, 1933 deficit			$ 318.14

The deficit caused this year was due to certain reservations made by the Treasurer during the year 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Hall Pleasants,

Committee on Publications.

Report of Membership Committee.

January 1st, 1933. Total Membership.....			1,116
Life Members.....	18		
Associate Members.....	150		
Active Members.....	948		
	——	1,116	
1933—Members lost by death.....	21		
Members lost by resignation, or dropped for non-payment of dues	165		
	——	186	
		930	
1933—New Members—Active.....	51		
Associate.....	7		
	——	58	
Total membership December 31st, 1933.....			988

Membership decreased 128 members during the year 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

James D. Iglehart,
Chairman, Membership Committee.

Report of Trustees of the Athenaeum.

The budget allowance for the year was $4,300.00 and we have expended during 1933, for maintenance of the building, fuel, taxes, insurance, and miscellaneous items, a total of $4,260.52, leaving a balance of $39.48.

The repairs this year have included some work on the roof over the Library, the overhauling of the motor of the boiler return pump, and repairs to the boiler.

The following is a detailed statement of our account:

Appropriation for 1933		$4,300.00
Expenditures:		
Wages	$1,785.00	
A. D. T. payment due 11/30/32 paid 1/15/33 A. D. T. payment due 11/30/33 paid 11/30/33	854.40	
Fuel	561.70	
Property Tax	286.66	
Electric Light	182.69	
Insurance	158.56	
Repairs	171.53	
Supplies 59.82; Extra Labor 4.50	64.32	
Water Rent	25.00	
Removing ashes from cellar	50.00	
Repairs to Bonaparte Room	120.66	
		4,260.52
Balance December 31, 1933		$ 39.48

Respectfully submitted,

G. Corner Fenhagen,
Chairman, Trustees of the Athenaeum.

Report of the Gallery Committee for 1933.

The Committee reports the following loans to exhibitions during the year:

To the Municipal Museum:

In a special exhibition: a number of unframed prints, etc. from the " Hayden Collection ".

For an exhibition of pictures of old Baltimore houses: a number of prints and paintings.

To the Daughters of the Confederacy:

Photographs, prints and relics from the Confederate Room for display during the meeting in Baltimore of the National Convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

To the German Society in Maryland:

Portraits, prints, books, etc. dealing with the history of the Germans in Maryland, for an exhibition held in the Parish Hall of Zion Church.

Following is a list of the gifts to the Gallery during 1933:

Five piece silver service of Jonathan Hager. Bequest of Miss Ellen L. Compton.

Silver cream pitcher made by Kirk, 1835, marked "C." Miscellaneous collection of photographs and drawings. Presented by Mrs. Francis T. Redwood.

Cut of the drawing of Michael Cornell of the Old Log Meeting House (First Presbyterian Church) Baltimore 1763. Presented by Miss Charlotte Murdoch, and Miss Helen Murdoch Simonton.

Original parchment of the Alcock Coat-of-Arms, as granted by Somerset House in the 16th century. Presented by Mrs. George B. Stone-Alcock.

Miniatures of Rev. J. G. J. Bend. Mary Boudinot Bend, artist Anna Peale; Mary Jane Grundy, artist J. Peale; Thomas Grundy Byron. Presented by Mrs. George B. Stone-Alcock.

Plaster bust of Francis Blackwell Mayer, by E. Keyser. Miscellaneous collection of drawings by F. B. Mayer. Presented by Mrs. Alfred Marshall Mayer, through Mr. A. Hyatt Mayor.

Photograph of the North Street Union Baptist Church. Presented by Mr. Joseph B. Legg.

Oil painting of view of Western Maryland, painted by Heming Jones of Baltimore, about 1840. Steel engraving "The Death of Wesley." Dipper made from a shell thrown into Atlanta by the Union soldiers during the Civil War. Powder horn made in 1863. Presented by Mrs. A. A. Taylor.

Silhouette of Thomas Plummer, cut at Peale's Museum, and an old hanging hall lantern. Presented by Miss Lucy Dupuy Plummer.

Pot-hunter's gun, confiscated at Holland's Island. Presented by Mr. E. Lee LeCompte, State Game Warden.

Old silver watch of Henry Wilson of Baltimore County. Presented by Mrs. Katherine B. Stehman.

Small bullet mould, probably used about 1840-50. Presented by Mr. Andrew Noel Trippe.

Because of lack of funds the Committee has been unable to continue the cleaning and glazing of the pictures in the Gallery.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER,
Chairman, Gallery Committee.

Report of Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.

During the year the Committee has arranged for Addresses at each of the eight meetings of the Society. The meeting held in October drew such a large attendance from among our members that it was necessary to arrange with the Peabody Institute for a hall in which to hold the meeting, as the Library room of the Society could not adequately take care of the some four hundred persons. Mr. William G. Perry, Architect of the Williamsburg Restoration Work of the Rockefeller Foundation, was the speaker on this occasion.

Following is a detailed list of the subjects of the yearly lectures:

January 9th, 1933—"George Washington's Trips through Maryland and the Places he stopped." Illustrated. By Mr. J. Alexis Shriver.

February 13th, 1933—"A Governor of Maryland who never Governed." By Mr. B. Howell Griswold, Jr.

March 13th, 1933—"The old houses in and around St. Mary's City and County." Illustrated. By Mr. J. Spence Howard.

April 10th, 1933—"Old Houses of Harford County." Illustrated. By Mr. J. Alexis Shriver.

May 8th, 1933—"Old Maryland Quilts." Illustrated. By Dr. William Rush Dunton, Jr.

October 9th, 1933—"Rockefeller Restoration Work at Williamsburg, Virginia." Illustrated. By Mr. William G. Perry, Architect, of Boston.

November 13th, 1933—"English Homes of the Lords Baltimore." Illustrated. By Mrs. Arthur Barneveld Bibbins.

December 11th, 1933—"Seventeenth Century Architecture of Maryland as a background to the restoration of St. Mary's City." Illustrated. By Mr. Henry Chandlee Forman, A. I. A.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Alexis Shriver,
Chairman, Committee on Addresses.

Report of the Finance Committee.

In the year 1933 nothing transpired requiring the attention of the Finance Committee of the Society. In December last

(1933) the Treasurer, in company with the undersigned, clipped from all Bonds coupons to mature in 1934 to be collected at their respective maturities.

The Treasurer, early in this year (1934), met with a most serious automobile accident which still confines him to the hospital, where happily he is recovering.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM INGLE,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance on hand January 1st, 1933			$ 125.21
RECEIPTS			
Dues from Members	$4,785.00		
Rent War Records Commission	833.33		
Photostat	54.42		
Telephone	33.00		
Books sold	330.00		
From Archives for service of library	66.00		
Miscellaneous	12.95		
		$ 6,114.70	
Income Peabody Fund		850.00	
Income other than Peabody Fund		2,733.48	
Income Athenaeum Fund		3,870.00	
Income Audubon Fund		84.00	
Investigation and Searches		2.00	
Confederate Relics		50.00	
Certificate of Membership		11.00	
Publication		13.83	
Magazine Account		126.20	
Interest on Balance in Bank		10.17	
			13,865.38
			$13,990.59
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$7,149.00		
Trustees Account	2,575.62		
Office	304.47		

Treasurer	122.75		
Address Committee	23.00		
Miscellaneous	2.00		
		$10,176.84	
Magazine Account		1,861.50	
Library Committee		1,537.73	
Publication Committee		279.64	
Gallery Committee		42.60	
			13,898.31
Balance on hand 12/31/1933			$ 92.28

STATE OF MARYLAND ARCHIVES ACCOUNT

Balance on hand January 1st, 1933		$4,089.80
RECEIPTS		
From State of Maryland	$3,264.56	
Interest on Bank Balance	12.20	
Receipts in General	181.75	
		3,458.51
		$7,548.31
EXPENDITURES		
Archives Repair	$1,895.96	
General Archives	1,190.80	
		3,086.76
Balance on hand December 31, 1933		$4,461.55
State of Maryland Appropriation for 1933	$6,500.00	
Paid to Society		$3,264.56
Paid direct to Lord Baltimore Press		3,235.44
	$6,500.00	$6,500.00

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY.

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry has no report to make as a Committee. The two or three meetings which were called were not attended by a quorum, therefore, the Committee was inactive as a whole.

It is the wish of the Committee to express to Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke its appreciation for his untiring interest in collecting for the Society records of genealogical interest to the many visitors to the Library.

The thanks of the Committee is extended to those persons who subscribed, and presented to the Society, Mr. Harry Wright Newman's book "Anne Arundel Gentry: A Genealogical History of twenty-two Pioneers of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and their Descendants."

The acquisitions for the year 1933 are as follows:

Elsey Family of "Almodington," Somerset Co., Md. Presented by William Henry Pitcher, Jr.

Edward Treadway and his descendants, 1784-1859. Presented by Oswell G. Treadway.

Encyclopedia of Heraldry, by Burke. Presented by the Peabody Institute.

Records from the Jacob Smull Bible. Records from the David Burke Smull Bible. Records from the Frederick Focke Bible. Tombstone records in Smith graveyard, Anne Arundel Co. Tombstone records in Old Baptist Church Lot, Rockville, Md. Presented by Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke.

Howard, Govane, Woodward, Law Bible Records. Law–Davies Bible Records. Tombstone records at "Drumquhasle," now "Anneslie." Presented by Miss Mildred Law Murdoch.

Three Rhode Island Muster Rolls, 1746. Presented by the Rhode Island Society Colonial Wars.

Henckel Family Records, No. 10, 1933. Presented by Henckel Family Association.

Revolutionary Patriots of the Comegys Family. Presented by the compiler, Mrs. Thomas S. Wallis.

Audley Pedigrees, Part III. Presented by the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Colonial & Revolutionary Families of Philadelphia, Vols. I and IV; W. Jordan. Presented by Lewis Historical Publishing Co.

Twelve copies of Tombstone Records, Town and Parish Records, of Sullivan County, New York. Presented by Mrs. Williard Barber.

Lineage Books of D. A. R., Vols. 126-134. Presented by National Society Daughters of American Revolution.

Copy of Jonathan Wheeler's Will, 1809. Index of Maryland Colonial Wills, Annapolis, 1634-1777. Copy of Adam Welsh's Will and miscellaneous papers. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Ann Hall and Miss Adelphine Marie Hall in the name of the General Smallwood Chapter D. A. R.

Encyclopedia of American Biography, Vols. 53 and 54. Presented by the American Historical Society.

Lum Family, 1307-1930. Presented by the compiler Elmour D. Lum.

Rahn and Allied Families, being Yingling, Basel, Hirnberger, Menges. Presented by C. J. Rahn.

Stow Family. Presented by the compiler John Carroll Stow.

Selden–Duckett Chart. Presented by Albert A. Selden.

Butterfield & Allied Families Chart. Presented by Mrs. Caroline Butterfield Hogg.

Charles Parish History & Registers 1648-1789, York Co., Va. Presented by Virginia State Library.

Van Hecke & Allied Ancestry. Presented by the compiler Edwin Jaquett Sellers.

Allyn, Foote, Webb, Cooch & Wilkins Genealogies; by Mary E. Cooch. Presented by Mrs. J. Wilkins Cooch, through Mrs. L. S. Olson.

Waltman and Allied Families. Presented by the compiler Lora S. LaMance.

Barton Family Data. Presented by Law Voge.

Kent Genealogy. Presented by the compiler Arthur Scott Kent.

Dashiel Bible Records, from Bible of Elizabeth Ridgely. Presented by Miss Victoria Gittings.

First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway & Woodbridge, Olde East New Jersey, 1664-1714. Five parts. Presented by the compiler Orra Eugene Monnette.

Letter, Diaries and family papers of Christian Mayer. Presented by Mrs. Alfred Marshall Mayer, through A. Hyatt Mayor.

Md. Pensioners who served in the Revolution, residing in Kentucky in 1818-1840. Presented by Mrs. Luella Sinclair Olson.

Richmond Family Records. Presented by the compiler Henry I. Richmond.

Cabot Genealogy. Presented by Dr. F. Vernon Briggs.

"Ye Old Court Records," recorded at St. Joseph's Court House. Presented by Mrs. Frank A. Sutler.

Burbank, Bray, Wellcome, Sedgley & Welch Families; by Geo. B. Sedgley. Presented by Delmar Leon Thornbury.

Tombstone records in Wolf's Graveyard, Carroll Co., Md. Presented by Mrs. Vivian E. Barnes.

Ruf, Haight, Eddy, Sumner, Hatch & Allied families. Presented by Mrs. Alpha H. Ruf.

Copies of Wills of the Boarmans of Southern Maryland during the 17th and 18th centuries. Presented by Rt. Rev. Cornelius F. Thomas.

Lillard Family of Virginia. Presented by Mr. & Mrs. Stout Lillard.

O'Daniel, Hamilton & Allied Families. Presented by compiler, Rev. V. F. O'Daniel, O.P.

Descendants of John Hamilton of Lexington, Va. Presented by Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodhart.

Descendants of William Ball of Millenbeck, Lancaster Co., Va. (Three mss. vols.) Presented by Henry I. Kirk.

Baldwin's Calendar of Wills, vols. 6 & 7. Presented by Mrs. Jane Cotton, compiler.

Mullikins of Maryland. Presented by Mr. Donald B. van Holland.

Turner family of "Betterton" and "Hebron," Maryland. Presented by the compiler Henry Chandlee Forman.

Schott Family; Compiled by Kate S. Curry. Presented by Miss Harriet P. Marine in the name of the General Smallwood Chapter D. A. R.
Martin Family, 1680-1933. Presented by Mrs. C. G. Porcher.
Uhler Family Bible. Presented by Mrs. John A. Watts.

The Society is pleased to express its thanks especially for the "Index to Maryland Wills"; "First Settlers of Ye Plantations etc."; and copies of Family Bible Records.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. MARYE,
Chairman, Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Library reports substantial progress in the work, under its charge, despite the continued illness of the Librarian and the limitations imposed by the reduced budget allowance as well as through the loss of the State appropriation for the restoration and binding of the State Manuscript Archives. Three of the workers formerly employed in the repair department have voluntarily given at least one day's work, weekly, without compensation, and have repaired 1,975 pieces of manuscript.

Our collections have been augmented through the generous interest of members and friends of the Society, to the extent of 246 books, 122 pamphlets, 32 maps, 92 manuscripts, 50 pieces of sheet music, 50 newspapers and 10 book plates of historical association. Among the manuscripts are a number of colonial account books and other commercial papers of interest to students of economics.

From the collection of the late Mrs. Thomas B. Gresham we have received a file of "The Confederate Veteran", practically complete, a journal now very rare. It may be mentioned that this file has been used as the basis of a serious study by one of the Professors of Goucher College. From Miss Elsie

Williams we have received a mimeographed copy of the 1800 Census for Anne Arundel county. We feel that especial mention is due for the many gifts from Mr. J. Gilman Paul, including books, office equipment and fine bindings.

Special mention is also due to the distinguished work of Mr. David C. Holly, of Halethorpe, Md., "Baltimore in American Literature", a bio-bibliographical study made from our collection of Maryland authors. The preparation of this valuable study would have been impossible without the painstaking pioneer work done by our cataloging force.

Regulations for the use of manuscript material and newspaper files have been put into effect, and nominal fees have been imposed for the use of this source material. The object of these regulations is to safeguard these papers from undue wear due to the unrestricted use by genealogical searchers, and to secure some additional revenue to supplement our very limited resources.

The employees of the Library have given their usual faithful and intelligent service to the many seekers for historical data and have won for themselves the cordial appreciation of patrons both at home and abroad. Much information has been supplied to students by letter.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

L. H. Dielman,
Chairman.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

MARSDEN, R. G. (1902) ..... 13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910) ..... 425 N. Potomac St., Hagerstown, Md.
CAIN, MRS. MARY CLOUGH (1922) ..... Church Hill, Md.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911) ..... 34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913) ..... 260 W. Biddle St.
DAVIS, GEORGE HARVEY (1927) ..... 14 E. Biddle St.
DICK, MRS. FRANK M. (1933) ..... Cambridge, Md.
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916) ... 901 St. Paul Street.
JEANES, MRS. JOSEPH Y. (1931) ..... Villa Nova, Pa.
KEY, EDMUND (1931) ..... Marshall, Texas
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. ROBERT M. (1916) ..... 23 E. 67th St., New York City
LOYOLA COLLEGE LIBRARIAN ..... Loyola College, Charles St. Ave., and Cold Spring Lane
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917) ..... 6 East Eager St., Balto.
MORRIS, LAWRENCE J. (1927) ..... 240 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907) ..... Preston Apts.
SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1913) ..... Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison Ave., New York City
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919) ... 38 E. 25th Street
SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS (1931) ..... Bel Air, Md.
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917) ..... 214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL.D. (1893) ..... University of Va., University, Va.
BATTLE, K. P., LL.D. (1893) ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899) ..... R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907) ..... King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D. (1898) ..... Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895) ..... 257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908) ..... 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894) ..... Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887) ..... 134 E. 67th St., New York
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897) ..... 117 Liberty St., New York
EARLE, GEORGE (1892) ..... Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.

EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HERSH, GRIER (1897).....York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908).....New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....215 West End Ave., New York
TYLER, LYON G., LL.D. (1886).....Williamsburg, Va.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH.D., D.D., LL.D. (1894).....525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

AKERS, MRS. WARREN N. (1929).....Provincetown, Mass.
ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....42 Broadway, New York.
ANDREWS, CHARLES MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907).....Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
BAKER, MRS. C. H. (1927).....1080 Arden Rd., Pasadena, Cal.
BALDWIN, WILLARD A. (1931).....Green Farms, Mass.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILLIP ASFORDBY (1910)...Gaithersburg, Md.
BEAN, MISS MARY CLOUD (1930).....3215 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
BELL, ALEXANDER H. (1916).....3400 Garfield St., Washington, D. C.
BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....Wyoming Apts., Washington, D. C.
BELL, MRS. LOUIS V. (ANNIE MEGRUE) (1930).....205 West 89th St., New York City
BENNETT, CLARENCE KEMP (1920).....405 Montgomery Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
BLOOM, MISS SARAH F. (1933).....3315 Wisconsin Ave., Wash., D. C.
BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919)....580 Park Ave., N. Y.
BOWEN, MRS. EDWIN LEROY (1934).....Washington Apts., Baltimore, Md.
BRICE, ARTHUR T. (1932).....1711 M St., N. W., Washingtton, D. C.
BRITTON, MRS. WINCHESTER (1932).....Cranford, N. J.
BUCKLER, WILLIAM H. (1923).....1 Bardwell Road, Oxford, England
BULKLEY, MRS. CAROLINE (KEMPER) (1926).....1044 Rutherford Ave., Shreveport, La.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914)....Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
BURCH, A. STUART (1929).....1314 Delafield St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
CARTY, REV. ARTHUR (1924).....219 S. 6th St., Phila., Pa.
CECIL, ARTHUR BOND, M. D. (1933).....1016 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
CLARK, ALLEN C. (1926).....Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.
COCHRAN, MRS. JOHN E. (1927).....North Braddock, Alexandria, Va.

COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896).....Waterbury, Md.
CURRY, MISS KATE S. (1930).....1420 Gerard St., Washington, D. C.
DEFORD, B. FRANK (1914).....
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK (1916)..... } 608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
DONALDSON, JOHN W. (1927)..... Irvington-on-Hudson, Glencoe P. O., New York
DORSEY, VERNON M. (1921).....635 F St., Washington, D. C.
DUPUY, MRS. F. R. (1928).....Marianna, Arkansas
ELIASON, MRS. JAMES T. (1930).....New Castle, Delaware
FISHER, MISS ELIZABETH J. (1932).....All States Hotel, Washington, D. C.
FLOWER, JOHN S. (1909).....611 18th St., Denver, Colorado
FORMAN, HENRY CHANDLEE (1933)..... Haverford, Pa.
FOSTER, FREDERICK (1921).....84 State St., Boston Mass.
FRANKLIN, ROBERT S. (1931).....Charleston, W. Va.
FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916).....749 Cobb St., Athens, Ga.
FRENCH, MRS. W. E. PATTISON.....
(EVELYN EVA SUTTON WEEMS) (1930) } 3017 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906)..... St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, Missouri
GILLISS, REV. WILLIAM WEIR (1928).....Solomon's, Md.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....1 Lexington Ave., New York City
GOODRICH, THOMAS M. (1933).....Hotel Wellington, Albany, N. Y.
GORDON, MRS. BURGESS LEE (1916).....1117 S. Wall St., Spokane, Wash.
GOTTCHALK, MRS. KATHARINE COX (1931) ..... } c/o U. S. Bureau Mines, Pittsburgh, Penna.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.
GRAMKOW, MRS. EMMA WARFIELD (1919)..44 E. 30th St., New York City.
GROOME, H. C. (1926).....Airlie, nr. Warrenton, Virginia
GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915).....Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
HAGER, FRANK L. (1921).....204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
HAMILTON, HON. GEORGE E. (1924).....Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.
HARGETT, ARTHUR V., M. D. (1926).....103 Park Ave., New York City
HARRISON, FAIRFAX (1921).....Belvoir, Virginia
HARVEY, MRS. WALLACE P. (1923).....4 E. 88th St., New York
HASTINGS, MRS. RUSSEL (1925).....125 E. 84th St., New York City
HEYN, MRS. WALTER (MINNIE WATKINS) (1929)..... } 8 Holland Terr., Montclair, N. J.
HICKS, MRS. FREDERICK C. (MARIA STEVENS) (1933)..... } 2211 30th St., Washington, D. C.
HILLYER, MRS. GEORGE, JR. (1927).....51 Inman Circle, Atlanta, Ga.
HODGDON, A. DANA (1933).....3306 Cleveland Ave, Washington, D. C.
HOFFMAN, WILMER (1929)..... 14 Rue Conepagne Premiere, Paris, France
HOLMAN, MISS WINIFRED LOVERING (1928) ..... } 39 Winsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.
HOOK, JAMES W. (1924)..... Blake & Vallery Sts., New Haven, Conn.

HOOKER, ROLAND M. (1933) ..... 352 St. Roman St., New Haven, Conn.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER (1911) ..... 6th & Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
HOUGH, H. C. TILGHMAN (1925) ..... 162 E. 80th St., N. Y. C.
HOYE, CHARLES E. (1931) ..... 4615 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
HOYT, WILLIAM DANA, JR. (1930) ..... 2019 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Md.
HUDSON, MILLARD F. (1923) ..... Brookmont, Md.
HYNSON, RICHARD WASHBURN (1934) ..... 3435 34th Place, Washington, D. C.
JONES, MRS. E. CATESBY (1929) ..... Hewlett, Long Island.
KAIL, MRS. KATE RANDALL (1932) ..... 917 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.
KAINS, MRS. A. C. (1929) ..... 9 Rideau Gate, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919) ..... 52 Broadway, New York City.
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912) ..... 414 Seward Square, N. E., Wash., D. C.
KEITH, A. L. (1924) ..... Lock Box W., Vermillion, S. Dakota
KEY, SEWALL (1929) ..... University Club, Washington, D. C.
KIMBLE, MISS PEARLE B. (1921) ..... Box 1925, Tulsa, Okla.
KUHN, MISS FLORENCE CALVERT (1921) ..... Marmet, W. Va.
LAYTON, MRS. MARY TURPIN (1929) ..... 3925 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
LEACH, MISS MARY ATHERTON (1907) ..... 2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
LEE, MISS SARAH REDWOOD (1930) ..... 1150 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
LEHR, MRS. LOUIS (1926) ..... Savoy-Plaza Hotel, N. Y. C.
LIBBY, GEORGE F., M. D. (1933) .....
LIBBY, MRS. GEORGE F. (1919) (AUGUSTA MAITLAND CARTER) ..... 3334 Fifth Ave., San Diego, California.
LYDEN, FREDERICK F. (1925) ..... 42 Broadway, New York City
MCADAMS, REV. EDWIN P. (1906) ..... 313 2nd St., S. E., Washington, D. C.
MAGRUDER, CALEB CLARKE (1930) ..... 1331 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905) ..... New Straitsville, Ohio.
MILLER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER (1932) ..... Library of Congress
MOHLER, MRS. V. E. (1921) ..... St. Albans, W. Va.
MONNETTE, ORRA E. (1928) ..... 350 S. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
MONTGOMERY, MRS. KINGSLEY (1931) ..... Chester, Penna.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908) ..... 526 Adelaide Ave., Santa Monica, California
MUNROE, MRS. KENNETH O. (1927) ..... Cedar Rapids, Iowa
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902) ..... 104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
NEWMAN, HARRY WRIGHT (1932) ..... The Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.
NICKLIN, COL. BENJAMIN PATTEN (1921) ..... 720 James Blvd., Signal Mountain, Tennessee
NOBLE, HERBERT (1927) ..... 115 Broadway, New York
NORTON, MISS LILLIAN A. (1924) ..... 1840 Biltimore St., Washington, D. C.
OURSLER, MISS MARY C. (1921) ..... 1415 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
OWEN, F. BUCHANAN (1917) ..... Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
OWINGS, MRS. HARRY W. (1925) ..... Wellsburg, W. Va.
PAGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1919) ..... 4043 Prescott St., Dallas, Texas.

PAGE, JOHN UPSHUR DENNIS (1931).....St. Paul, Minn.
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915)....."Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island.
RAMSBURGH, MRS. EDITH ROBERTS (1928)..2001 16th St., Washington, D. C.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RAYNER, MRS. ISIDORE (1927).....1320 18th Street, N. W., Wash., D. C.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
REESE, DR. CHARLES LEE (1930).....1600 Brinckle Ave, Wilmington, Del.
REESE, RT. REV. FREDERICK F. (1927)....Bishop of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia
REID, MRS. C. R. (1928).....Newtonville, Mass.
REID, LEGH WILBER (1923).....Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
RENSHAW, MRS. ALFRED H. (1927).....Noroton, Connecticut
ROBBINS, WILLIAM A. (1931).....178 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBERTS, EMERSON B., M. D. (1932).....Wilkinsburg, Penna.
ROGERS, COL. ARTHUR (1920).....9 Montrose Ave., Jefferson Park, Alexandria, Va.
ROSZEL, MAJOR BRANTZ MAYER (1919)..Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.
RUTH, THOS. DECOURCEY (1916).....120 Broadway, New York City
SATTERLEE, HERBERT L. (1934).....1 Beekman Place, N. Y. C.
SCISCO, LOUIS DOW (1925).....2022 Columbia Rd., Wash., D. C.
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917).....38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919).....902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....11 Broadway, N. Y. City
SHRYOCK, JOSEPH GRUNDY (1929).....2217 N. 52nd St., Philadelphia, Penna.
SILVERSON, MRS. KATHERINE TANEY (1931) .....2655 Lakes of Isle Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)....University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921).....2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SPEAKE, A. HOWARD (1923).....4540 Klingle Rd., Wash., D. C.
STEINER, DR. WALTER R. (1927).....646 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
STEPHENSON, MISS JEAN (1929).....Conard Apts., Washington, D. C.
STEWART, FOSTER (1917).....4037 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
STINE, I. FREDERICK (1928).....Fort Collier, Winchester, Va.
STRIDER, MISS EMMA T. (1927).....1450 Rhode Island Ave., Wash., D. C.
SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915).....Calverton Apts., Washington, D. C.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....406 W. 57th St., Kansas City, Mo.
SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921).....Shippensburg, Pa.
THOMAS, RT. REV. CORNELIUS F. (1933)..St. Patrick's Rectory, Wash., D. C.
THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....Filson Club, Breckinridge St., Louisville, Ky.
TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915).....45 Main St., Newark, Delaware
VAN RENSSELAER, MISS FLORENCE (1926) .....3 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
VIRKUS, FRED. ADAMS (1930).....440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois
VOOHEES, E. K. (1929).....101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

WALLIS, LEONARD G. (1931).....1812 Ontario Pl., Washington, D. C.
WALLIS, MRS. THOMAS SMYTHE (1923)...Cherrydale, Virginia
WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (1920).....1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889).....1709 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
WELLS, MRS. LILLIE SHIPLEY (1934).....McKeesport, Pa.
WHITE, JOHN BAKER (1925).....Box 1462, Charleston, W. Va.
WHITE, JOHN CAMPBELL (1931).....American Embassy, Buenos Aires
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DR. ROLAND T.....18 W. Franklin St.
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....Laurel, Md.
ALBERT, MRS. J. TAYLOR (1928).....Dunkirk Rd.
ALEXANDER, CHARLES BUTLER (1923)....Eccleston, Md.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford
ANDERSON, GEORGE M. (1933).....831 Park Ave.
ANDOUN, MISS CLAIRE (1929).....3333 N. Charles Street
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....1010 Fidelity Bldg.
ARROWSMITH, REV. HAROLD N. (1924)....204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford
ASH, MISS MOLLIE HOWARD (1924).....Elkton, Md.
ATKINSON, MATTHEW S., JR. (1925).....37 South St.

BADGER, MRS. A. P. (1927).....1111 Edmondson Ave.
BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....1001 N. Calvert St.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920).....845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D.D. (1919).....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920)..845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, MISS MARIA (1931).....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MISS ROSA E. (1923).....3951 Cloverdale Road
BALDWIN, MISS SARAH R. (1929).....935 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD, JR. (1928).....117 W. Baltimore St.
BALDWIN, WM. WOODWARD (1924).....926 Cathedral St.
BANKS, MISS ELIZABETH (1926).....2119 Bolton St.
BARKER, MRS. LEWELLYS F. (LILIAN HALSEY) (1931).....208 Stratford Rd.
BARNES, WALTER D. (1928).....3603 Calloway Ave.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)....."The Severn"
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....1412 Equitable Bldg.
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.

BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....800 Baltimore Life Bldg.
BARTON, MRS. CARLYLE (Isabel R. T.) (1929).....Ruxton, Maryland
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....806 Mercantile Trust.
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK H. (1922).....207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
BAUGHMAN, MRS. L. VICTOR (1931).....Frederick, Md.
BAYARD, MISS ELLEN HOWARD (1928)....1208 St. Paul St.
BAYLIES, MISS SARAH STONE (1929).....4015 Roland Ave.
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.
BEERS, WALTER W. (1924).....339 Bloom St.
BEEUWKES, C. JOHN (1924).....1706 First National Bank.
BENNET, MISS SARAH E. (1930).....2019 Eutaw Place.
BENNETT, MRS. CHRISTOPHER (1931).....Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....3106 Evergreen Ave., Hamilton
BENSON, MRS. WM. (1924).....Blackistone Apts.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900)....
BERKLEY, MRS. HENRY J. (1922).....1305 Park Ave.
BERRY, MRS. EDWARD W. (1931).....19 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1317 Park Ave.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B.....2600 Maryland Ave.
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.
BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....1424 Linden Ave.
BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place
BLAKISTON, MRS. BUCHANAN (JESSIE GAREY BLACK) (1921).....Hurstleigh Ave.
BOGGS, THOMAS R., M. D. (1931).....1013 N. Calvert St.
BOND, DR. A. K. (1922).....3104 Walbrook Ave.
BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.
BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....1402 Bolton St.
BOND, DUKE (1919).....Charles & Read Sts.
BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building
BOONE, MR. & MRS. JAMES R. HERBERT (1934).....765 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.
BOSLEY, CHARLES B. (1923).....16 E. Lexington St.
BOSWORTH, MRS. C. W. (BEATRICE) (1929).....2431 St. Paul St.
BOUCHET, CHARLES J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.
BOULDEN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916)....Homewood Apts.
BOUSE, JOHN H., M. D. (1926).....317 S. Ann St.
BOUTON, MRS. EDWARD H. (1933).....Roland Park Apts.
BOWDOIN, MRS. HENRY J. (JULIA MORRIS) (1930).....Lawyers Hill, Relay, Md.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....Colonial Trust.
BOWE, DR. DUDLEY PLEASANTS (1927)....2 W. Read St.

BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....Mercantile Trust Bldg.
BOWLES, MRS. THOMAS H. (1931).....5 Whitfield Rd., Guilford
BOYCE, FRED. G., JR. (1916).....4102 Greenway, Guilford
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....Maryland Trust Company
BRADY, RICHARD T. (1930).....Baltimore Trust Co.
BRENT, MRS. DUNCAN K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.
BRENT, MRS. ROBERT F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.
BREWER, WM. TREANOR (1928).....4205 Penhurst Ave.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....“Mondawmin,” Liberty Heights Ave.
BROWN, MRS. ELI VERNON (CASSANDRA LONG) (1933)..... } 1438 N. Broadway.
BROWN, MISS MARY E. (1928).....2339 Edmondson Ave.
BROWN, MRS. J. DORSEY (1933) (ELLA WELSH)..... } 4306 Greenway
BROWN, W. MCCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)....St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
BROWNE, MARY N., M.D. (1919).....1505 Park Ave.
BRUCE, HOWARD..... { Bartlett Hayward & Co., P. O. Box 1191
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUCE, MRS. WM. CABELL (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUNE, FRED W. (1929).....2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....First National Bank Bldg.
BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)....116 Chamber of Commerce
BUCK, WALTER H. (1926).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
BUCKEY, MRS. WM. G. (1931).....1815 Park Ave.
BUCKINGHAM, E. G. (1927).....1019 Winding Way, R. P.
BUCKINGHAM, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1920)...Washington Apts.
BURNS, F. HIGHLAND (1919).....806 University Parkway
BURTON, MISS JULIA B. (1930).....1404 Eutaw Place
BUTTERFIELD, CLEMENT F. (1927).....2723 N. Charles St.
BUXTON, WILLIAM BRADBURY (1929)
BUXTON, MRS. WM. B. (ANNETTE E.) (1929) ..... } 103 W. Monument St.

CAIRNES, MISS LAURA J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.
CANDLER, MISS OTIE SEYMOUR (1923)....5515 Roland Ave.
CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
CAREY, JAMES (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.
CARMINE, MISS MARGARET B. (1930)....Hopkins Apartments
CARR, MRS. CHEVER (1923).....2615 Maryland Ave.
CARR, MRS. ROBERT H. (1929).....653 University Pkwy.
CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913).....Brooklandville, Md.
CARROLL, MISS M. GRACE (1923).....111Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
CARTER, MISS SALLY RANDOLPH (1923)...204 W. Monument St.
CASTLE, MRS. GUY W. S. (1932).....Oxon Hill, Md.

CATHCART, MAXWELL (1922).....1408 Park Ave.
CATOR, W. W. (1929).....721 St. Paul St.
CHAMBERLAINE, REV. ALWARD (1925).....Centerville, Md.
CHAPMAN, JAMES W., JR. (1916).....214 Northway, Guilford
CHATARD, DR. J. ALBERT (1929).....1300 N. Calvert St.
CHESNEY, CHARLES STEWART (1927).....1617 Linden Ave.
CHESNUT, MRS. W. CALVIN (1923).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
CHESNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
CLAGGETT, MRS. T. WEST (1925).....Homewood Apartments
CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments
CLARK, MISS BERTHA L. (1930).....118 Hawthorne Rd., Roland Park
CLARK, ERNEST J. (1931).....211 Highfield Rd.
CLARK, MRS. GAYLORD LEE (1928).....Stevenson, Md.
CLARK, LEWIS T. (1929).....Patapsco Heights, Ellicott City, Md.
CLARK, WALTER L. (1921).....1914 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
CLEMSON, CHARLES O. (1928).....Westminster, Maryland
CLEVELAND, RICHARD F. (1925).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
CLIFT, JOSIAH, JR. (1919).....212 W. Monument St.
COAD, J. ALLAN (1922).....Leonardtown, Md.
COALE, JOSEPH M. (1930).....225 E. Redwood St.
COE, WARD B. (1920).....Fidelity Building
COHEN, MISS ELEANOR S. (1917).....The Latrobe
COHN, CHARLES M. (1919).....Lexington Bldg.
COHN, MRS. E. HERRMAN, (DORIS MASLIN) (1930).....Princess Anne, Maryland
COLE, MRS. HERBERT CLAIBORNE (1929)...100 University Pkwy. West.
COLE, J. WESLEY, M. D. (1931).....2202 Garrison Ave.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916).....U. S. District Court, P. O. Bldg.
COLLENBERG, MRS. HENRY T. (1928).....3103 Clifton Ave.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914).....403 Keyser Building
CONNOLLY, GERALD C. (1919).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
CONNOLLY, JAMES E., M. D. (1923).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
COOK, MISS JANE JAMES.....103 Stratford Rd.
COOKE, MRS. LAURA A. (1932).....Alexandria, Va.
COOKE, MRS. MIRIAM BALDWIN (1930)....Waterbury, Md.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....121 W. Lafayette Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912).....Stock Exchange Building
CORIELL, DR. LEWIS (1927).....111 W. Monument St.
CORKRAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919)....Warrington Apts.
CORNER, GEO. W. (1917).....3902 Juniper Rd., Guilford
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Mt. Washington
COUDON, JOSEPH (1920).....Perryville, Maryland
CRANE, WM. HERBERT (1924).....Edgecliffe House, Mt. Wash., Balto.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....1622 Park Ave.
CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922).....3403 University Place.
CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....401 Garrett Bldg.

CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)....Lake Roland
CRONIN, MRS. W. H. (1932).....Aberdeen, Md.
CROOKS, MISS ESTHER J. (1933).....Goucher College
CULL, MISS MABEL F. (1930).....1314 Bolton St.
CULLEN, DR. THOS. S. (1926).....20 E. Eager St.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....2217 St. Paul St.
CULVER, JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
CULVER, MRS. JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.

DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
DAINGERFIELD, MRS. P. B. KEY (1925)....4407 N. Charles St.
DALLAM, C. BRAXTON (1924).....4001 Greenway
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press
DALTON, JOSEPH C. (1932).....Sparks, Maryland
DAMUTH, REV. WARREN K. (1923).....Thurmont, Md.
DARNALL, RICHARD BENNETT (1933).....Ruxton, Maryland.
DASHIELL, BENJAMIN J. (1914).....Towson, Maryland.
DASHIELL, MISS MARY LEEKE (1934).....Pheonix, Maryland.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DASHIELL, MRS. NICHOLAS L. (1922).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAVES, JOHN COLLINS (1923).....136 W. Lanvale St.
DAVIS, E. ASBURY (1924).....119-21 S. Howard St.
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....215 Wendover Rd., Guilford
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....4100 Greenway
DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
DAVISON, MISS ELIZABETH T. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
DAVISON, MISS CAROLINA V. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, MRS. THOMAS M. (1925).....1702 N. Charles St.
DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907).....c/o J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr., Light & Redwood Sts.
DEFORD, MRS. WILLIAM (1929).....Washington Apts.
DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.
DELL, THOS. MEDAIRY
DELL, MRS. THOS. MEDAIRY (MARY BOYKIN) (1931)...Homewood Apts.
DENISON, H. MARCUS (1923).....10 E. Read St.
DENMEAD, GARNER WOOD (1923).....227 St. Paul St.
DENNIS, MRS. JAMES T. (1923).....1002 N. Calvert St.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.
DENNIS, OREGON MILTON (1922).....New Amsterdam Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute
DIFFENDERFFER, CLAUDE A. (1926).....Ruxton, Md.

DIXON, JAMES (1926).....Easton, Maryland
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....344 N. Charles St.
DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922).....Greenway and St. Martin's Rd.
DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919).....213 N. Calvert St.
DORSEY, DR. CALEB, JR. (1927).....1659 W. North Ave.
DOWNES, MISS MARY LOUISE (1929).....729 N. Fulton Ave.
DOWNEY, DR. JESSE W., JR. (1929).....209 Hawthorne Rd.
DRYDEN, THOS. P. (1930).....6212 Blackburn Lane, Cedarcroft
DUFFY, EDWARD (1920).....138 W. Lanvale St.
DUFFY, MRS. ELEANOR BERNARD (1927)...110 W. North Ave.
DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....110 W. North Ave.
DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919).....124 W. Lanvale St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....1 Ridge Rd., Mt. Washington
DUKEHART, MORTON McL. (1920).....2744 N. Calvert St.
DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923).....3904 N. Charles Street
DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923).....1620 Bolton St.
DUNCAN, MISS ELIZA W. McKIM (1921)..R. F. D. No. 6, Westminster, Md.
DUNOTT, MRS. DANIEL Z. (1926).....1005 N. Calvert St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902)....Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919).....Princess Anne Apts.
DUVALL, SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925).....Frederick City, Md.

EARECKSON, F. LEIF (1928).....3934 Cloverhill Rd.
EASTER, MRS. JAMES W. (ANITA T. (1929) .....} Owings Mills, Md.
EBAUGH, MARY C. (1931).....3703 Sequoia Ave.
EDMONDSON, MRS. FRANK GORDON (1928)
EDMONDSON, J. HOOPER (1928).....} Roland Park Apts.
EDMONDSON, W. W. JR.....
EDMONDS, JAMES R. (1933).....Glenarm, Md.
EGERTON, STUART (1919).....106 Elmhurst Road.
ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918).....Melvale, Md.
ELLICOTT, WILLIAM M. (1929).....
ELLICOTT, MRS. WM. M. (1929)..... } 714 St. Paul St.
ELLINGER, ESTHER PARKER (1922).....12 W. 25th St.
EMMART, WM. W. (1924).....Union Trust Building
EMORY, WILLIAM H. (1929).....1307 Bolton St.
ENGLAR, GEORGE MONROE (1928)..... Roland Park Apts.
EVANS, MRS. ELLA WARFIELD (1924).....109 Woodlawn Rd.

FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918).....325 N. Charles St.
FENHAGEN, JAMES C. (1927).....c/o Baltimore National Bank.
FENWICK, G. BERNARD (1929).....Glyndon, Md.
FICKUS, HENRY J. (1927).....4506 Mainfield Ave.
FINDLAY, MISS MARY P. B. (1930).....1510 Bolton St.

FINLEY, MRS. W. NORVILLE (1930).....903 Cathedral St.
FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
FISHER, SAMUEL J. (1932).....Union Trust Bldg.
FISHER, DR. WM. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.
FITZGERALD, CHARLES G. (1923).....3507 N. Charles St.
FITZHUGH, HENRY M., M. D. (1921).....Westminster, Md.
FLEMING, MISS ELIZABETH BOYD (1925)...Canterbury Hall Apartments
FLORENCE, NELLIE G. (1931).....Brentwood P. O., Md.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B. (1925).....1718 Bolton St.
FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building
FORBES, GEORGE (1924).....601 Maryland Trust Building
FOSTER, REUBEN (1921).....23 E. 22nd St.
FOWLER, MISS AMELIE DE PAU (1927)....Oak Place, Charles St. Ave.
FOWLER, LAURENCE HALL (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, JACOB (1926).....Calvert Building
FRANCE, MRS. JACOB (1926).....Catonsville, Md.
FRANCE, JOSEPH C. (1928).....Court Square Bldg.
FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....Port Deposit, Md.
FRANK, ELI (1923).....North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.
FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
FREEMAN, DR. E. B. (1926).....807 Cathedral St.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
FRENCH, H. FINDLAY (1929).....2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
FRENCH, DR. JOHN C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road
FRICK, MISS ANNE T. (1930).....1523 Bolton St.
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.
FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....28 W. Biddle St.
FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919).....1212 Eutaw Place
FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919).....1013 N. Charles St.

GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Earl Court Apts.
GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....241 W. Lanvale St.
GALLUP, BRUCE H. (1933).....Towson, Md.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2700 N. Charles St.
GARCELON, MRS. HERBERT I. (1924).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building
GARRETT, MRS. ROBERT (1928).....Charles Street Avenue
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
GEORGE, MRS. THOMAS P. (1934).....Towson, Md.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.
GIBBS, MRS. RUFUS M. (1924).....1209 St. Paul St.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centerville, Md.
GILL, MRS. ROBERT LEE (1924).....4708 Club Road
GILLETT, J. MCCLURE (1928).....1420 Park Avenue
GILLIES, MRS. M. J. (1919).....c/o Walbert Apartments

GILLIS, DR. ANDREW G. (1923).....1033 N. Calvert St.
GILMAN, MISS ELIZABETH (1927).....513 Park Avenue
GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA (1920).....231 W. Preston St.
GLASS, DAVID WILSON (1921).....4615 Kenwood Rd.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....16 St. Paul St.
GLIDDEN, EDWARD HUGHES (1934).....Baltimore Life Bldg.
DE GOEY, MISS VIRGINIA (1927).....The Sherwood
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915).....839 W. University Pkwy.
GORDON, MRS. ALEXANDER H. (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1928).....1009 N. Charles Street
GORMAN, MRS. GRACE NORRIS (1923).....Laurel, Md.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....121 Taplow Rd.
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....Hopkins Apts.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....First National Bank
GRAHAM, STIRLING (1931).....4640 Schenley Rd.
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.
GREEN, ELMER S. (1934).....622 Coleraine Ave, Carroll Sta., City.
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917)...2322 N. Charles St.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.
GRIFFITH, RICHARD R. (1933).....Tome Institute.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons

HALL, MISS ADELPHINE (1928).....5304 Springlake Way
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.
HALL, MISS ROSABEL E. (1928).....2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
HALSEY, R. T. HAINES (1929).....Huntington, N. Y.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMILTON, MRS. S. HENRY (1919) (GRACE BARROW DITMAN)..... } 219 E. Biddle St.
HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923).....4410 Norwood Rd., Guilford
HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923).....Union Trust Bldg.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.
HANDLEY, DANIEL T. (1927).....1331 Mt. Royal Ave.
HANSON, AQUILLA BROWN (1928).....206 Woodlawn Road., Roland Park
HARDINGE, HAROLD, JR. (1932).....2450 Eutaw Pl.
HARDY, MRS. GEO E. (KATHERINE CORIELL) (1929)..... } 518 Cathedral St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building
HARLAN, MRS. HENRY D. (1928).....4909 Falls Rd.
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building
HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....3405 Greenway
HARRIS, MISS HELEN NICHOLSON (1928)..St. Paul Apts.
HARRIS, NORRIS (1927)..... } 2906 Alameda Blvd.
HARRIS, MRS. NORRIS (1926)..... }

HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building
HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919).....11 East Chase St.
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....2738 N. Charles St.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1714 Linden Ave.
HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....c/o C. H. Medcalfe, Sudlersville, Md.
HARRISON, MISS REBEKAH (1919).....Ellicott City, Md.
HART, ROBERT S. (1923).....101 W. Monument St.
HAYDEN, MRS. LEWIS M. (1927).....2010 Park Ave.
HAYDON, F. STANSBURY (1930).....
HAYDON, MRS. W. H. (ELLEN PAGE) (1930).....} Riderwood, Md.
HAYES, ROBERT F., JR. (1923).....3526 Roland Ave.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T. (1920)....409 N. Charles St.
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.
HENDERSON, GEORGE (1934).....Cumberland, Md.
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
HENDERSON, NEWTON R. (1925).....4018 Bateman Ave.
HENRY, DANIEL M. (1923).....Easton, Maryland
HENRY, MRS. M. LYNN (1928).....Linthicum Heights, Md.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914).....“Myrtle Grove,” Easton, Md.
HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....10 South St.
HEWES, M. WARNER (1922).....2315 Maryland Ave.
HICKS, T. RUSSELL (1929).....106 W. Madison St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....4 Bishop’s Road, Guilford
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
HILLES, MRS. WILLIAM S. (1934).....c/o Colonial Trust Co.
HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922).....27 S. Ellwood Ave.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOS. FOLEY (1888).....Maple Ave., Catonsville
HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919).....219 City Hall
HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916).....Care of Thomas & Thompson
HOFF, MRS. VIOLET B. (1924).....307 Southway, Guilford, Balto.
HOGAN, DR. JOHN F. (1929).....7 East Preston St.
HOLBEINE, SISTER M. CLOTILDE (1933)....Mt. St. Agnes School, Mt. Washington.
HOLDCRAFT, MEHRLING (1930).....204 N. Payson St.
HOLLAND, MISS EUGENIA (1934).....4713 Roland Ave.
HOLLAND, MRS. WILLIAM W. (1929).....4713 Roland Ave.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895).....1802 Eutaw Place
HOLLINGSWORTH, MISS MATTIE ELLEN (1929).....} 1517 Mt. Royal Ave.
HOLLOWAY, MRS. R. ROSS (1918).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
HOLLY, MISS NETTA E. (1934).....Havre de Grace, Md.
HOLLYDAY, MISS CAROLINE R. (1926)....3333 N. Charles St.
HOLLYDAY, HENRY (1929).....
HOLLYDAY, RICHARD C. (1929).....} Easton, Md.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Md.

HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922).....1205 Linden Ave.
HOOPES, DR. FANNIE E. (1927).....Homewood Apts.
HOPKINS, MRS. EUGENE (1932).....Temple Court Apts.
HOPKINS, HENRY POWELL (1933).....11 E. Mulberry St.
HOPKINS, MRS. MABEL FORD (1924).....2 Wyndhurst Ave.
HOPPER, CHARLES COX (1930).....1405 John St.
HOUGH, MISS ANNE EDMONDSON (1928)...212 Lambeth Rd., Guilford
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902).....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....1010 Munsey Bldg.
HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922).....20 E. Lexington St.
HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917).....209 W. Monument St.
HOWARD, MISS JULIA MCHENRY (1927)
HOWARD, MISS MAY (1927)..... } 901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916).....Guilford Ave. & Pleasant St.
HOWELL, WILLIAM R., PH. D. (1929).....402 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md.
HUBBARD, THOMAS F. (1928).....3324 Ellerslie Ave.
HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.
HUNGERFORD, ARTHUR F. (1925).....809 N. Charles St.
HURST, MRS. W. D. (1934).....Sparks, Md.
HUTCHINS, MISS KATHERINE K. (1928)...142 W. Lanvale St.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....Washington Apartments
HYNSON, GEORGE W. (1925).....U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co.

IGLEHART, MRS. C. IREDELL (1927).....914 N. Charles St.
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....17 South St.
IGLEHART, MISS M. LUCKETT (1931).....218 Laurens St.
IJAMS, MISS ELLA (1933).....3702 Mohawk Ave.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....313 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....Garrison, Md.
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916).....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
JAMES MAGILL (1934).....University Place.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....300 Goodwood Gardens, R. P.
JANNEY, STUART S. (1924).....1635 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
JEFFERY, MRS. ELMORE BERRY (1933).....307 Somerset Rd.
JENCKS, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place
JENKINS, M. ERNEST (1924).....Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
JOHNSON, MRS. EDWARD M. (1924).....843 University Pkwy.
JOHNSTON, MRS. LOLA E. (1929).....105 Charlcote Rd.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910).....Greenway Apts.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911).....1516 Bolton St.
JONES, DR. ELISHA (1902).....
JONES, MISS RUTH (1932)..... } 25 Penna Ave., Towson, Md.
JOYCE, TEMPLE N. (1927).....Joyce Sta., Md.
JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....3906 St. Paul St.

KEATING, MRS. ARTHUR B. (1932) (LOUISE OGLE BEALL) ..... Latrobe Apartments
KEECH, MRS. CAROLINA PAGON (1924) ..... 203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909) ..... 900-901 Maryland Trust Building
KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919) ..... 1418 Eutaw Place.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905) ..... 208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE, 2ND (1928) ..... 4103 St. Paul Street
KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917) ..... 206-7 Keyser Bldg.
KEYSER, WILLIAM, JR. (1925) ..... Keyser Building
KIRBY, JACK IGNATIUS CARROLL (1932) ..... Mt. Washington.
KIRKMAN, WALTER N. (1927) ..... Rolling Road, Catonsville
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916) ..... 1418 Fidelity Building.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909) ..... 211 Wendover Road, Guilford
KOPPELMAN, WALTER (1927) ..... 102 Millbrook Rd.

LAMBLÉ, MRS. WM. E. (1932) (ANNA RITTENHOUSE) ..... 803 W. University Pkwy.
LANAHAN, MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE (ELEANOR WILLIAMS) (1929) ..... Long Crandon, Towson, Md.
LANKFORD, H. FILLMORE (1893) ..... Princess Anne, Md.
LATROBE, FERDINAND C. (1932) ..... 3921 Canterbury Rd.
LEACH, MISS MARY CLARA (1924) ..... 4014 Edmondson Ave.
LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920) ..... Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, MISS SUSAN DOBBIN (1923) ..... 103 W. Monument St.
LEE, H. H. M. (1923) ..... 1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916) ..... 511 Calvert Building
LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916) ..... 110 E. Redwood St.
LEHMAYER, MARTIN (1927) ..... Fidelity Building
LEIDY, MRS. C. FONTAINE-MAURY (MARGARET) (1929) ..... "Hampton," Towson, Md.
LEVY, OSCAR G. (1928) ..... 423 N. Fulton Ave.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909) ..... Fidelity Building
LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918) ..... 4003 Keswick Rd.
LITTIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919) ..... Cambridge Apartments
LLOYD, MRS. CHARLES HOWARD (1928) ..... 11 Stock Exchange Bldg.
LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919) ..... 2925 N. Charles St.
LOCKARD, MRS. G. CARROLL (1930) ..... 2925 N. Charles St.
LONG, MRS. BRECKENRIDGE (1931) ..... Laurel, Md.
LONG, COL. JOHN D. (1931) ..... Garden Apts.
LORD, MRS. J. WALTER (1923) ..... 44 Roland Court
LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919) ..... 1011 N. Charles St.
LOWNDES, EDWARD BRECKINRIDGE (1933) ..... Calvert Bldg.
LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921) ..... Fidelity Trust Company
LYON, MISS GRACE (1923) ..... 223 Wendover Rd.

MCCARDELL, LEE (1929) ..... 10 Longwood Rd.
MCCENEY, GEORGE P. (1929) ..... 110 E. Lexington St.
MCCLEAVE, R. HUGH (1928) ..... Cumberland, Maryland

McColgan, Charles C. (1916).....2710 N. Calvert St.
McColgan, Edward (1921).....200 N. Beechwood Ave.
McCormick, Roberdeau A. (1914).....McCormick Block
McCormick-Goodhart, Leander (1928)..“Langley Park,” Hyattsville, Md.
McCullogh, Mrs. Duncan (1932).....Glencoe, Md.
MacGill, Richard G., Jr. (1891).....Atholton, Md.
Machen, Arthur W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.
McHenry, John (1929).....Owings Mills, Md.
McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917).908 St. Paul St.
Mackall, R. McGill (1928).....2423 N. Forest Park Ave.
McKim, S. S. (1902).....Savings Bank of Baltimore
McLanahan, Mrs. Austin (Romaine LeMoyne) (1931).....} Greenspring & Woodlawn Aves.
McLane, Allan (1894).....Garrison, Md.
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919).....Hotel Stafford
McLane, Miss Fanny King (1934).....Monkton, Md.
MacLean, Dr. Angus L. (1933).....1201 N. Calvert St.
McWilliams, Miss Mary Mathews (1929) ..... } 1732 N. Calvert St.
Magruder, Miss Louise E. (1929).....132 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.
Mainster, Miss Josephine J. (1933)....Forest Park High School.
Mallonee, Capt. Richard Carvell (1931)..... } 6th Field Artillery, Fort Hoyle, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911).....308 Overhill Rd.
Manning, James R. (1928).....Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road
Marburg, Theodore (1931).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Marbury, William L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915).....1820 Park Ave.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923).....Frederick City, Md.
Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919).....1001 St. Paul St.
Marshall, Thomas B. (1928).....850 University Pkwy.
Marye, William B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.
Massey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Allan (1923)...1514 33rd St.
Massey, Miss M. E. (1925).....105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Mather, L. B. (1922).....315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905)....Johns Hopkins University
Matthews, Mrs. Henry C. (1927).....1302 St. Paul Street
Matthews, J. Marsh (1926).....Fidelity Building
Maynadier, Thomas Murray (1919).....Walbert Apts.
Mayo, Dr. R. W. B. (1927).....4300 Wickford Rd.
Meares, Rev. Armand DeRosset (1932).4200 Penhurst Ave.
Mears, Mrs. Adelbert Warren (1930)...3102 Hilton St.
Mencken, August (1928).....1524 Hollins Street
Meyer, Mrs. Robert B. (1924).....3047 Brighton St.
Mickle, Mrs. Marbury (1923).....The Sherwood Hotel
Milholland, Francis X. (1925).....B. & O. Building
Miller, Miss Anna Irene (1930).....2426 Eutaw Place

MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....808 Fidelity Building
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....808 Fidelity Building
MILLER, MRS. WARREN D. (1924)..... 160 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922).....7 Beechdale Rd., Roland Park
MINTZ, JULIUS (1924).....400 Equitable Building
MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.
MOORE, MRS. JOSEPH EARLE (1933) (GRACE BARCLAY) .....4422 Underwood Rd.
MORGAN, ZACHARIAH R., M. D. (1931)....708 Reservoir St.
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921).....Hopkins Apts.
MULLIKIN, KENT R. (1933).....1511 Guilford Ave.
MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916)..1501 Park Ave.
MURDOCK, MISS MILDRED LAWS (1926)....1527 Bolton St.
MURRAY, MISS CHARLOTTE (1927).....21 E. Eager St.
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford
MURRAY, MISS MERCEDES M. (1926).....1309 W. 42nd St.
MUTH, MISS CECELIA M. (1933).....Catonsville, Md.

NATHAN, MELFORD (1926) .....Cambridge, Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....105 W. Monument St.
NICHOLS, FIRMADGE KING, M. D. (1929). 4018 Liberty Heights Ave.
NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....3809 Sequoia Ave.
NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920).....3207 N. Calvert St.
NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
NORRIS, MISS MABEL G. (1923).....3021 Gwynns Falls Pkwy.
NORRIS, WALTER B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.
NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....1504 Citizens National Bank Building

OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLD, FRANCIS E., JR. (1931).....755 Cator Ave.
OLIVER, JOHN R., M. D. (1919).....The Latrobe
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....Standard Oil Building
OLSON, MRS. ALBERT F. (1925).....3925 Cedar Ave., Roland Park
OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN (1924).....626 Equitable Building
ORNDORFF, JAMES RIDGELY (1929).....5703 Berkley Ave., Mt. Washington
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1914).....Court House
OWENS, EDWARD B., JR. (1927).....420 Cedarcroft Road
OWINGS, DR. EDWARD R. (1926).....1733 Linden Ave.

PACA, JOHN P., JR. (1931).....Title Bldg.
PAGE, CHARLES GREENLEAF (1931).....Calvert Court Apts.
PAGE, HENRY LITTLETON (1931).....Calvert Court Apts.

PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank
PAINE, JAMES R. (1933).....18 E. Baltimore St.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARKER, CECIL J. (1930).....5804 Clear Spring Road
PARKER, SUMNER A. (1924).....Brooklandville, Baltimore Co.
PARKHURST, HARRY E. (1924).....Gunther Building
PARKS, MISS IDA M. (1922).....11 W. Saratoga St.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
PARRAN, DALRYMPLE (1926).....1708 N. Calvert St.
PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....York Road and Susquehanna Ave.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....622 W. University Parkway
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909).....Blythewood Rd., Roland Pk. P. O.
PAUL, JOHN GILMAN D'ARCY (1927)....Blythewood Road, Roland Park
PENNINGTON, MRS. LEE ROBERTS (1932)...16 Taylor St., Chevy Chase, Md.
PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916).....1124 Cathedral St.
PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.
PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.
PITTS, MISS MARY B. (1927).....100 University Pkwy., W.
PITTS, TILGHMAN G. (1924).....129 E. Redwood St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
PLEASANTS, SKIPWITH WILMER (1933)....201 Longwood Rd.
POE, EDGAR ALLAN (1929).....U. S. F. & G. Building
POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place
PORTER, FRANK GIBSON, D. D. (1926)....3609 Grantley Rd.
POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
POWELL, HENRY FLETCHER (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.
POWER, J. LEONARD (1928).....Roland Park Apts.
PRESTON, ALEXANDER (1922).....Munsey Building
PRESTON, MRS. GEO. H. (1931).....Ambassador Apts.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Building
PRICE, MRS. JULIET HAMMOND (1924)....Sherwood Hotel.
PURDUM, MRS. BRADLEY K. (1923).....Hamilton, Md.
PURDUM, FRANK C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.

RADCLIFFE, GEORGE L., PH. D. (1908).....Fidelity Building
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RAMEY, MRS. MARY E. W. (1922).....9 E. Franklin St.
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REESE, HENRY F. (1922).....3300 Liberty Heights Ave.
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Vol. XXIX JUNE, 1934 No. 2

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISSUED QUARTERLY
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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXIX. JUNE, 1934. NO. 2.

FIGHT OF A CENTURY BETWEEN THE PENNS AND CALVERTS.

OVER THE THREE LOWER COUNTIES ON DELAWARE WHICH RESULTED IN MAKING THE STATE OF DELAWARE A SEPARATE COMMONWEALTH.

By WALTER A. POWELL.

FOREWORD.

The history of the contest of a century between the Penns and Calverts over the "Three Lower Counties," then a comparatively narrow tract of land along the Delaware River, Bay and Ocean, which resulted in making the State of Delaware a separate Commonwealth, is found in the Archives of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York. These Archives contain copies of grants, records, documents, papers, proceedings, testimony and orders in the hearings in England before the Lords of Trade and Plantations in 1683-1685 and in the suit in Chancery decided in 1750 by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in the contest between the Penns and Calverts. The claim is made that the existence of Delaware as a separate Commonwealth is due to the planting the De Vries Colony in 1631 at Lewes on a narrow tract of land two miles wide and thirty-two miles in length under a grant by the West India Company of Holland.

England claimed the territory, now Delaware, being the East half of Peninsula lying between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River, Bay and Ocean by right of discovery of land from Cape Fear to Canada and by occupation by Colonies in many places long prior to 1631. June 20, 1632, Charles I made a grant to Lord Baltimore of Maryland—being all of the land between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River, Bay and Ocean and other land. In 1681, Charles II made a grant to William Penn of Pennsylvania.

Penn, discovering that he had no outlet to his province, saw that he must have the "Three Lower Counties on Delaware" then a comparatively narrow tract of land along the Delaware River, Bay and Ocean, for an outlet to Pennsylvania, even though this territory had been granted to Lord Baltimore in 1632.

The contest between the Penns and Calverts over what was then known as the "Three Lower Counties," waged for nearly a century, finally resulted in taking from Lord Baltimore a part of his grant—the entire east half of his Peninsula, now Delaware territory, and giving it to the Penns.

Delaware owes its existence as a separate Commonwealth to this fight of a century in which Lord Baltimore lost and Penn gained the east half of the Peninsula—now Delaware.

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April, 1932.

The De Vries monument on the site of the Colony seated at Lewes by the Dutch in 1631 bears the following inscription:

"That Delaware exists as a separate
Commonwealth is due to this Colony."

This inscription had its origin in a clause in the patent to Maryland issued by Charles I. of England to Cecelius Calvert—Lord Baltimore, dated June 20th, 1632, viz: "A country hitherto uncultivated (Hactenus inculta) . . . and partly inhabited by savages having no knowledge of the Divine Being."

The De Vries Colony was planted in 1631 on a narrow tract of land on the coast extending from the present south line of Delaware north 32 miles to a point a little north of Bower's Beach and 2 miles in width, under a grant from the West India Company to Godyn and Bloemmaert and the purchase thereof by them from the Indians. The claim is made that as the De Vries Colony was planted in 1631, this "Country" was cultivated and inhabitated by the Dutch prior to Lord Baltimore's grant made June 20, 1632 (hereafter discussed); consequently it was not then "uncultivated" and partly inhabited by "savages": Therefore, "That Delaware exists as a separate Commonwealth is due to this Colony." The territory now known as Delaware, comprising the entire east half of the Peninsula

between the Delaware Bay and River on the East and of the Chesapeake Bay on the West, does not owe its existence as a "separate Commonwealth" to the De Vries Colony. The "Three Lower Counties on Delaware" grew into a "separate Commonwealth" through a fight of a century between the Penns and Calverts over what is now Delaware territory.

The following are the historic facts, records and evidence from which the east half of the Peninsula lying between the Delaware Bay and River and the Chesapeake Bay grew into a separate Commonwealth. In 1609, Henry Hudson, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company sailed into a Bay (Delaware Bay) in the "Half Moon." He was looking for a short-passage to the Indies. Finding that the Bay was full of shoals and dangerous he, without landing, sailed out to sea and up the New Jersey coast to Manhattan Island. In 1614, Captain Cornelis Jacobson Mey sailed in the "Fortune" from Holland to the Hudson River. He then sailed south along the New Jersey coast to Delaware Bay, charting the coast. He gave the name, "Cape Cornelis" to the cape now called "Cape Henlopen," and the name "Cape Hinlopen" to the point where the South line of Delaware as now established meets the ocean—now called "Cape James,"—changed by order of William Penn in 1682.

In October, 1614, the States General of Holland granted to Merchants of Amsterdam and Hoorn exclusive privilege of *trading* for three years between 40 and 45 degrees of latitude (from about Long Branch, New Jersey to Canada though the ancient line of the 40th degree was then supposed to be a little north of the present site of New Castle); and called the territory New Netherland. They later claimed that the boundary of New Netherland along the sea coast extended from (Old) Cape Hinlopen to Cape Cod and as far inland as title by possession warranted. The Dutch called Delaware River the South River. In 1615 and 1616 Captain Cornelis Hendrickson in the "Onrust" (Restless) sailed up the Delaware River to Christiana Creek.

In 1621, the States General of Holland gave a charter to the

Dutch West India Company granting the right to trade and colonize along the entire American Coast from the Straits of Magellan to Hudson Bay for a period of twenty-four years. In 1623, the Company built Fort Nassau on the Jersey side of the Delaware River, but later abandoned it. The Dutch did not plant any colony on any of the above expeditions on the west side of the Delaware Bay and River. This roving commission was given by Holland notwithstanding the fact that King James of England in 1606 had granted two patents—one to the Virginia Company and the other to the Plymouth Company, which covered the territory from Cape Fear, North Carolina to Canada: That under these patents many colonies were planted, the first one in Virginia at Jamestown in 1607, and in New England at Plymouth in 1620, and many fishing colonies earlier. Captain Nathaniel Powell and Robert Tindell, surveyors, were employed and sent over in 1607, by the Virginia Company in London to make surveys and maps of the new country. They made surveys, charts and maps of the country, which were used by Captain John Smith as a part of his history of Virginia.

The author of "New Albion," published in London in 1648, in describing the Delaware Bay refers to Captain John Smith's book of Virginia and Capt. Powell's map. Captain Powell was killed by the Indians in 1622.

In 1629, the Dutch West India Company granted to any member of the Company who would plant a colony in New Netherland the "right to select and acquire a tract of land Sixteen Dutch miles in length, if on one side of a river, or eight Dutch miles (32 English miles) on each side of the river, and to extend as far into the country as the situation of the occupiers should make desirable," on condition, however, that any one planting a colony should purchase the land from the Indians. The distance inland was later changed and fixed at one half of a Dutch mile (two English miles). Samuel Godyn and Samuel Bloemmaert, called Patroons, through their agent, selected and on June 1, 1629, purchased from the Indians the following tract of land situated on the west side of Delaware Bay and extending in length from Old Cape Hinlopen off into the mouth

of the South (Delaware) River about eight Dutch miles (32 English miles a little north of Bower's Beach) and half a Dutch mile (2 English miles) in width. Godyn and Bloemmaert soon after formed a partnership with David Pietersen De Vries and others for the purpose of establishing a colony on this narrow tract of land two miles wide and thirty-two miles in length. The Patroons equipped a ship—the "Walrus"—Whale, which sailed under Captain Peter Heyes in December, 1630, with twenty-eight colonists and supplies for farming and whale fishing, to plant a colony on this narrow strip of land 2 miles wide and 32 miles in length. The "Walrus" arrived in Delaware Bay in the spring of 1631, and landed the colonists at a place which they called Zwaanendael—Swanendael—"Valley of Swans," just north of the present town of Lewes. They built a house "well beset with palisades in place of breastworks" and called it Fort Optlandt. This entire colony, except one man, was murdered and the house destroyed in a few months by the Indians.

The whale fishing under Captain Heyes had been a losing venture; but encouraged by Godyn, De Vries, going as commander of the ship, agreed to undertake a voyage for *whale fishing.* De Vries, on May 24, 1632, sailed from Holland for the "whale fishery," not to colonize but to engage in "whale fishing." He arrived at the South Bay December 5, 1632, and on December 6th went up the river in a boat to Swanendael. He found the house destroyed and "lying here and there the skulls and bones of the people." A report of the murder of the colony had been received in Holland before De Vries sailed on May 24, 1632. *He did not sail for the purpose of again colonizing,* but to engage in whale fishing. The whale fishing was a failure, and in the spring of 1633 De Vries sailed from the South Bay and arrived in Holland in midsummer of 1633.

After the murder of the colony at Swanendael in the latter part of 1631, the Patroons never made any further attempt to colonize this narrow tract of land. It was utterly abandoned to the savages. When Charles I, on June 20, 1632, made a grant of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, this narrow tract of land

2 miles wide and 32 miles in length was primeval forest, uncultivated and inhabited by savages.

On June 20th, 1632, Charles I granted a patent to Cecelius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, to that part of a peninsula lying "between the Ocean on the East and the Bay of Chesapeake on the West," and other land west of the Chesapeake Bay. This grant was bounded on the South by the present South line of Maryland, on the east by the Ocean and Bay running North "into that part of the estuary of Delaware which lyeth under the 40th degree—where New England ends," and bounded on the North by a right line (the 40th degree) from "the said estuary called Delaware Bay" to the Chesapeake Bay, etc. This grant which included the Peninsula north of the south line of Maryland was named by the King "Terra Mariae"—Maryland in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria. It is this patent which contains the statement above that the grant is for a "certain regions . . . hitherto uncultivated (Hactenus inculta) and partly inhabited by savages."

In 1638, the Swedes sailed up the Delaware River, bought from the Indians the land on the coast from Old Cape Hinlopen to Christiana and planted a colony at Christiana, now Wilmington, and later settled a few colonies along the river a short distance above and below Christiana. The territory from Christiana to Old Cape Hinlopen was then a wilderness occupied by savages.

After a lapse of twenty years the Dutch, in 1651, again came to the South River and built Fort Casimer, now New Castle, without the shadow of a claim to the land either by occupation or purchase from the Indians. In 1655, they subjugated the Swedes, captured the Swedish forts and colonies and called the town, now New Castle, New Amstel. Recognizing the fact that they had no right or claim to any land West of the Delaware River and Bay, Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, in 1659, by order of the West India Company, purchased from the Indians the land from Bombay Hook to Old Cape Hinlopen and built a fort at the Hoornkill whorekill,—now Lewes, and manned it with five or six soldiers in order to annex it to the colony

at New Amstel. This purchase from the Indians of land which they had in 1638 sold to the Swedes, included the narrow strip which Godyn and Bloemmaert had bought, June 1, 1629, from the Indians, but abandoned after the murder of the De Vries colony in 1631. The Marylanders were beginning to settle in that part of the country under Lord Baltimore and the Dutch abandoned the fort at the Hoornkill. Lord Baltimore, learning of the Dutch Colony at New Amstel, directed his agent James Neale, in 1660, to present to the Assembly of the West India Company in Holland, his patent to the territory of Maryland and notify the Assembly that the Dutch Colony at New Amstel was seated within the limits of Maryland, and demand submission of the colony to Lord Baltimore.

In 1664, Charles II made a grant to his brother James, Duke of York, of a large body of land which included New York, New Jersey and other land, but not the land west of the Delaware River. The Duke of York then sent his war ships under Sir Richard Nicolls to America, subjugated the Dutch and Swedes and took possession of the land, colonies and forts along the west side of the Delaware River and Bay occupied by the Swedes and Dutch—afterwards called the "Three Lower Counties on Delaware." There were, however, no boundary lines named. The Swedes and Dutch occupied the land only along the coast about Christiana and New Amstel with a few settlers at the Whorekill. The Duke exercised jurisdiction over the "Three Lower Counties on Delaware" as an appendage of New York, and remained in possession thereof until he made deeds to William Penn, August 24th, 1682, although the description in Lord Baltimore's grant to Maryland bounded on the East by the Ocean, Delaware Bay and River, covered these Three Lower Counties. Charles II, on March 4, 1681, made a grant to William Penn of the Province of Pennsylvania. This grant was bounded on the East by the Delaware River from twelve miles North of New Castle Towne, unto the 43rd degree of North latitude; . . . on the North by the 43rd degree extending West five degrees in longitude; on the South by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle and west-

ward on the circle unto the 40th degree and thence westward on the 40th degree to the limit of longitude above mentioned. When the respective grants were made to Lord Baltimore in 1632 of Maryland and to Penn in 1681 of Pennsylvania, the 40th degree was shown on John Smith's map and other ancient maps and charts as being a little north of New Castle. The King, Lord Baltimore and William Penn understood that this ancient line was the true line of the 40th degree.

William Penn in April, 1681, sent his agent, William Markham, to America to take possession of his "Province" and to settle boundary disputes, especially with Lord Baltimore. Lord Baltimore and William Markham, in attempting to ascertain the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, taking an observation with a sextant, discovered that the true line of the 40th degree was farther North,—viz. at the Schuylkill River about the site of Philadelphia. Penn now discovered that he had no inlet to or outlet from his Province: The 40th degree did not afford him a harbor; he feared he would have to buy one from Lord Baltimore and have ships enter and clear out of Maryland by way of the Chesapeake Bay. Penn then proposed to Lord Baltimore to buy a convenient port at the head of the Bay of Chesapeake so that he "might have a back port to his Province." "I told him," said Penn, "it was not the love or need of the land, but the water; . . . that I would not be thus importunate, but for the importance of the thing to save a Province; that without an outlet his country would be but a dead lump of earth." Lord Baltimore refused to sell or allow him a port on the Chesapeake Bay.

Penn foresaw that he must have New Castle and the territory later called the "Three Lower Counties,"—New Castle, Kent and Sussex and the Delaware River and Bay, otherwise his "commerce and trade would be at the mercy" of the possessor of these counties. He now applied to the Duke of York for a grant of these counties, but found the Duke hesitant about complying: But this grant was necessary to "save a Province." The Duke of York, though he had no grant from the King, finally, on August 24, 1682, made two deeds to William Penn,—

one deed to New Castle and all that tract of land lying within a circle of twelve miles about the same. The other deed was to all that tract of land upon Delaware River and Bay, beginning twelve miles south from New Castle, and extending south to (Old) Cape Hinlopen, but without naming the west boundary thereof. In fact, no West boundary had ever been established. After the discovery by the sextant that the true line of the 40th degree was at the Schuylkill about the site of Philadelphia, Lord Baltimore claimed that this true line of the 40th degree was the north line of Maryland, and that all the land thereunto and also the "Three Lower Counties" were "comprised within his grant," and that the River and Bay was the east boundary line of Maryland. Penn maintained that his respective grants included all the land down to the ancient line of the 40th degree (New Castle) and also the "Three Lower Counties," although no western or southern boundary lines thereof had ever been established.

In April, 1683, Lord Baltimore filed a petition with the King to settle the boundary disputes between Pennsylvania and Maryland and to prevent a grant by the King to the Duke of York to confirm William Penn's title to the "Three Lower Counties." The King referred this petition to the Lords of Trade and Plantations for a hearing between Penn and Lord Baltimore. In these hearings before their Lordships Penn based his claim to the "Three Lower Counties" on the following grounds,—

First, the absolute necessity of the possession of the Three Lower Counties on Delaware so that he could have free access through the Delaware Bay and River to his Province of Pennsylvania. Penn made a written statement to their Lordships while he was still in America in which he set forth the fact that he had no outlet to his Province; that he had tried to buy from Lord Baltimore a convenient port at the head of the Chesapeake Bay. In this statement he set forth his interview with Lord Baltimore concerning his great need of an outlet for his Province, in which he said,—"I told him it was not the love or need of land but water, . . . that I would not be so importunate but for the importance of the thing to save a Province"; "But that

Lord Baltimore had refused to sell or allow him a port on the Chesapeake Bay."

Second, That the boundaries of Maryland were vague, indefinite and uncertain. That Lord Baltimore was wrongfully claiming the land north of the ancient line of the 40th degree to its newly discovered location (The Schuylkill) and also the whole Peninsula to the Delaware River, Bay and Ocean on the east. Penn maintained that the ancient line of the 40th degree was the south boundary line of Pennsylvania. This ancient line of the 40th degree was finally established as the north line of Maryland both by the decision of the Lords of Trade and Plantations and by the decision of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke (hereafter discussed).

Third, That Lord Baltimore's patent was only to land "hitherto uncultivated."

In 1685, there were no living witnesses to tell of ancient settlements or of the murdered colony of a half century before in the primeval forest of an unknown country inhabited only by Indians. The evidence produced by Penn at the hearings before the Lords of Trade and Plantations was traditionary and nebulous with no living witness to tell the facts. It was of a general character—to the effect that the "country of Delaware was inhabited by the Swedes and Dutch as early as 1609 or at least before the date of Lord Baltimore's patent:" There was no evidence of the planting of the De Vries colony at Swanendael in 1631, nor of any specific settlement at all by either the Dutch or Swedes. In a suit in Chancery brought in 1735, a century after the De Vries Colony in 1631, by the sons of William Penn against the then Lord Baltimore (hereafter discussed) the allegations in their petition, evidently from the records in the suit in 1683 and papers of William Penn, deceased, were that in ancient times a settlement was "planted and inhabited by the Swedish nation and afterwards by the Dutch" on the land, and that the "Swedes and Dutch successively possessed and enjoyed for many years after the date of Letters Patent to the said Cecelius their said ancient settlements on Delaware." These allegations and the evidence offered in the suit show the

general, indefinite and erroneous character of the evidence before their Lordships in 1685. There was in fact no settlement by the Swedes, until 1638, and none by the Dutch until 1651, except the murdered colony in 1631 of which there was no evidence in either suit. In 1659, the inhabited part of the colonies of the Swedes and Dutch did not extend west beyond four English miles from the Dutch fort Casimer, now New Castle, nor south from Bombay Hook to (Old) Cape Hinlopen. The several expeditions from 1609 to 1629 by the Dutch were not for colonizing but for discovery and trading purposes. The evidence and statements both by Penn in 1685 and by his sons in 1735 that the country of Delaware was planted and inhabited by the Swedes and Dutch and "successively possest" by the Swedes and Dutch were evidently confused with the actual settlement by the Swedes at Christiana in 1638 followed by the Dutch in 1655. William Penn did not know of the De Vries Colony settled at Swanendael in 1631, nor offer any evidence thereof in the hearings in 1683-1685, before their Lordships. But even if he had known of this murdered colony the land after the murder had lapsed again into a primeval forest, was uncultivated and inhabited by savages in 1632 at the time Lord Baltimore's patent was issued.

In 1654, the head of the Chesapeake Bay was not seated, so the Marylanders did not take much notice either of the Swedes or Dutch, looking upon them as traders, "there being no road between the head of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays by which means the Marylanders could be informed of the proceedings of the Dutch and Swedes:" Nor was there any settlement at the Whorekill from the time of the murdered colony until the Dutch built a fort there in 1659. In 1655, the Dutch subjugated the Swedes and claimed possession of the South River. In 1659, Lord Baltimore sent his commissioner, Colonel Utie to New Amstel, who claimed all the land on the South River for Lord Baltimore, and ordered the Dutch to leave or else declare themselves subjects of Lord Baltimore. Both before and after the Duke of York assumed jurisdiction of the Three Lower Counties in 1664, Lord Baltimore continued to assert his right

to these counties against the Duke, Swedes and Dutch. A few grants of land were made along and near the coast by the Governors of the Duke of York—Lovelace and Andross. Penn, except along the coast, exercised no authority, nor made any grants of land in Sussex until after the boundary lines had been established in 1767. In Kent and New Castle Penn made some grants farther inland, but none on the western part of what is now Delaware. Lord Baltimore, especially in Kent and Sussex, continued making grants of land until the boundary lines were established in 1767. Courts had been established under Lord Baltimore, the first court on Kent Island in 1637. Counties had been organized—the first one in Kent County (Maryland), in 1650, followed by Talbot in 1660, and later but prior to 1682 in Dorchester, Somerset and Cecil. The courts in these counties exercised jurisdiction over the whole of the Peninsula until 1767 except in that part along the River and Bay settled by the Swedes, Dutch, Duke of York and William Penn. Suits had been brought and judgments rendered by the Maryland courts in the various counties against the inhabitants and lands in what is now Delaware territory. The General Assembly of Delaware in 1775 enacted a law by which these judgments rendered by the Maryland courts could be collected and rendered effective through proceedings in Delaware courts.

On the question as to the territory covered by Lord Baltimore's patent, there are several instances in which it was recognized that Maryland territory extended to and was bounded on the East by the Delaware River, Bay and Ocean. Charles II in the twelfth year of his reign in a letter to the "Governor and Council of the Virginias" recognized Lord Baltimore's jurisdiction over Maryland "according to his Patent or charter of the said Province to him granted by Charles I." William Penn recognized the fact that the Delaware River, Bay and Ocean was the East boundary line of Maryland, for in the interview with Lord Baltimore in 1683, he tried to purchase a port at the head of Chesapeake Bay for an outlet from his Province, even though he had two deeds in his possession to the Three Lower Counties made to him August 24, 1682, by the Duke of York.

In the litigation between the Penns and Lord Baltimore, the question as to the North boundary line of Maryland in Lord Baltimore's patent was submitted by their Lordships to three eminent lawyers—C. Wearg, J. Willes and P. York. They gave as their opinion that the ancient line of the 40th degree, which was above New Castle, ran to the Delaware River, that the head of the Delaware Bay was understood in that ancient time to be at the 40th degree and that this ancient line of the 40th degree was the north line of Maryland. Notwithstanding the fact that Lord Baltimore's grant to Maryland was bounded on the east by the Delaware River, Bay and Ocean, that this boundary had been recognized in the several instances above cited, and disregarding the fact that Lord Baltimore had actual and undisputed possession of the said entire Peninsula from the Chesapeake to the Delaware Bay, except a narrow strip off of the east side thereof known as the "Three Lower Counties on Delaware" settled and actually occupied by the Swedes and Dutch and a few English under the Duke, that he was making grants of land and exercising jurisdiction through county governments and ancient courts above named over the entire Peninsula to the River, Bay and Ocean except the jurisdiction claimed by the Duke of York over the narrow strip along the River, Bay and Ocean, the Lords of Trade and Plantations on October 31, 1685 made the following proposition to Lord Baltimore:—

"Their Lordships taking into consideration what might be the proper boundaries of the *country* of *Delaware* in question, it is proposed that the whole Peninsula or tract of land called Delaware from East to West as far as Cape Hinlopen southward, may be divided into two equal parts between His Majesty and my Lord Baltimore."

The proposition was rejected by "my Lord Baltimore." Their Lordships indulging in a fiction in the above proposition called the whole Peninsula or tract of land between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays—"Delaware," ignoring the fact that this whole "Peninsula" had been granted by Charles I to Lord Baltimore and that the King had given it the name "Terra Mariae" "Maryland" in his grant in honor of his Queen

Henrietta Maria. The east half of the Peninsula was never called "Delaware" until the convention, Sept. 11, 1776, in adopting a "Declaration of Rights" called it "The Delaware State"—formerly styled "The government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware." It had been sometimes called "The Three Lower Counties," and when annexed by Penn to his Province of Pennsylvania was called "The Territories." Their Lordships had evidently determined that William Penn must have an outlet to "save a Province." By ignoring the grant by Charles I to Lord Baltimore of Maryland, and calling the whole Peninsula "Delaware" they found an unjustifiable excuse for their subsequent report to his Majesty giving Penn one half of the Peninsula.

On November 7, 1685, their Lordships, making no findings as to any settlement by the Swedes and Dutch, or either of them, made the following report to the King:—

"Their Lordships resolve to report their opinion to His Majesty,—that for avoiding further differences the tract of land lying between the River and Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea on the one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other be divided into two equal parts by a line from the latitude of (Old) Cape Hinlopen to the 40th degree northern latitude, and that one half thereof lying towards the Bay of Delaware and Eastern Sea be adjudged to belong to His Majesty and that the other half remain to the Lord Baltimore as comprised within his charter."

"Nov. 7, 1685, His Majesty well approving said report, it was thereupon ordered by His Majesty in Council, that the said lands be forthwith divided accordingly."

His Majesty had not made a grant to the Duke of York of the Three Lower Counties on Delaware at the time the Duke made his two deeds of August 24, 1682 to William Penn. His Majesty subsequently made a grant to the Duke of York of the Three Lower Counties.

While there was no evidence before their Lordships of this murdered colony planted by Dutch at Swanendael in 1631, nor any knowledge thereof either by William Penn or their Lordships, yet Penn had offered evidence of a general character to the

effect that the country of Delaware was inhabited by the Swedes and Dutch before the date of Lord Baltimore's Patent, though entirely erroneous except as to the murdered colony at Swanendael, therefore he was entitled to a finding on the issue made by him of "Haetenus inculta."

On November 13, 1685, their Lordships made the following report including a general finding that the land was inhabited and planted by Christians at and before the date of Lord Baltimore's Patent with no evidence thereof except the general but erroneous statements above shown, and none as to the De Vries Colony or of any specific settlement by either the Dutch or Swedes. Their Lordships still indulged in the fiction of calling the Peninsula "A tract of land in America called De la Ware."

"Their Lordship find . . . that this tract of land, now in dispute, was inhabited and planted by Christians at and before the date of Lord Baltimore's Patent as it hath been ever since to this time and continued as a distinct colony from that of Maryland; so that their Lordships offer their opinion that for avoiding further differences the tract of land,—the Peninsula, be divided into two equal parts, etc.,—following the order of Nov. 7, 1685, giving the east half to His Majesty and the west half to Lord Baltimore."

This new finding does not appear to have been approved by His Majesty. This finding that the land was inhabited and planted by Christians at and before the date of Lord Baltimore's patent "as it hath been ever since to this time as a distinct colony from Maryland," could only apply to the settlement by the Swedes in 1638 followed by the Dutch in 1655 and English in 1664. It is conclusive of the traditionary and erroneous character of the evidence of settlements by the Swedes and Dutch at and prior to Lord Baltimore's patent. As Penn did not know of this colony of Swanendael, nor offer any evidence thereof in the hearings in 1685, before their Lordships, they, therefore, did not base their findings on their report of November 13, 1685, on the settlement of this colony by the Dutch in 1631.

On what grounds did their Lordships base their report that

the entire Peninsula be divided into two equal parts giving the west half thereof to Lord Baltimore,—land given to him by his grant in 1632 and in his possession, and the East half thereof to William Penn? Certainly the entire east half of the Peninsula could not be adjudged to Penn because of the De Vries settlement at Swanendael on a narrow tract of land two miles wide and thirty-two miles long on the coast and Bay, for which Godyn and Blaemmaert had a patent from the West India Company but which had been abandoned and had returned to its wild state—uncultivated and inhabited by savages. The boundaries of this narrow tract of land on which the De Vries Colony was planted in 1631, even had it been known to Penn, the Lords of Trade and Plantations, or Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, could not be extended and enlarged until they embraced the whole east half of the Peninsula so as to preclude King Charles I from making a grant to Lord Baltimore in 1632 of territory on the Peninsula beyond the limits of this narrow tract only two miles wide and thirty-two miles in length because of the clause "Haetenus inculta" in Lord Baltimore's Patent. The report of their Lordships that the Peninsula should be divided into two equal parts giving Penn the entire east half thereof was based on the absolute necessity of William Penn for an outlet to the sea to "save a Province"—Pennsylvania. It was entirely unwarranted, either in law or equity from the facts. Lord Baltimore, regarding the order taking from him the entire east half of the Peninsula to which he had a patent from King Charles I as arbitrary, unwarranted and unjust, refused to abide by the report of their Lordships or obey the order of the King to divide the land. In 1708 and 1709, Lord Baltimore filed petitions with Queen Anne to set aside the order of the King made in 1685. Both petitions were denied by the Queen. William Penn died July 30, 1718. He appointed his widow, Hannah Penn, sole executrix of his will. As Executrix and Trustee under Penn's will she assumed supervision of the affairs of the Province and Territories (Three Lower Counties). The uncertainty of the boundary lines and ownership of the land both as between Pennsylvania and Maryland and the

Territories gave rise to disputes and difficulties which many times ripened into violence. In order to avoid these difficulties an agreement was made in 1623 between Lord Baltimore and Hannah Penn as executrix that no person or persons on either side shall be disturbed or molested in their possessions for a term of eighteen months. This agreement put an end to border trouble for some years.

In 1731 serious disputes accompanied with violence broke out between the respective grantees of Lord Baltimore and the Penns. These difficulties growing increasingly violent finally resulted in an agreement of compromise between John, Thomas and Richard Penn—sons of William Penn, and Charles Calvert—Lord Baltimore, a descendant of Cecelius Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. This agreement, dated May 10, 1732, after reciting that disputes and differences had arisen between the former Lord Baltimore and William Penn touching the bounds and limits of Pennsylvania and Maryland and Maryland and the Three Lower Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, provided that, to put an end to the said disputes and differences, Lord Baltimore agreed to a settlement of the boundary disputes and to forever renounce and release unto the Penns all pretensions to the said Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex. The agreement further set out the metes and bounds of the east half of the Peninsula, and provided that a line on the south should be run west from Old Cape Hinlopen to the middle of the Peninsula, that from the end of that line a straight line should run northwards up the Peninsula until it touched the western part of a circle with a twelve miles radius from the center of New Castle, then following the said circle eastwardly until it meets the Delaware River on the east. That commissioners should be appointed by the respective parties to run, mark and lay out the circle and lines accordingly. Commissioners were appointed, but failed to act and the agreement was therefor not consummated. Hostilities were renewed and acts of violence increased until there became a border warfare between the respective grantees of Penn and Lord Baltimore. Lord Baltimore again applied to the King to confirm his grant to the

"Three Lower Counties" as a part of the grant to him of Maryland. The Penns resisted the application on the ground that Lord Baltimore had made the agreement of Compromise of May 10, 1732, to divide the land and should abide by it. The Penns were then ordered by the King to file a bill in Chancery against Lord Baltimore for a specific performance of the compromise agreement.

In 1734, John, Thomas and Richard Penn filed a bill in Chancery against Lord Baltimore for specific performance of the compromise agreement of May 10, 1732. In 1750, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke rendered a decision in favor of the Penns and against Lord Baltimore. (1 Vesey sr. 444) From the evidence the Lord Chancellor found that the boundaries in the respective grants to Lord Baltimore and William Penn were uncertain and in doubt; that Lord Baltimore claimed the land to the 40th degree (Philadelphia), but that latitudes were

"set much lower anciently than now; that the ancient line of the 40th degree was supposed then to be above New Castle; that there is considerable evidence that Dutch and Swedes were settled on the east part of that country. That the result of all the evidence . . . amounts to make the boundaries of these counties and the rights of the parties doubtful, that therefore the parties could not resort back to the original rights between them, but must stand upon the agreement."

The Lord Chancellor, thereupon, decreed a specific performance of the agreement of May 10, 1732, by Lord Baltimore. The decision and decree of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke was not based on the words "Haetenus inculta"—"Hitherto uncultivated" in Lord Baltimore's grant, nor on the settlement made by the Dutch at Lewes in 1631, for the Lord Chancellor had no evidence or knowledge of this colony, but on the agreement between the Penns and Lord Baltimore May 10, 1732, which was made to terminate hostilities and to settle their disputes and differences touching the bounds and limits of Pennsylvania and Maryland and the Three Lower Counties—New Castle, Kent and Sussex. It was not until 1760 that Frederick, the Sixth Lord Baltimore (grew weary of the fight and accepted the

decree of the Chancellor as final. In accordance with this decree, Commissioners were appointed to run, mark and lay out the boundary lines as provided in the agreement, but the work was delayed by disputes caused mainly by Lord Baltimore. In 1763, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, surveyors, employed by Thomas and Richard Penn, John having died, and Lord Baltimore, began the work of running and marking the lines, boundaries and circle of Delaware and between Maryland and Pennsylvania as provided in the agreement, which was completed in 1767. The territory embraced within these boundary lines of the east half of the Peninsula became the State of Delaware.

"That Delaware exists as a separate Commonwealth" is not due to the De Vries Colony settled at Swanendael in 1631 on a narrow tract of land two miles wide and thirty-two miles in length. The State of Delaware "owes its existence as a separate Commonwealth" to Penn's absolute need for an outlet to save his Province of Pennsylvania; This resulted in a fight of a century between the Penns and Calverts in which Lord Baltimore lost and Penn won the entire east half of the Peninsula—the territory now the State of Delaware.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN MARYLAND.

By Delmar Leon Thornbury.

The history of the early years of the Friends is the history of its founder, George Fox, born in Drayton, Leicestershire, England, sometime in July 1624. No movement succeeds unless there is a prepared, receptive field, and he found a yearning to walk and live in direct communion with the Spirit of God. He began to preach late in 1647, speaking with force and earnestness, truly inspired, excelling in prayer, longing for a more spiritual life; and became the most powerful preacher of the day, presenting an outward life consistent with inner profession and seeking divine power within, to live in accordance with God.

The Independents were a religious body in England which allowed discussion after the sermon, and Fox usually entered their churches. At first, there was no idea that a new branch of the church would be established, but because of the objections and obstructions placed against their worshipping in any existing denomination, they found " meetings " actually established before the fact was realized. Once begun, the movement spread to other counties until by 1654 it was all over England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The " truth " broke forth in America in 1656.

Mary Fisher and Ann Austin arrived in Boston July 11th, 1656. They were committed to prison and kept there five weeks. More than 100 of their books were burned, and when released the jailer kept their Bibles and bedding for prison fees. The master of the ship which brought them, had to take them back gratis to the Barbadoes. Two days after they sailed on Aug. 7, 1656, eight new Quakers sailed into Boston, and were lodged in their recently vacated prison, kept eleven weeks in close confinement, deprived of all material comforts, and eventually sent back to England.

The first of the missionary Friends to land on Maryland soil was Elizabeth Harris in September of the same year. Under her ministry a large group of Friends was gathered around the Severn River and in the Isle of Kent. Among the " Convincements" was Robert Clarkson, a member of the House of Burgesses from Ann Arundell. Under date of January 14, 1658 (Old Style 1657) he wrote a letter to Elizabeth Harris, then in England, mentioning his wife, Ann Dorsey and husband, John Baldwin, Henry Caplin, Charles Balye, Elizabeth Beasley, Thomas Cole, William Cole, Henry Woolchurch, William Fuller, William Durand, Nicholas Wayte. He speaks of the localities at Herring Creek, Rhoad River, South River, Severn, Brand Neck, Seven Mountains and Kent Island.

His letter mentions two messengers lately come to Virginia, but he did not know their names. For the first few years, the membership was a small affair drawn from persons with no definite religious affiliation.

The persecutions in Maryland were mild compared to any other place. The Colonial Records, under date of July 8, 1658, report "alarm felt by the increase of the Quakers." What persecution, that did take place, was based upon the mistaken idea that they were hostile to a well-ordered governmental regime. As soon as the real nature of the religion was discovered it became respected, largely due to the great leaders of the movement. Besse's Sufferings give a list of more than 40 in Maryland before 1658, given in V 2 P 378 et. sq Homewood Library.

Josiah Coale and Thomas Thurston had "wasted" six months in prison in Virginia, though they made several converts, and upon release came up into Maryland with Thomas Campbell. Here they refused to submit to the authority of the Proprietor, and were ordered to move on. They made their way through the wilderness on foot, many hundreds of miles, to New England. The First Epistle to Friends in Maryland was written by Josiah Coale from Essex, England 7-5-1664, and the Second from the common jail in Kendal, Westmoreland in England 7-29-1665. This section of the old country was quite a field for George Fox where his most valuable convert was Margaret Fell, then the wife of Judge Fell of Swarthmoor Hall. He never joined the society, and at his death left her a great amount of property, with corresponding influence. Her house became the headquarters of a missionary band, as many of the early preachers came from the vicinity of Cartmel and Ulverston in Lancashire-over-Sands, and of Kendall in Westmoreland. She became the wife of George Fox and brought her remarkable attainments, great executive ability and excellent judgment to the assistance of her husband, who though one of the most mystical of modern reformers was at the same time practical and full of common sense and filled with zeal for the moral, political and social welfare of his hearers. Both received from and wrote many letters to meetings in Maryland.

He taught men to unfold the heaven that each carried within him on earth. Freedom of opinion in things pertaining to God; the wickedness of war; the influence of example; the evil

of slavery; the direct revelation of the Spirit of God, Christ, to the individual soul of each human being; the equality of men and women can be called the fundamental doctrines of his teachings.

Thomas Thurston returned on foot to Maryland the following year after his forced leave, in 1658, and settled by taking up land, going into politics, and for his worldliness was finally disowned. In 1659 William Robertson, Robert Hodgson and Christopher Holder visited and converted many. Virginia expelled the Friends in 1660 and many came especially to the Eastern Shore. Josiah Coale came a second time in 1660 for ten weeks. George Rofe ministered in 1661 and "found many settled meetings in Maryland."

The most influential of these early leaders was John Burnyeat, who arrived in April 1665 and spent the entire summer travelling and laboring in the ministry within the Province. He came a second time in 1671 staying for several months at Patuxent. On the eve of departing he appointed the first general meeting for April 2nd, 1672, at West River that he might see all the Friends together. They came by boat for generally their houses were on water courses, the highways of the early day. Plain ordinary men and women were these pioneers, with the Spirit of God illuminating, inspiring, and guiding the soul within the body, accustomed to work with their hands and depend upon themselves but united in a spiritual group at "The Meeting."

This 1672 meeting was twice blessed, for the Founder came up from Jamaica and under the magic of George Fox all were wonderfully comforted and edified. Fox and his friends journeyed down to the "Cliffs of Calvert" and from thence to Tred Avon, "Third Haven," near Easton on the Eastern Shore. The primitive and quiet sect had flourished. Buildings had been erected along the creeks,—Wye in Talbot; Little Choptank in Dorchester; Island in Kent; Leonard in Calvert. Meetings at private homes are recorded: John Garye's on the "Cliffs" 1677; Francis Billingsley; Benjamin Lawrence at Patuxent 1679; Ann Chew's at Herring Creek 1679; Ralph Fishbourne's 1693 etc.

Betty's Cove on Miles Creek must be where the first meeting house was built, having ten acres of ground, with graveyard, a school house and a teacher. The records of the Eastern Shore have been kept continuously since 1676. The Great Meeting House was built in 1693 actually on Tred Avon River, and the older place was abandoned. The old place had a new fence in 1694 and another in 1708, but neglect and abandonment crumbled the walls which had been repaired and enlarged in 1676. The ravages of decay have effaced the landmarks in 1934, and while the plot is known, the exact location where sleep the Early Friends has been lost.

The old record book of the West River Meeting was examined by the author. The first pages give two sermons by George Fox in the Barbadoes at Thomas Rouse's in 1671. Its first minute in Maryland is entered under the date 4th of 4 month, 1677, with four subordinate meetings—West River, Herring Creek, Cliffs, and Patuxent. They also met at John Pitts House and Obiah Judkins.

In 1679 there were meetings at West River on land formerly Francis Hookers, at Herring Creek on land formerly Samuel Chew's, at the house of Wm. Richardson on West River, at the house of Ann Lumbolt near the head of South River, at the house of John Belt, all in Ann Arundel. Samuel Thornbury, wife Sara, and three boys, John, Richard and Abraham Thornbury were Friends, settling on Lyons Creek, near the Patuxent, and having land there in 1667. Samuel Thornbury died in 1682, his wife remarried in 1683 to Richard Bedworth, who died, and she married third to Matthew Axon 1684.

The Friends also met in Calvert County in a very old meeting house near Leonard's Creek and at the dwelling of George Royston at the Cliffs. In Talbott County they had a small meeting house at Ralph Fishbourns, another at Howell Powsly, a third between Tuckahoe and King's Creek, and the 50 foot frame house at the head of Tread Haven River. The small ones were about 20 feet long built of clapboard. Preachers in 1679 were Mr. Wm. Richardson and Samuel Galloway's wife.

The districts north of the Patapsco were receiving many settlers, and the earliest record of the Patapsco meeting was made Aug. 22, 1681. The first quarterly meeting was held 12th day of the 6th month, 1681, at the residence of Thomas Hookers, and it had committe reports:

Patuxent,	Nothing to present at present, things being not yet cool.
Sassafras,	Nothing to offer at present.
Chester,	All is not well.
Bay Side,	All is not well.
Betty Cove,	Things are pretty well, excepting one particular.
Tuckahoe,	All things are well, and the most part are in love and unity.
Choptank	Things are not so well as they could desire, but nothing to offer the meeting.
Muddy Creek,	Things are pretty well.
Nassawadox,	Nothing from that meeting.

The West River, Third Haven and Cliffs meetings owned small vessels for the use of Friends on journeys of much distance and to and from the assemblies.

These meetings were in existence in 1679, and there were others in Maryland, to-wit: King Creek, Anamessay, Patapsco, Pacaty Norton, Monuy, South River, Mulberry, Elk Ridge, Gunpowder, Queen Ann, Mashel Creek. Transquaking, Herring Creek, and Cliffs. There was a "Youth's Meeting" at West River held on 2nd day 5th month, 1679. In 1700 a "Select Meeting" was held at Wm. Coale's on Fishing Creek.

On March 16th, 1703, permission was given to the Friends of Patapsco to keep their Fifth-day meeting at the house of John Wilmore, on the north side of that River.

A meeting on Gunpowder River was established before 1675. The Gunpowder Monthly meeting eventually was made up of Gunpowder, Patapsco (1703), Patapsco Forest (1746), Elk Ridge (Ellicott City) transferred from West River (1747), and Little Falls established (1752). The Patapsco Meeting obtained an acre plot on one of the highest knolls in the country-side called "Friendship," taken out of a larger tract called Darly Hall, by

a deed from John Ensor and wife, of Baltimore County, planter to Richard Taylor, as Trustee on Feb. 12, 1713 and a house of worship was built by 1714. The land is now a part of Friend's Cemetery, on Harford Road and 25th Street, within two miles of Jones Falls, and was to be for the use of Friends forever. The building was of logs, and the Indians during its construction supposed it was to be some fortification designed against them, but when they learned it was for a Quaker Meeting House, their fears were changed to that of love and interest, and they assisted the Friends in the erection of the structure. After it was completed some of the Indians worshipped therein. It was the first church built within the present limits of Baltimore City, which was not even as yet made into a town, which happened 15 years later in 1729. St. Paul's at Charles and Saratoga Streets was built during the period 1730-1739. The County Seat in 1714 was at Joppa, where the Court for Baltimore County approved the trusteeship of the land on behalf of the Patapsco Meeting. This was used until 1781.

The spot on which it stood is marked by a beautiful bronze tablet. Preparations for a move were begun 1773, by purchase of two plots of 12 square perches and 59½ square perches in the square at that time bounded by Great York Street, now Baltimore on the south; by Harford now Central Avenue on the east; by Pitt Street, now Fayette on the north; and on the west by Smock Alley, now Aisquith Street. This was a narrow alley which was widened. By subsequent purchase a lot on Fayette Street was added in 1779, and another of 190 sq. ft. of ground in 1793. This rounded out the entire block except a lot at the northeast corner of Aisquith and Baltimore. The entrance was on Aisquith Street nearly opposite Petticoat Alley, now Laurel Street. This is now a Public Playground owned by the city.

The building was 51 feet long by 40 feet wide, and with a gallery seated 600 people. George Matthews was the architect and it cost $4,500.00. The land cost $506.25. The east wall was taken down about 90 years ago and rebuilt. The popula-

tion of Baltimore in 1781 was about 10,000 and the first census in 1790 showed 13,503.

The Gunpowder Monthly meeting received a request 12-30-1780 from the friends of Patapsco to move to the new house in Baltimore Town, which was granted at the next meeting as reasonable and the name was ordered changed from Patapsco Meeting to Baltimore Meeting. In 1781 some subscriptions were raised to help defray the expense by the Gunpowder Meeting, but it is evident that most of the money was paid by the people in Baltimore. The first assembly in the new building was on 2-22-1781. The membership comprised 199 individuals in families, 12 single men, 14 single women, 9 orphans, 10 apprentice lads, a total membership of 244. Among the names of the membership are the following: Beall, Boyd, Brown, Byer, Carey, Coates, Cornthwaite, Davenport, Duncan, Dukehart, Ellicott, Fisher, Harris, Hayward, Helm, Hicks, Hopkins, Hussey, Jackson, James, Jones, Kelso, Lee, Marsh, Mitchell, McDermot, McKim, Miller, Naylor, Price, Riley, Rees, Sheppard, Scott, Thomas, Townsend, Trimble, Tyson, Wells, Williams, Wilson and others.

The first monthly meeting was held 12-28, 1792. At this meeting 5 additions in membership were made, 15 at the next, with 7 at the following, increasing the membership to 280. At this date the population of Baltimore was increasing rapidly. Friends were migrating from the surrounding country in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Friends were the leading religious body in membership, wealth and influence. At most of the monthly meetings several certificates of membership were received. Among these was one for Joseph Thornburgh B 1760 D 1820, who had lived in Cumberland Co., Pa., was wagon master in the Rev. War, and complained of for military service, and gave a certificate dated 6-11, 1796 to Baltimore Meeting from the Warrington Meeting, Pa. was received 7-14-1796. His minor daughters, Deborah, Elizabeth, Margaret and Sarah were admitted 8-12-1798. They switched around between the Gunpowder, Indian Spring and Baltimore meetings according

to residence or convenience. On 11-23, 1798, Joseph Thornburgh, widower married Cassandra (dau. of Samuel Hopkins and Sarah Giles) Ellicott, widow of John Ellicott. She died 1812. Joseph Thornburgh was a merchant with a store on Baltimore St, having partners a brother-in law Joseph Miller, and a son in law Henry Webster. His sister Mary had married Wm Love of York, Pa, became a widow, and married 2nd to John McKim of Baltimore, on 9-24-1795, in the presence of her sisters Susanna Northland, and Sarah Conley and her brothers Joseph Thornburgh and Thomas Thornburgh and wife Phebe Wireman Thornburgh, all from Pennsylvania. Joseph Thornburgh was a man of wealth, accumulating his fortune in the iron smelting business in Pa., leaving more than a half million dollars, and appointing as one of the executors his friend Philip E. Thomas, who was afterwards the chief promoter in building the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its first president. Joseph Thornburgh is buried in the Friends' Cemetery, 2506 Harford Road, between his sisters, Susannah Northland on the north and Mary McKim and her husband John McKim on the south.

The West River Monthly meeting had been the original assemblage since 1672, but on account of the rapid growth of the city, in 1790 it was transferred to the Baltimore Monthly Meeting. In 1799 the Library was founded, the oldest in the city with the exception of " The Library Company of Baltimore, organized 1796 and this was disbanded in 1854; but its books were secured by the Maryland Historical Society which had been chartered in 1844. The Friends' School was established in 1800-1801 on St. Paul's Lane where it remained until 1849 when it was moved to a building built in the rear of the Lombard Street Meeting House. The beginnings of an agitation for a new house started in 1801 with the purchase of a lot for $1725.00 at the southeast corner of Calvert and Lexington, now occupied by the Post Office. This was exchanged with cash for a lot 100 x 170 on Lombard Street betweeen Howard and Eutaw Streets, making the total cost $4200.00 in 1803. The new building was completed in 1804 at a cost of $13,250.00. In

1889 it was sold for $50,000.00 when the Park Ave. and Laurens Street building was opened for worship.

The Western District in 1807 had 476 members to the Eastern District's 375 members, a total of 851. An unfortunate controversy arose in 1809 between the Districts concerning shares, titles, responsibility, and care of the burial grounds, too lengthy in details, that left its scars as long as the members participating therein, or their children lived. In 1819 the districts were merged, and the Eastern has remained a Preparative Meeting containing only a few members. The total of Friends in Baltimore in 1900 was 871, a gain of 20 in a hundred years, a painful example of a steady standstill. However numbers do not necessarily indicate strength. In 1930 the total number of Friends included in the Baltimore Meeting was 3,427.

The early days of the movement were marked by zeal to spread the glad tidings to all people, and its missionary zeal has never been equalled and the extensive service and great expense was borne by the membership at large. Their leaders were constrained to tell all men that God was seeking their salvation, not their destruction, and that Christ Jesus, the Light of the World personally visited every Soul, whenever and wherever that soul might be, for the betterment of mankind. Their dependence was upon the light of Christ, the heavenly and spiritual man, in their hearts and dwelling within.

George Fox was not only a prophet founder but also a skillful organizer, believing that a true Gospel order should be exercised by spiritually minded Friends. The practical attitude towards treatment of the Indians, human slavery, tithes, truthfullness, marriage, equality of men and women, refusal to take oaths or to acknowledge the authority of man as against that of God, against war, simplicity (not uniformity) of dress, and the admirable system of meetings, records and schools has lasted with little alteration to the present day. In his day, prejudice, contention and opposition and disputes were not allowed to come up in the regular meetings, for these were appointed to a special one for the discontented.

With the increase in numbers, there came a laxity in regard to good order of the Society, and a declension in spiritual life. The rigid rules of the Discipline became too concerned with forms and a substitute for patient and discriminating wisdom, tempered with love. Expulsion of members marrying non-members, rules in regard to dress and language, peculiar customs and outward practices brought on an almost total cessation of aggressive efforts to spread the doctrines of the Society and even of missionary efforts. A church not aggressive is sure to decline. When the list of disownments is read in the record, it becomes a matter of wonder that there is any Society left. It changed the Society from a church of believers into an association of those who depended alone upon internal spiritual guidance and neglected the importance of modern discoveries in science, history, religion, its scriptures and need of an educated ministry. This has been greatly changed during the last twenty years.

From 1755 with the adoption of the printed discipline for the exclusive use of the meeting, and the prohibition of possession of a copy by any individual, the elders and overseers gradually exercised more authority. The attention of the Friends centered upon enforcement, moral reforms and philanthropy, to the neglect of adaptation to the changes resulting from colonial to national standing on the part of the United States, and a shift of civilization from the foundation of agriculture on which it had been based hitherto to manufacturing and agricultural which became marked about 1835. The simple point of view that the great objective of organized religion is to spread the knowledge of Jesus Christ and the building up of believers was strangled. Traditionalism enslaved freedom when the attitude of the Meeting and officers became that of judging and cutting off the offender and not the encouragement of the weak and the restoration of those who had gone astray. The change of front in 1934 is truly marvelous in that secondary matters of opinion, forms, rites and practices have been subordinated to the increase of dependence upon the Lord directly in the personal religious life and character of the worshipper. The policy of withdrawal

and isolation has been abandoned for a missionary zeal of much clearer vision, deeper spiritual current, and greater unity for the spread of a doctrine of Peace, Right of Conscience, the non-essentiality of ordinance and ritual, the reality of the communication of the will of God directly to the individual, and the priesthood of all believers. Awakened to the necessity for a living ministry that creates a living people, and that it is acceptable to speak as to be silent, the Society lays today as much stress upon active coöperation as upon passive receptiveness in the call to the service, which must be desired earnestly and also intellectually prepared. Lifeless preaching certainly recommends silence, but the Glad Tidings sometimes have to be proclaimed with understanding by word of mouth to famishing souls.

But doctrine, evangelization, and biblical knowledge were greatly neglected between 1755 and 1850, and spiritual life was very low, and a large proportion of the Society were Friends by tradition rather than by conviction. Thus the soil was prepared for the entrance of controversy. The years 1827-28 marks the rending of the movement into two parts. So far as to difference in doctrine, there was no need for any separation. Patient labor and suffering would have been better than division for there will always be as many differences in matters of opinion as there are individual human beings. A broken front, with diminished influence, without a single constructive result, was presented to a period filled with new inventions, new ideas, new lands, and new knowledge. The Friends were slowly absorbed into the aggressive Methodists and Baptists. The older settlements were abandoned for the better land in the Ohio Country in the search for adventure and economic independence. Quietism and inflexibility and torpidity were potent, but none were so destructive as the divisions.

The most prominent person connected with the separation was Elias Hicks, an eloquent, logical, intense and practical man, of powerful build, commanding personality and with great will power. The central cause of the controversy was his teachings as to the person and work of Jesus, taking practically the position

of the present day Unitarians. Jesus was superior to the rest of mankind because he had a greater work to perform, but yet a man liable to sin, but free from sinning because of his obedience, so that he became the Son of God, going through an experience in this respect that all mankind must go through. Elias Hicks presented a simple spiritual gospel freed from all man-made additions, and held that men are saved by the power of God. The death of Christ was an example of the necessity, without alternative, of being faithful and suffer, or else standing with God would be lost. The kind of a Saviour that mankind needs is with him all the time to save him at the moment help is needed. His discourses were generally on moral themes, and he was held everywhere in great esteem, his broad views on the atonement did not raise much difference until the elders of the Philadelphia meeting asked for a private interview, which was acceeded to. He brought along a number of his friends. The interview did not go on, but a subsequent correspondence did not satisfy the elders, and they condemned. In turn the Philadelphia Meeting removed the elders, and party spirit ran high. The schism was unfortunate, and choice of sides depended mostly on social and family motives. The widely divergent views could have been harmonized and at least tolerated. The different points of view were more the result of qualities of mind, and simply were a portion of the liberalism, chiefly unitarianism, of the early part of the nineteenth century. In the intervening century, the Friends have changed from being one of the most traditional bodies to one which believes in freedom and permits, allows and encourages variety of service and a development of individual gifts. How an old fashioned Quaker Meeting was conducted is worth remembering.

In the split up two-thirds of the members in Philadelphia found themselves in the Hicksite division. In Baltimore at least four-fifths went with the "Hicksites." The "Orthodox" withdrew from the old, and set up their own establishment. Altogether 72 men and 118 women separated during the 18 years between 1829 and 1848, building their house on the side of a

steep hill on Saratoga Street at the corner of Courtland Street on a site now included in the bed of St. Paul Square or Boulevard. It followed the style of the Philadelphia structures with an entrance on two sides of the front, one opening into the men's side and the other to the women's. A gallery for the youths occupied three sides of the interior. The minister's gallery of raised seats were on the side opposite the entrance. The seats were heavy wooden benches, with a board at the height of a man's shoulder blades as a back. One of the more wealthy ladies had a board inserted in the back of her bench, which was considered quite luxurious. A partition as high as the tops of the benches separated the two sections, but just before services started, a partition came down slowly from the ceiling which landed on the center partition and made two meetings. The women elders sat silent in queenly presence, with intellectual and spiritual power shining out of their calm peaceful faces half hidden in the old fashioned plain bonnets. The men elders were people of vision, high ideals and Christian character. This congregation set its mark upon Baltimore. John Hopkins, Miles White, Thomas Wilson and a score of others, influential in the city, were among its membership.

These were the days of horses and carriages. The animals were tied to trees and posts in the vicinity, and by the aid of abundant flies in summer time kept up a rhythmical and constant stamping on the cobbles to which was given the name of the " Quaker Organ." The only other music was the church bell of St. Paul's just above, which rang many times during the silent and vocal periods. When that church burned, and the bell toppled never to be replaced, there were few regrets in Courtland Street.

And here they lived during the disturbance of the Civil War, with the neighborhood growing yearly less respectable. During the winter, the ice formed from surface drainage almost shut off access, and the summer time the mud, so 1864 a lot at Eutaw and Monument Streets was bought for $15,000.00. In 1867 a house was built for $31,000.00 of which 6,000.00 was turned

over by the Hicksite as representing the interest in property at the division. The north half of the property was sold 1918 for $24,000.00 and the rest of the property disposed of 1921. A fine lot on North Charles Street had been purchased and the present building at 3107 N. Charles Street was built and occupied 1921.

The greatest of harmony now prevails in 1934 between the divisions, and the scars of yester feuds have long since vanished from the mind. The younger generation has little interest in doctrinal disputes when there is so much to do in the social unlift and doing of good works. Christianity is an evolving religion and naturally must be expressed in the language and thought of each age and presents a variety of solutions for a multiplicity of difficulties. The end of religion is more abundant life. It explains to each individual the divided self with its struggle, and the evolution from a personal view point as one becomes mature, to a regard of duties towards society and humanity. The lower attributes are gradually surrendered and a higher power comes to the consciousness and union is formed with the Spirit. The rewards are gathered in the feelings of security and joy, which always follow from good character and conduct. This is the Gospel of primitive Christianity, voiced by the prophets of every period in history, and now on the threshold of attainment. The spirit is being liberated from ignorance, superstition and slavery to the forces of nature. Social and political institutions are being reformed for the benefit of the greatest number.

Material progress is the foundation of civilization, but the idealistic and the spiritual is the superstructure of the really beautiful structure. The history of the Friends shows them as specialists in honesty, truthfulness, simplicity and purity of life and in the uplift of the weak and downtrodden. To them conduct and inner experience are one. In combining training of the appreciation of spritual values with the aesthetic in an harmonious and complete existence, they have pointed the way to the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth.

LAND RECORDS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, 1674 AND 1675.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

Land transfers are recorded in average number in 1674 but few are offered in 1675. The explanation probably lies partly in the distraction due to Indian troubles and partly in the division of the county into two parts. The Eastern Shore portion of the old county became Cecil County by proclamation of June 6, 1674. The naval war in Europe closed in 1674.

The following items summarize pages 223 to 300 of the original Liber G No. J, now on the record shelves, and pages 169 to 235 of the transcript in Liber T R No. R A.

Deed, February 6, 1673-74, John Fallock and wife Jane, for 13,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Miles Gibson the 640-acre tract "Spryes Inherritance" at Rumley Creek. Witnesses, George Utie, William Hollis. Acknowledged before same persons.

Deed, February 6, 1673-74, Richard Morgan conveying to Anthony Brispo the 100-acre tract "Crabb Hill" on the north side of Bush River. Witnesses, George Utie, William Hollis. Acknowledged before same persons.

Deed, January 16, 1673-74, Richard Collins, blacksmith, for natural affection and love, conveying to his friend Anthony Brispo the 125-acre tract "Chillberry Hall" on the north side of the west branch of Bush River, giving possession by affixing a silver sixpence on the seal. Witnesses, George Utie, George Bayley.

Deed, February 7, 1673-74, John Masters, planter, of Gunpowder River, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Waterton, gentleman, of same place, the 50-acre tract "Fox Hall" on a point at the dividing of Gunpowder River, near the Great Falls Run, and adjoining land formerly taken up by William Wignoll and land of Richard Syms, the tract having been patented to Richard Whitton and by him sold to Masters. Witnesses, John Ridge, Robert Sanders, Cornelius Bowyer. Seisin given by turf and twig February 10, 1673-74, before John Owen, John Ridge, Robert Gales, Richard Winly. Sheriff Thomas Carleton on March 3, 1673-74, has received from Dr. John Waterton one shilling for alienation.

Letter of attorney, February 7, 1673-74, John Masters, planter, of Gunpowder River appointing John Ridg of same place his attorney to acknowledge in court his sale of land. Witnesses, Robert Sanders, Richard Syms.

Letter of attorney, December 28, 1671, Peter Sterling, chirurgeon, of Gloucester County, Va., appointing Mr. Thomas Long his attorney to acknowledge in court the sale of two parcels of land. Witnesses, Thomas Mathar, Giles Stephens.

Deed, December 26, 1671, Peter Sterling, chirurgeon, of Gloucester County, Va., for 5,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Luke Raven, blacksmith, of same county, the 350-acre tract "Albrough" and the 100-acre tract "Tryangle," both at the middle branch of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, Thomas Mather, Giles Steephens.

Deed, February 27, 1673-74, Gyles Stevens, sawyer, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Richard Bennett the 300-acre tract "Paradice" on the north side of Back River. Witnesses, John Keely, Thomas Long.

Deed, January 8, 1673-74, Gyles Stevens of Back River, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Barnwell Smith of same place the 65-acre tract "The Wedge" on the north side of Back River, adjoining land formerly laid out for Robert Dorman and land of William Ebdon. Witnesses, Thomas Long, William Bisse.

Deed, June 3, 1674, Thomas Ramsey, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco and a three-year old barrow, conveying to John West the 200-acre tract "Fareall" on the west side of Towelson's Creek at Sassafras River, adjoining land formerly taken up by Andrew Toulson. Witnesses, Augustin Harman, Bruerton Vaughan. Acknowledged June 2, 1674, in court.

Deed, June 2, 1674, Mary Harmar, widow, conveying to Robert Benjar and John Johnson the 150-acre tract "Olivers Reserve" on the east side of the middle branch of Gunpowder River and facing west to land formerly taken up by Capt. Cornwallis, this tract being formerly taken up by Oliver Spry, deceased, and lately possessed by grantor's deceased husband Godfry Harmar. Witnesses, Thomas Salmon, William Dunkerton. Acknowledged in court by grantor.

Deed, June 2, 1674, John Willis, planter, conveying to Joseph Hopkins, gentleman, the 200-acre tract "Chenyche" now occupied by grantor, on the south side of Chirne Creek, the land being patented September 25, 1666, to William Peirce and sold by him to Willis. Witnesses, Nathaniell Stiles, Thomas Long. Acknowledged June 2 in court by grantor.

Letter of attorney, March 9, 1673-74, Rowland Williams appointing Mr. John Walston his attorney to acknowledge the sale of 300 acres at Troopes Neck at Spesuty Creek to Mr. James Ives, merchant. Witnesses, Peter Ellis, John Cooke.

Deed, November 4, 1673, Rowland Williams, planter, for 18,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to James Ives the 300-acre tract "Overton" at the mouth of Speas Utia Creek. Witnesses, Nathaniell Utie, Henry Haselwood. Acknowledged June 2, 1674, by John Walston as attorney.

Deed, May 26, 1674, Richard Leake, planter, and wife Gwenlean, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Warde, planter, the 200-acre tract "The Marshes" at the head of Fishing Creek, adjoining land formerly

taken up by John Blomfeild and Nicholas Alom. Witnesses, Ed. Williams, Richard Baldbee.

Deed, May 26, 1674, Augustine Harman, gentleman, for 7,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Henrick Matthias, carpenter, 500 acres on the north side of Bohemia Back River at St. Thomas's Creek and adjoining Rowland Williams's plantation, the land having been patented April 3, 1671. Witnesses, John Gilbert, Abraham Wild. Acknowledged on June 2 by grantor.

Deed, June 1, 1674, George Wilson, planter, for 3,250 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Richard Lee, carpenter, 125 acres where Lee now dwells, at the head of Cornwallis's Creek on south side of Sassafras River, it being part of the tract "Verina" and adjoining to the tract "The Stripe" bought from Wilson by William Southbe, Lee to pay Wilson annually 2 shillings 6 pence for proprietary rent. Witnesses, Ann Gibson, Thomas Linsey. Acknowledged June 2 in court by grantor.

Deed, June 1, 1674, George Wilson, planter, for 4,750 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Southbee two adjoining parcels on the south side of Sassafras River, one being 125 acres out of the tract "Verina" adjoining Richard Lee's land, the other being the 50-acre tract "The Slipe" at the mouth of Island Branch, Southbee to pay Wilson annually 2 shillings 6 pence on the 125 acres for proprietary rent. Witnesses, Ann Gibson, Thomas Linsey. Acknowledged June 2 in court by grantor.

Deed, August 4, 1674, William Palmer, gentleman, conveying to John Tarkinton, planter, the 500-acre tract "Towcester" on the east side of Handly Creek on south side of Sassafras River, as patented August 1, 1672, to Palmer, and also all livestock except horses. No witnesses on record. Acknowledged August 4 in court by grantor.

Deed, August 3, 1674, John Tarkinton, planter, and wife Prudence conveying to William Palmer, gentleman, two adjoining parcels at Musketta Creek and all livestock except horses, one parcel being the 250-acre tract "The Grove" at the head of Musketta Creek, patented May 1, 1672, the other being the 250-acre tract "Woodland." No witnesses on record. Acknowledged August 4 in court by grantors. George Wells certifies that wife's consent is given on August 2 in court. Sheriff Samuell Boston on August 4, 1674, has received from Palmer 10 shillings for alienation.

Letter of attorney, May 3, 1674, Alce, wife of Nicholas Ruxton, appointing Mr. Richard Ball her attorney to convey 200 acres on the south side of Bare Creek on north side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, Samuell Thomas, William Shilbourne.

Deed, May 3, 1674, Nicholas Ruxton, planter, and wife Alce, for 4,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Jones, boatwright, the 200-acre tract "Nashes Rest" at Bare Creek in Patapsco River, patented June 3, 1663, to John Collett, senior, deceased. Witnesses, Richard Ball, Thomas Marshill. Acknowledged August 4 in court by Ruxton and Ball.

Deed, August 3, 1674, Stephen Whyte, planter, and wife Ann, for 3,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Joseph Symons, planter, 100 acres, being

part of the tract "Radinge" on the south side of Patapsco River, in Anne Arundel County, and opposite to the Rockes. Witnesses, Robert Benger, James Ives. Acknowledged in court of November 3-4 by grantors.

Deed, September 28, 1674, Charles Gorsutch, for 8,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Wheatly, mariner, of London, the 100-acre tract "Spring Poynt" and the 200-acre tract "Health" on the north side of Patapsco River, adjoining land called "Spring Poynt" formerly taken up by Paul Knisely. Witnesses, John Bollen, Ralph Doncalfe. Gorsutch gives seisin to Henry Howard as Wheatly's attorney in presence of John Bollen, Richard Keene, Ralfe Duncalfe, John Woodwine. At court on March 2, 1674-75, Capt. Thomas Long as attorney for Gorsutch acknowledges the conveyance to Henry Howard as attorney for grantee.

Deed, September 3, 1674, John Lee, planter, and wife Florence, for 7,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Joseph Gallion, planter, 200 acres at the head of the northeast branch of Bush River. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, William Bysse. At court of March 2, 1674-75, Lee acknowledges deed.

Letter of attorney, November 24, 1674, Charles Gorsuch, gentleman, of Patapscoe, appointing Thomas Long, gentleman, of Back River, his attorney to acknowledge in court his conveyance of 300 acres to William Wheatly. Witnesses, John Kemp, William Bisse.

Following are items from the contemporary record in former Liber I C No. A, now found in transcript Liber I S No. I K on pages 46 to 56. The presence of an undated minute indicates that the items came from a former court register now lost.

Certificate, October 12, 1672, the vicar and two churchwardens of Preston and Sutton Points parish [Somerset] declaring that John, son of Thomas Bradford, deceased, was baptized November 9, 1628, that William, eldest son of Thomas and brother of John, was baptized June 27, 1619, and that Thomas, eldest son of William, was baptized May 12, 1644.

Assignment, October 18, 1672, William Bradford, clothworker, of Somerton, Somersetshire, conveying to his son Thomas Bradford, shoemaker, of London, his interest in property of his brother John Bradford, late of Maryland, who died intestate without wife or child, leaving plantation and chattels devolving upon his brothers William and Nicholas, and sister Susanna. Witnesses, Robert Marsh, Henry Pavie.

Petition, undated, Thomas Bradford asking of Lord Baltimore an order to aid his recovery of the estate of his uncle John Bradford, born and baptized at Preston and Sutton Points parish and deceased about three years ago at Bush River, without heirs except this petitioner. Appendant notation, November 21, 1672, by Lord Baltimore, that he is satisfied by testimony received that Thomas is legal heir to the deceased.

Deed, October 19, 1674, Thomas Bradford and wife Mary of London, for £19, conveying to Thomas Thurston of Baltimore County 250 acres formerly owned by John Bradford, bounded east by William Hollis's land

called Broad Neck, west by William Osborne's land, south by Bush River, and north by Miles Gibson's land. Witnesses, Andrew Miller, Nicholas Nagle, Bryan Burton, Mary Crowne.

Letter of attorney, October 20, 1674, Thomas Bradford, of London, appointing Miles Gibson his attorney to take possession of John Bradford's 250 acres and other property and to deliver same to Thomas Thurston. Witnesses, Andrew Miller, Bryan Burton, Nicholas Nagle, Mary Crowne.

Certificate, June 1, 1675, by John Tillyard, that he has given seizin by turf and twig to Miles Gibson, for benefit of Thomas Thurston, of the plantation of Thomas Bradford, heir to John Bradford. Witnesses, Arthur Taylor, Thomas Troute.

Clerk's minute, undated, that Miles Gibson has appeared in court and has declared that he is no longer the attorney of Thomas Bradford.

MARYLAND MAGAZINES—ANTE BELLUM 1793 TO 1861.

Compiled by GERTRUDE GILMER,
Professor of English, Georgia State Womans College, Valdosta, Georgia.

Allgemeine deutsche schulzeitung. Baltimore, Md.
No 1-26, Je 15 1839–My 30 1840‖

*American Farmer. Baltimore; Washington.
1-15, 1819-34; (S2) V 1-6 No 4, My 9 1834–My 5 1839; (S3) V 1-6, My 29 1839–Je 1845; (S4) V 1-14, Jl 1845–Je 58; (S5) V 1-2, Jl 1858–Je 1861; (S6) V 1-5, Jl 1866–70; (S7) V 1, 1871; (S8) V 1-10, 1872–81; (S9) V 1-9, 1882–90; (S10) V 10, 1891; (S11) V 1, 1892; 74th–78th year, 1893–F 1897‖
Subtitles vary. S2 as Farmer and Gardener; S3 V1-S4 V5 as American Farmer and spirit of the Agricultural journals of the day; S6 V3-S7 as American Farmer and Rural Register.

American Journal of Dental Science. Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia. 1839–1895‖ Suspended 1860–1867.

American Law Journal and Miscellaneous Repertory. Philadelphia; Baltimore, Md., 1808–1821‖

V 1, Phila. 1808; V 2, Balto. 1809; V 3, Phila. 1810; V 4, Balto. 1813, being the first of a new series; V 5, Balto. 1814; V 6, Phila. 1817; V 7, The Journal of Jurisprudence. A new series of the American Law Journal. Phila. 1821‖

*American Museum of Literature and the Arts. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, S 1838–Je 1839‖
1 as the American Museum of science, literature, and the arts.

*American Silk Society. Journal of the American Silk Society, and rural economist. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-3 No 5, Ja 1839–My 1841‖

*American turf register and sporting magazine. Baltimore, Md.
1-15, S 1829–44‖

Annals of the propagation of the faith (Society for the propagation of the faith) Baltimore, Md.
1-86, 1838–1923‖
Merged into Catholic Missions.

*Baltimore Athenaeum. Baltimore, Md.
1, Je 1834–N 14 1835‖
Separate numbers have title: Baltimore Young Men's Paper.
Suspended Je 13–N 22, 1834

Baltimore Christian Advocate.
1- as Richmond Christian Advocate; -35 Baltimore Christian Advocate; 35-38, 1832–1903, Nsv 1, 1904 + Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate. Richmond, Va.

*Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
1-7, 1835–41‖
Continued as Spirit of the XIX Century.

*Baltimore Literary Monument. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, O 1838–O 1839‖
Continues Baltimore Monument.
None issued Ja 1839.

Baltimore Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
Jl 1807.

Only one number issued. Absorbed by Port Folio—Philadelphia.

*Baltimore Medical and Philosophical Lyceum. Baltimore, Md.
1, Ap–D 1811‖

*Baltimore Medical and Physical Recorder. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-2 No 1, Ap 1808–Ag 1809‖

Baltimore Medical and Surgical Journal and Review. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, O 1833–S 1834‖
Continued as North American Archives of Medical and Surgical Science.

*Baltimore Methodist. See Washington Christian Advocate.

Baltimore Minerva. Baltimore, Md.
D 1828–1830‖ ?
Merged with Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette and was called Baltimore Minerva and Emerald until 1830, when it became Minerva and Saturday Post.

*Baltimore Monthly Budget of Science, Literature, and Art. Baltimore, Md.
V 1, No 1-2, Ja–F 1841‖ ?

*Baltimore Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 Nos 1-12, F 1830–Ja 1831‖

*Baltimore Monthly Visiter. A cheap magazine devoted to popular literature. Baltimore, Md.
V 1, No 1, Ap 1842‖ ?
Preceded by Baltimore Phoenix and Budget.

*Baltimore Monument. A weekly Journal, devoted to polite literature, science, and the fine arts. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, O 8 1836–S 29 1838‖
Continued as *Baltimore Literary Monument.

*Baltimore Philosophical Journal and Review. Baltimore, Md.
No 1, Jl 1823‖

*Baltimore Phoenix and Budget. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 No 1, Ap 1841–Mr 1842‖
Superseded by Baltimore Monthly Visiter.

*Baltimore Repertory of Papers on Literary and other Topics, including a selection of English Dramas. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 Nos 1-6, Ja–Je 1811‖

*Baltimore Saturday Visiter. Baltimore, Md.
D 1832–1850‖

*Baltimore Times: devoted to science, art, literature, and general information. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-3, O 2, 1830–S 22 1832‖
Title varies. V 1, Nos 1-8, Chronicle of the Times. Title changes with V 2 to Baltimore Times.

*Baltimore Weekly Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
1, Ap 26 1800–My 27 1801‖

*Baltimore Young Men's Paper.
(See Baltimore Athenaeum)

*Banker's Magazine. N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.
1, Jl 1846 +
Continues Bankers' Weekly Circular and Statistical Record. Subtitle varies. Jl–D 1895 as Rhodes Journal of Banking and the Bankers' Magazine consolidated 6-20 also as S 2 V 1-15; 21-49 as S 3 V 1-29.

Catholic Magazine. Baltimore, Md. See U. S. Catholic Magazine.

Catholic Mirror. Baltimore, Md.
1-68, 1850–Je 13 1908‖
Continues United States Catholic Magazine.

Catholic Youth's Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
1-4, S 1857–Ag 1861‖

*Child of Pallas. Baltimore, Md.
No 1-8, N 1800–Ja 1801‖

*Christian Messenger. Baltimore, Md.
1-4, 1817–N 21 1818‖ ?

Christian Review. Boston, N. Y.; Baltimore, and Rochester.
1-28, Mr 1836–63, 28 V merged into Bibliotheca Sacra.

*Chronicle of the Times. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 No 1-8, O 2 1830–1831‖ ?
Title changes with V 2 to Baltimore Times.

Civil, Military, and Naval Gazette. Devoted to the interests of the citizen, soldier, and sailor. Annapolis, Md.
V 1 No 1-9, S 12–N 7 1850‖?

Cohen's Gazette and Lottery Register. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-9 No 29, My 2 1814–S 1 1830‖?
V 1 No 3–V 8 No 23 as Cohen's Lottery Gazette and Register.

Columbia Register. Washington; Baltimore, Md.
1-2, Ja 5 1828–D 26 1829‖
1 as Columbian Register. Includes a preliminary number issued D 1 1827 as V 1 No 1.

*Companion and Weekly Miscellany. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, N 3 1804–O 25 1806‖
Continued as Observer.

Cotton Plant. Baltimore, Md.
1, 1853‖

*Covenant; a monthly magazine devoted to the cause of Odd-Fellowship. Baltimore, Md.
1-6, Je 1836–1842; S 2 V 1-6, 1842–47‖?

Crystal Fount, a monthly magazine devoted to the order Sons of Temperance, temperance, and literature. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-2 No 8, Ja 1 1847–Ag 1 1848‖

*Dental Enterprise. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-4, 1858–1861‖

Dental Times and Advertiser. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 No 1-4, Ag 1851–Je 1852‖?

Deutsch-Amerikanische Didaskalia. Baltimore, Md.
1, 1848‖? No 1—as Didaskalia.

Didaskalia. See above.

Educator. Baltimore, Md.
1, 1859‖

*Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-2 (No 1-52), Mr 29 1828–Ap 11 1829‖
Merged into Baltimore and Emerald, My 1829.

Emerald. Baltimore, Md.
1, 1810–11‖

Episcopal Methodist. Baltimore, Md.
-V 17 No 2, Je 13 1833 as Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.

Evangelical and Literary Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
1-3, 1818–20 as Virginia Evangelical and Literary Magazine; 4-6, 1821–23 Evangelical and Literary Magazine (Subtitle varies); 6-11, 1823–28‖ Literary and Evangelical Magazine. Richmond, Va.

*Evangelical Lutheran Intelligencer containing historical, biographical and religious memoirs with essays on the doctrines of Luther. Frederick, Md.
V 1-5 Mr 1826–D 1830‖

Fackel. Literaturblatt Zur Förderung Geistiger freiheit. Baltimore, Md.
1-17, 1843–65‖ ?

Family Journal. Baltimore, Md.
1859 ?–1860‖ ?

Farm and Gardener. Baltimore, Md.
1834–39 (See American Farmer).

Farmer's Book, or Western Maryland Farmer. Frederick, Md.
V 1 Je 1840–Je 1841‖

Free Universal Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
1, Je 1793–94‖

General Magazine and Impartial Review. Baltimore, Md.
Je–Ag 1798‖

*Genius of Universal Emancipation. Mount Pleasant, O; Philadelphia; Baltimore, etc.
1-16, 1821–39‖
Continued as Genius of Liberty. Subtitle varies. Numbering irregular.

Guardian of Health; a monthly journal of domestic hygiene. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 No 1-12, S 1841–Ag 1842‖

*Home Companion.
V 1 No 1-3, Jl 1858–S 1858‖

*Itinerant; or, Wesleyan Methodist Visitor. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-3, N 12, 1828–O 26, 1831‖

Journal of Agriculture. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-3, Jl 1845–Je 1848‖
*Journal of Times. Baltimore, Md.
1, S 12 1818–Mr 6, 1819‖
Superseded by Morning Chronicle.
Katholische Volkszeitung. Baltimore, Md.
1-54, 1860–1914‖ ?
*Key. Frederick Town, Md.
V 1 No 1-27, Ja 13–Jl 14 1798‖
Ladies' Literary Bouquet. Baltimore, Maryland.
Ag 30, 1823–O 22, 1824‖
Lutheran Observer and Weekly Literary Religious Visitor Baltimore, Md.
1834–37‖ ?
*Marvelous Magazine. Collection of queer . . . and wonderful tales. Baltimore, Md.
No 1-4 ?, 1804‖ ?
Maryland University.
—Department of Pharmacy.
—Journal and Transactions.
V 1 No 1-13, Je–D 1858‖ ?
Maryland Academy of Sciences. Baltimore, Md.
*Transactions 1, 1837; Nsv. 1-2, D 1888–S 1908; V 4 No 1-3, 1921‖
1, 1837 as Transactions of Maryland Academy of Science and Literature.
Maryland and Virginia Medical Journal. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-16, No 5, 1853–My 1861‖
1-5, 1853–55 as Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal; 6-13, 1856–59 Virginia Medical Journal.
Maryland College of Pharmacy. Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore Journal and Transactions.
1, Nsv 1-2, 1858–62‖
See also Pharmaceutical Review. Baltimore.
Maryland Colonization Journal. (Maryland State Colonization Society) Baltimore, Md.
Nsv 1-10 No 12, 1841–My 1860‖ ?

Maryland Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
No 1, S 1794‖

*Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal. (Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland) Baltimore, Md.
1-3, O 1839–Je 1843‖

Maryland Medical Recorder, devoted to the medical science in general. Baltimore, Md.
1-3, S 1829–N 1832‖

Maryland Pocket Magazine.
No 1-11, ——F 1796‖?

Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.
Proceedings 1854‖
Sketch of Proceedings–Jl 1853‖
Summary of Proceedings. 1, 1799–1807‖
Transactions. 1, 1799 +

*Medical and Physical Recorder. Baltimore, Md.
See Baltimore Medical and Physical Recorder.

Methodist Protestant. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, 1831–32; N. S. V. 1, 1835 +

*Metropolitan; a monthly magazine, devoted to religion, education, literature, and general information. Baltimore, Md.
1-5, F 1853–Ja 1858; Nsv 1, F 1858–Ja 1859‖

*Metropolitan, devoted to Literature. Baltimore, Md.
V 1, No 1-10, F 1–Je 15, 1860‖

*Metropolitan; or Catholic Monthly Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
1, 1830‖
V 1 Ja–D, 1830‖

Minerva. Baltimore, Md.
1829 united with Emerald and Baltimore Literary Gazette.

*Mirror. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, N 1 1859–Je 1 1860‖

Monitor. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, 1857‖?

Monthly Mirror; or Maryland Museum. Baltimore, Md.
Je 1793.

Moonshine. (Lunarian Society) Baltimore, Md.
No 1-5, Je 20–Jl 23 1807‖?

Musical Magazine. 1792–1799, Nos. 1-5 12 mo.
Cheshire 1792–1793.
Baltimore 1793–1795.
Philadelphia 1799.

*Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant. Baltimore, Md.
Nsv 1-87 No 23, Ja 7 1831–Je 6 1917‖?
Running title: Methodist Protestant.

*Mutual Rights of Minister and Members of M. E. Church. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-4, Ag 1824–1828‖

*National Magazine; or, Lady's Emporium. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, N 1830–Jl 1831‖

National Museum and Weekly Gazette. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 No 1-16, N 13 1813–N 12 1814‖?

*Niles' National Register. Philadelphia; Baltimore.
1-75, S 1811–Jl 1849‖
1-6, S 1811–14 as Weekly Register. Pub. at Baltimore, etc.

*North American; or, Weekly Journal of Politics, science, and literature. Baltimore, Md.
1, My 19–N 24 1827‖

*North American Archives of Medical and Surgical Science. Baltimore.
1-2, O 1834–S 1835‖
Continues Baltimore Medical and Surgical Journal and Review.

*North American Quarterly Magazine. Philadelphia; Baltimore. Preceded by North American Magazine.
V 1-9; N 1832–Je 1838‖

*Observer. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, N 29 1806–D 26 1807‖
Preceded by Companion and Weekly Miscellany.

Parlor Gazette and Ladies' Advertiser. Baltimore, Md.
1849–‖?

*Portico, a repertory of science and literature. Baltimore, Md.
1-5, 1816–20‖
Subtitle varies.

Presbyterian Critic. Baltimore; Philadelphia.
1-2, 1855–56‖
Principle. N. Y.; Baltimore.
1-2, D 1856–N 1858‖?
Public School Teacher's Association. Baltimore.
Annual Address ——— 1, Ja 25 1850‖?
Quodlibetarian. (Medfield Literary Society) Medfield, Md.
1-5, S 15 1859–Je 15 1860‖?
*Red Book. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-2 Nos 1-10, 1819–1821‖
Reformer and People's Advocate. Frederick, Md.
Ag–O 1844 (Democratic Campaign Weekly).
*Religious and Literary Repository. Annapolis, Md.
V 1, No 1-24, Ja 15–D 23, 1820‖
*Religious Cabinet. Baltimore, Md.
V 1, Ja–D, 1842. Continued as U. S. Catholic Magazine.
Repertory of Papers on Literature and other Topics. Baltimore, Md.
Ja 1811–Je 1811‖
Robinson's Magazine; a weekly repository of original papers; and selections from the English Magazines. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, 1818–19‖
*Rural Register. Baltimore, Md.
1-4, Jl 1859–D 1863‖?
Saturday Visiter.
See Baltimore Saturday Visiter.
*Sinai, ein organ für erkenntniss und veredlung des Judenthums. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-7, F 1856–Ja 1863‖?
Southern Baptist Convention Proceedings. Baltimore, Richmond, etc.
1, 1845 +
Southern Lady's Magazine; a monthly magazine of literature, art, and science. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 No 1-2, Ap–My 1850‖?
Caption: Garland's Lady's Magazine.

Southern Pioneer and Gospel Visiter. Baltimore; Richmond.
V 1 No 1-12, O 1831–O 1832‖
Merged into Universalist Union.

*Southern Universalist, devoted to religion, morality, and rights of man. Baltimore, Md.
V 1, No 1-7, My 5–Je 16, 1838‖

*Spirit of the XIX Century. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, 1842–43‖
Continues Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine.

*Temple of Truth; or a Vindication of various passages and Doctrines of the Holy Scripture. Baltimore, Md.
No 1-12, Ap 1–O 24, 1801‖

Theological Review and General Repository of Religious and moral information. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 No 1-4, Ja–O 1822‖

*True Catholic. Baltimore, Md.
V 1-10, 1843–1853; N S U 1-4, 1853–1856‖

True Union. Baltimore, Md.; Washington.
1-12, D 8 1849–D 1861‖ ?

*Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor. Baltimore, Md.
1-6 (No 1-48), Ja 1821–D 1824‖

*United States Catholic Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
1-8, 1842–49‖
1842 as Religious Cabinet, a monthly periodical; 1843, United States Catholic Magazine, a monthly periodical; 1844–48, United States Catholic Magazine and Monthly Review.
Succeeded by Catholic Mirror.

Universalist Circulating Family Library. Baltimore, Md.
No 1-7, 1836‖

Vaccine Inquirer. Baltimore, Md.
No 1-6, F 1822–Je? 1824‖ ?

*Wanderer. Baltimore, Md.
V 1, No 1-26, D 9, 1815–Je 1, 1816‖ ?

*Washington Christian Advocate. Baltimore, etc.
1, 1859 +

1-32?, 1859–1910? as Baltimore Methodist; V 34?-44 No 21, 1912?–Je 1922 Methodist.
Suspended D 1920–Ja 6 1921.

*Weekly Magpie. Edgewood, Md.
V 1 No 8-27, Je 18–O 29, 1859‖
1-7 were issued in manuscript.

*Weekly Museum. Baltimore, Md.
Ja 8–My 28 1797‖

Weekly Pilot. Baltimore, Md.
1841–‖?

*Weishampel's Literary and Religious Magazine. Baltimore, Md.
V 1 No 1-10, Jl 1860–Ap. 1861‖ ?

*Young Ladies' Journal of Literature and Science. Baltimore, Md.
1-2, O 1830–N 1831‖

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

V	volume.
No.	number.
N. S.	New Series.
‖	publication ceased with the preceding date or volume.
+	published to date.
?	information incomplete or uncertain.
(–)	dash between volume numbers or dates signifies from and including the former to and including the latter.
*	Holdings of Maryland Historical Society.

EARLY MARYLAND NEWSPAPERS.

A List of Titles

Compiled by

George C. Keidel, Ph. D.

Entries prefixed with an * are in Maryland Historical Society's Collection.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 34.)

1846

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] American Republican, and Baltimore Daily Clipper.
* [Baltimore] Commercial Journal and Lyford's Price Current.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
[Baltimore] Culturist.
Baltimore Daily News.
* [Baltimore] Daily Republican and Argus.
[Baltimore] Democratic Sentinel. (?)
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
* [Baltimore] Niles' National Register.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
[Baltimore] People's Gift and Temperance Advertiser.
* Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
* [Baltimore] Republican and Daily Argus.
* [Baltimore] Saturday Visiter.

[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Temperance Herald.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
[Baltimore] Western Continent.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel Air and Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Bel Air and Havre de Grace Messenger.
Boonsboro Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Cambridge Democrat and News.
[Centreville] Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Advocate.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Civilian.
Denton Journal.
Denton Pearl.
* Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat and Farmers' Journal.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Emmitsburg Star (?)
Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Political Examiner.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.
[Hagerstown] Modern Times and Home Journal.
[Hagerstown] News.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
* Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.

[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Snow Hill] Worcester Shield, and Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
Westminster Carrolltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican
[Williamsport] Modern Times.

1847

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] American Whig.
* [Baltimore] Church Times.
* Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
* [Baltimore] Commercial Journal and Lyford's Price Current.
Baltimore Daily News.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Enterprise.
[Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltiimore] Maryland Colonization Journal.
[Baltimore] Maryland Statesman.
[Baltimore] Morning Star.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
* [Baltimore] Niles' National Register.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
* [Baltimore] Republican and Argus.

* [Baltimore] Republican Daily Argus.
* [Baltimore] Saturday Visiter.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
[Baltimore] Western Continent.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Bel Air and Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Bel Air and Havre de Grace Messenger.
[Boonsboro] Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro Times (?).
Cambridge Chronicle.
Cambridge Democrat and News
Centreville Times.
Centreville Advertiser.
[Centreville] Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Advocate.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Mountaineer.
Denton Journal
Denton Pearl
* Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat and Farmers' Journal.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Advocate.
* [Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Free Press.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Examiner.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.

[Hagerstown] News.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, and Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
Westminster Carrolltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Williamsport] Modern Times.
[Williamsport] Scott Banner.

1848

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] Aristocratic Monitor.
* [Baltimore] Buena Vista
* [Baltimore] Church Times.
* Baltimore Clipper.
* Baltimore Commercial Journal and Lyford's Price Current.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
[Baltimore] Daily Republican Argus.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Enterprise
[Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.

[Baltimore] Maryland Democrat.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' National Register.
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
* [Baltimore] Republican and Argus.
* [Baltimore] Republican and Daily Argus.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] True Union.
[Baltimore] Weekly Argus.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
* [Baltimore] Western Continent.
[Baltimore] Wreath.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Boonsboro] Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro Times (?).
Cambridge Chronicle.
Cambridge Democrat and News.
Centreville Sentinel.
Centreville Times.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Advocate (?).
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Citizen.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Mountaineer.
Denton Journal.
* Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil County Advocate.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat and Farmers' Journal.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Elkton] Temperance Banner.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Advocate.
* [Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Free Press.

[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Political Examiner.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.
[Hagerstown] News.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
Hagerstown Pledge.
Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
* [New York and Baltimore] Aristocratic Monitor.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Rockville] Maryland Reformer.
[Smithsburg] Advocate.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, and Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
Westminster Carrolltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Williamsport] Scott Banner.
[Williamsport] Times.

1849

[Annapolis] Maryland Free Press.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Farmer.
Baltimore Argus (?).

Baltimore Bank Note Reporter.
[Baltimore] Buena Vista.
* Baltimore Clipper.
* Baltimore Commercial Journal and Lyford's Price Current.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
[Baltimore] Daily City Item.
[Baltimore] Daily Republican and Argus.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Emerald.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
[Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] Gossip.
Baltimore Herold. [German]
[Baltimore] Inventor's Journal.
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
[Baltimore] Ladies' Newspaper.
[Baltmore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Minerva.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Niles' National Register.
[Baltimore] Parlor Journal.
[Baltimore] Parlor Gazette and Ladies' Advertiser.
Baltimore Pathfinder.
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
[Baltimore] Paul Pry.
* Baltimore Price Current and Weekly Journal of Commerce.
[Baltimore] The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil.
* [Baltimore] Republican and Argus.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
* [Baltimore] Temperance Banner.
[Baltimore] Temperance Herald.
[Baltimore] True Union.
* [Baltimore] Viper's Sting and Paul Pry
* [Baltimore] Weekly Argus.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.

* [Baltimore] Western Continent.
[Baltimore] Wreath.
[Baltimore] Young American
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro Times (?).
Cambridge Chronicle.
Cambridge Democrat and News.
Centreville Sentinel.
Centreville Times.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Clear Spring Sentinel.
Cumberland Advocate (?).
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Citizen.
Cumberland Civilian.
Denton Journal.
Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat and Farmers' Journal.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Elkton] Temperance Banner.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Advocate.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Political Examiner.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
* [Hager's City] Weekly Casket.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
* Hagerstown Mail.
[Hagerstown] News.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
Hagerstown Pledge.
Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.

[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
* [Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Free Press.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Gazette.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, and Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
* Westminster Carrolltonian.
[Westminster] Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Williamsport] Scott Banner.

1850

[Annapolis] Maryland Free Press.
[Annapolis] Legislative Republican.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
[Annapolis] Maryland Law Reporter.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
* Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Commercial Enterprise and Baltimore Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
Baltimore County Advocate.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
[Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
Baltimore Herold.
[Baltimore] Jacksonian and General Advertiser.

[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Maryland Reformer.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
Baltimore Olio and American Musical Gazette.
[Baltimore] Parlor Journal.
Baltimore Pathfinder.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
Baltimore Price-Current and Weekly Journal of Commerce.
Baltimore Price Current (Lyford's).
* Baltimore Republican and Argus.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] True Union.
[Baltimore?] Truth Teller.
[Baltimore] Weekly American.
* [Baltimore] Weekly Argus.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
[Baltimore] Wreath.
[Bel Air] Harford Gazette.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Boonsboro'] Odd Fellow.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Cambridge Democrat and News.
Centreville Advertiser.
Centreville Sentinel.
Centreville Times.
Charlestown News.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Clearspring Sentinel.
Clearspring Whig.
[Cockeysville] Baltimore County Advocate.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Citizen.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Mountaineer.
Denton Journal.

Denton Star.
Easton Democrat.
Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
Easton Whig.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Advocate.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Gazette.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Examiner.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
* [Hager's City] Weekly Casket.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
* Hagerstown Mail.
Hagerstown News.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
[Hagerstown] People's Own.
Hagerstown Pledge.
[Hagerstown] Reformer.
Hagers-Town Torch Light and Public Advertiser.
[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, and Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Towsontown] Jacksonian and Baltimore County Advertiser
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
Westminster Carrolltonian.

[Westminster] Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Williamsport] Banner.
[Williamsport] Potomac Sentinel.

(*To be Continued.*)

AN ORATION.

Delivered on the 4th of July, 1800.

By Jno. L. Kerr.*

In compliance with the request of the "Committee of Arrangement" for the day, I have with much diffidence prevailed upon myself to undertake a task, which I fear, is consigned to too feeble talents. In haste I have prepared for the occasion. But a firm reliance on your liberality and indulgence affords the most ample comfort, and encourages me to proceed in the performance of the duty which has thus devolved upon me.

To celebrate the great events which have distinguished the different nations of the Earth, is a custom of the remotest antiquity. Poets, Orators and Historians have taken upon themselves the pleasing task of perpetuating the remembrance of those incidents most honourable to their Country. Thus have the names of Rome and Athens become immortal, and "survived their gilded turrets and their marble Domes!" The grandeur and prowess of more modern nations have been likewise the theme of frequent declamation. But when we reflect, my Fellow Citizens, on the glorious scenes of our own Country, we shall surely find a still juster cause of patriotic exaltation.

The Anniversary of this great and memorable day, is calculated to inspire us with an enthusiastic zeal for the Interests of our Country. It naturally calls to our recollection the hardy

* Hon. John Leeds Kerr, 1780-1844.
From the original MSS in the possession of Philip Gutman Straus, Esq.

struggles by which the Revolution was effected and our Liberties wrested from the all-grasping hand of Oppression.

It is our peculiar happiness that the love of Civil and Religious Liberty has ever been the ruling passion of our Countrymen. Driven from their native Land by the rage of Tyranny and persecution, our Forefathers were forced to seek some Asylum where they could enjoy a security of property together with that degree of Freedom, which is essential to the happiness of Man. The benevolent Genius of Liberty invited and conducted them to this Western World! The wild, untutored Natives, looking with awe and wonder on their swelling canvass yielded them an abode on their paternal Shores. Here, by a due exertion of the powers of Industry, they progressively improved the uncultivated soil, and introduced the refined Arts of Civilization. The rising prospects of America seemed to be viewed with pleasure by the Mother Country. Great Brittain at the summit of her grandeur—when her power had extended almost to the bounds of the Earth, seemed to delight in our posperity. But just at the period when we had begun to claim a rank amongst the Nations, she suddenly changes from her friendly conduct, and with an ungenerous policy resolves to enslave us. *The right of passing Laws to bind us in all cases,* was asserted, and she attempted to impose on us an unjust and burthensome taxation. At first the mild means of remonstrance were resorted to, and every argument that reason and ingenuity could invent was made use of to check the iniquitous design. But these proved wholly ineffectual—Great Brittain still persisted in her arbitrary demands. In this situation we were either tamely to submit to a deprivation of our inestimable privileges, and lick the foot that fain would tread us in the dust, or else we must take up arms and stand forth boldly in our own defence. It was a trying dilemma—but the sons of America could not hesitate. They resolved at once, to devote their lives, their fortunes and *their all* in defence of their Rights. With unshaken firmness they declared themselves a *free* and *independent People*! Which great and memorable act

has so much distinguished this very day—and this auspicious day, my friends, we have assembled here to celebrate! (Here read the Declaration of Independance passed by Congress on the 4th July, 1776.)

Thence ensued those glorious scenes which now adorn the page of History thence arose those illustrious Heroes whose generous efforts have ensured our Independance; and we should, my Fellow Citizens, attribute it to the immediate care of Heaven, that in this awful Crisis of our fate, we were presented with an *Illustrious Hero—a more than Aristides or Epaminandas* to cement the union of our interests—to conduct our armies, and to be the Saviour of his Country! But here we involuntarily pause and make the mournful reflection, that this greatest and best of Men, *the illustrious Washington* now moulders in the dust! He has gone, my Friends, to that Region from whence he never can return—gone, alas! at the very moment, when his beloved Country most needed his assistance! Great and immortal Patriot! to whose Tomb we can now only go and say (as Pericles did over the bodies of his deceased Fellow Soldiers), "thou art like to the Divinities above us—thou art no longer with us—thou art only known by the benefits which thou hast conferred!"[1]

To undertake a particular panegyrick on the many Heroes who nobly devoted themselves to the sacred cause of Liberty would indeed be a vain attempt; a plain narrative of their glorious Actions speak for them the highest praises that Language can bestow; and tho' their ever honoured names will descend unsullied down the tide of Time, through the pure Channel of History, yet a more grateful, a more immediate remembrance of their virtuous toils shall live in every American heart!

During the rage and violence of our Revolutionary War, a plan of *Confederation* was framed in Congress, and after being submitted to the consideration of the several States was finally adopted. But in the troubled times of a Revolution, the

[1] A passage in Thucydides.

result of which was doubtful, to form a Constitution fitted to settle and controul the jarring Interests of so many States, and to establish uniformity in its operations, was wholly impracticable. No sooner therefore was the War ended and peace established, than the defects and inadequacy of the Confederation began to be felt. A principle of common danger had supplied the place of a necessary coercion in Government—but as soon as this principle ceased to operate, the Interests of the Individual States began to clash with each other, and were put in opposition to the general welfare of the union. Attempts were made by artful and designing men to excite apprehensions and discontents in the minds of the People. Their passions had been inflamed by the cry of Despotism, and the most vague suggestions were sufficient to alarm them. A jealousy was conceived of the powers of Congress, and its acts were misrepresented. The Country was infested by commotions in different parts, and in 1786 an Insurrection actually took place in *Massachusetts*. Thus threatened as we were, with all the horrors and calamities of a Civil War, men of the greatest wisdom and talents were delegated by the People to form a Government adequate to the exegencies of the times, and which might stop the progress of licentiousness and disunion. They assembled—and after mature deliberation produced that admirable Constitution under which we live and of which we so justly boast—that Constitution which so well secures and guards the Liberties of the People. To its excellencies you can all bear testimony—for its beneficent effects have been felt by every class and denomination of Citizens. As soon as it began its operation under the auspices of the great Saviour of our Country, peace and order were established throughout the Continent—public credit was restored and Commerce regulated. The name of the United States became respectable abroad, and the Government at home was the boast and admiration of the Citizens. Private happiness was universally diffused as the necessary result of public prosperity, and the only fear seemed to be that a long continuance of such a state of things was not

consistent with the Lot of Man. Such a fear, indeed, my Fellow Citizens, was well grounded!

Just at this period the French Revolution had begun to agitate the Nations of Europe, and the Torch of War was flaming over the Land. Instead of adhering to those principles of Reform and *rational* Liberty upon which she at first professed to set out, *France* soon exhibited herself to the World, a ferocious Monster in iniquity! Religion and Morality—those great Pillars of Society, were utterly thrown down, and not a trace of them permitted to remain in that ill fated country. The *Titans* of modern days, they have raised their impious crests against the Majesty of Heaven, and vainly imagined they could subvert his eternal throne! [2]

France, like ancient Rome, had conceived views of universal domination; she had proclaimed herself the *Guardian Genius of Republics*; but it is a fact too notorious to be denied that every one within her reach seemed to be marked out as the peculiar victims of her savage fury. The kingdoms around began to dread her encreasing power, and were taking measures to check her destructive ravages. Finding herself strongly opposed, she wished to draw America into the vortex of her broils; But the wisdom and patriotism of *Washington* forbade him to risk the happiness of his country, and he firmly pronounced our *Neutrality*. At once they conceived the design of revolutionizing our Government, Her Ministers and Agents were employed in using every artifice and intrigue to divide the People from their Government, and to sow the seeds of discord in our happy Land. Sorry I am to say, my Fellow Citizens, their endeavours were not unsuccessful for, ever since, there has existed *a Party*—uniform and steady in its opposition to every Act of the Govern-

[2] The ridiculous establishment of the *Decades*—the inscriptions by public authority, on the tombs of the deceased affirming *Death to be an eternal* sleep—the open profession of Atheism in the Convention by Dupont, Danton &c received with acclamations the honourable mention of a book (on its journals) proposing to prove the *Nothingness* of all Religion, and the institution of a Festival to offer public worship to a Courtezan decorated with the title of the "Goddess of Reason," are abundant proofs of their design to annihilate the Christian Religion. Tit. Manlius, No. 15.

ment. The vilest calumny and abuse have been indiscriminately poured forth against the best Patriots of our Country—Men, whom the Nation fondly numbered amongst her Friends,—Men who had devoted their whole Lives to the establishment and preservation of our Independence. Even your beloved Washington did not escape their Slander, and now that *he is gone down to the grave*, with fiendlike malignity they endeavour to asperse his memory and to obscure the lustre of his glory! I shall not pretend this day, my Fellow Citizens, to enter upon a particular defence of the various measures which have been adopted by Government for the protection of our Country. Most of them you all know, were induced by the hostility of France, and her ruinous depredations on our Commerce:—they were measures dictated by the soundest policy, and the most genuine patriotism.—Did you, my Fellow Citizens, undergo the toils and calamities of war to rescue your Liberties from the usurpations of *Brittain,* that you might prostrate them at the foot of France? No, my country-men! you will this day call Heaven to witness, *that you will submit them to neither.* The foundation of a *Naval establishment* was laid by Washington, and has been carried further into effect by his upright Successor. So vast have been the advantages resulting from this protection that even *Party* has ceased to cavil at it. But an Army has been established? Yes, my Fellow Citizens, to protect us against a threatened danger. We were told with insolent effrontery by the Minister and Directory of France that we were a *divided People.* We were threatened with the Fate of some of her miserable Neighbours who were reduced by them to a State of ignominious vassalage. Was it not then time to prepare for defence? When because we would not submit to their infamous demands they directed our attention to the ill fated *Venice,* it was time for us to deprive them of the means whereby her ruin was affected. For this, my Fellow Countrymen, was the Army established—and this purpose it has fully answered. France has at last discovered her mistake, and is inclined to treat with us. But you were told

that it was raised for the purpose of trampling down your liberties. Not so, for it is already disbanded. I forbear to say anything with regard to the two first attempts to negociate a peace with France. To call to your remembrance the degrading terms that were offered to our Minister, could only excite your Minds to rage and indignation. Let us rather now turn our attention to the Man who has so prudently guided the helm of State, and pay a just tribute of Gratitude to his patriotic endeavours. Has he not used his utmost exertions to promote our welfare? Yes, my Countrymen. Though his conduct may be viewed by some thro' the misty Medium of prejudice, yet I trust, you will all be convinced that he has been actuated by the purest motives and the most earnest anxiety for our peace and happiness. Adopting the Maxims of Washington, he acted in such a manner as to draw forth the warmest and most unequivocal approbation of that illustrious Sage.[3]

In addressing you on the subject of our Independence, it is but just, my Fellow Citizens, that I should endeavour to make right impressions of those Characters who were most forward in promoting it. Amongst that Band of Patriots our present Chief Magistrate *Adams* acted a conspicuous part, and was one of those who had the honour of signing the Declaration I have read to you. He was steadfast and true to the cause of American Independance through all the trying scenes of the Revolution, and has ever since devoted himself to the *service of his Country*. Since he was called by the voice of his Countrymen to the first Chair of State, he has made an *honest* and *patriotic* administration of our government, and thereby entitled himself to additional gratitude from his Fellow Citizens. Notwithstanding this you have heard him vilified and abused—On the one hand he has been represented to you as a *Cesar* in Ambition—On the other, as the despicable Tool of *Brittain*.

[3] See Washington's Letter on his acceptance of the command of the army. *He* understood our true Interests—*he* could once unite our hearts. Let us then join with Washington and offer up the small tribute of our Applause. Let but the Glass of Truth be turned upon the actions of our virtuous President, and they will be reflected to our minds attended by the purest motives of Integrity and Patriotism.

You have heard my Fellow Citizens, that his Political sentiments are repugnant to Liberty, and that he entertains a predilection for a Monarchical form of Government. But wherein has he discovered these sentiments? In a book, say they, which he once wrote on our American Constitutions. Upon this very ground I will now meet the virulence of his Slanderers, and by a single quotation refute the unfounded Columny. When he is comparing in that book (p. 95) the Theories of the different Governments, he thus exultingly proclaims the superiority of our own. "After all, says he, let us compare every Constitution we have seen with those of the United States, and we shall have no reason to blush for our Country; on the contrary we shall feel the strongest motives to fall upon our knees in gratitude to Heaven for having been graciously pleased to give us birth and education in that Country, and for having destined us to live under her Laws. *We shall have reason to exult, if we make our comparison with England and the English Constitution.* Our People are undoubtedly sovereign. All the Landed and other property is in the hands of the Citizens. Not only their Representatives but their Senators and Governours are annually chosen. *There are no hereditary titles—honours—offices or distinctions.* The Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments are separated from each other. The powers of the one—the few and the many are nicely balanced in their Legislatures. Trials by Jury are preserved in all their glory, and there is no standing Army. The *habeas corpus* is in full force, and the Press is the most free in the world; and where all these circumstances take place, it is unnecessary to add that the Laws alone must govern." These are the sentiments of John Adams—they are the sentiments of a friend to Liberty and Man!

Believe me, my Fellow Citizens, our Constitution is the best Bulwark of your Rights; your most invaluable Interests—the security of your Lives, your Liberties and your Property are inseparably connected with its preservation; whoever then wishes you to destroy it should be considered your deadly foe.

Whenever its destruction is accomplished your Liberty and Happiness must sink with it in one common grave!

I have perhaps wearied your attention. I have touched upon those Incidents, which the anniversary of a Day so glorious in the Annals of our Country naturally suggested. I conclude with expressing my hopes that we shall celebrate it with Harmony and decorum, and with the *genuine feelings of Americans.*

THE BROOKE FAMILY.

By Ellon Brooke Culver Bowen.
(Mrs. Edwin LeRoy Bowen.)

Dr. Christopher Johnston's ably compiled "Brooke Family," as contained in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. I, commencing on page 66, deals with the Brooke family of the older and lower counties of Maryland, including the seventh and touching lightly the eighth generation.

This present article will continue the numbering of the generations which it will record, as Dr. Johnston started them, commencing with the two parent generations of the Brooke line in Whitchurch, Co. Hampshire, England.

Richard Brooke[1], Thomas Brooke[2], both of Whitchurch, to Robert Brooke[3], who after long journeying in strange waters sailed into the beautiful Patuxent River, with its richly wooded shores, 30 June, 1650, and settled twenty miles from its mouth, having been in sight of his own lands after leaving the Chesapeake Bay. The Manor of De la Brooke was erected, a quaint brick building, with steep roof and dormer windows, with a wainscotted main floor and living room with massive cornice and floral designed frieze of rose and lily.

The second son of Robert Brooke[3] was Major Thomas Brooke[4], whose eldest son was Col. Thomas Brooke[5], his eldest son was Thomas Brooke[6], Esq., of Prince George's Co., whose eldest son was Thomas Brooke[7]. With the seventh generation Dr. Johnston's Brooke Family stops, with a mention of the eighth generation. The line of Thomas Brooke[7] (*Maryland*

Hist. Mag., Vol. I, p. 377) had not been concluded, as only the name of the second wife, Sarah Mason, is given; the records of the first wife and other records had not been found by Dr. Johnston. The following is the additional record of Thomas Brooke[7], who was of Prince George's and Charles Counties, Maryland. He was the eldest son of Thomas Brooke[6], Esq., of Brookefield, Prince George's Co. (previous to 1695 Calvert Co., Md.), and his wife, Lucy Smith (dau. of Col. Walter Smith of Calvert Co., Md., and his wife, Rachael Hall), born to them at Brookefield, 30 April, 1706, died at his estate of "Nonesuch," near Chickamuxen, Charles Co., Md. His will was proved 15 June, 1749. Charles Co. Wills, Lib. A. C., No. 4, fol. 276.

Thomas Brooke[7] married first, Judith Briscoe (died ca. 1738), the widow of Charles Ashcom, of St. Mary's Co., Md. (see will of Charles Ashcom, Annapolis, Md., Lib. XIX, fol. 127, dated 20 Nov., 1725, Pro. 23 Mar. 1727), and the daughter of Philip Briscoe, Sr., of Charles Co., Md., and his wife, Susanna Swann. In the will of Philip Briscoe, Sr., Charles Co., Md., Lib. A. B., No. 3, fol. 176, under its date of 25 Apr., 1724, Pro. 29 Jan., 1724 [old style reckoning] mentions this daughter as "Judith Ashcom." Between the date of his will and the date of the will of his wife, Susanna Briscoe, Charles Co., Md., Lib. A. C., No. 4, fol. 116, dated 5 Feb., 1739, Pro. 24 July, 1740, Judith (Briscoe) Ashcom had remarried and died, and is mentioned in this will of her mother as "my daughter, Judith Brooke deceased." Under Testamentary Proceedings, Lib. No. 28, 1727-1730, Annapolis, Md., in the Will Codicil and Testamentary Bond on Estate of Charles Ashcom, late of St. Mary's Co., deceased, his widow, as executrix of his will, signs this bond for £5,000 sterling, as Judith Ashcom. Bond dated 23 March, 1727.

In Annapolis, Md., Inventory Book No. 12, 1727, fol. 261, the Inventory of Estate of Charles Ashcom, late of St. Mary's Co., Md., deceased, is appraised £939..8..9. Signed and proved by Judith Brooke, Extrix., dated 5 Sept., 1727. The dates and the change in her name, as given in the afore Test. Bond and the following one, on the Appraisement of Charles Ashcom's

Estate, show that Judith (Briscoe) Ashcom had become the wife of Thomas Brooke[7], between 23 March, 1727, and 5 Sept., 1727.

A record from Annapolis, Md., Account Book, No. 9, fol. 195, under Account of Estate of Charles Ashcom, late of St. Mary's Co., Md., deceased, dated 29 May, 1728, is signed by Thomas Brooke and Judith, his wife. Additional Account of Estate of Charles Ashcom, late of St. Mary's Co., Md., deceased, Annapolis, Md., Account Book No. 11, 1731-1733, fol. 525, is given "By Thomas Brooke, who intermarried with Judith, the Relict and Extrix. of said Charles Ashcom." Proved 21 Nov., 1732, by Thomas Brooke. The total of the estate being £1,056..19..1¾. A careful search of the records shows that the only Thomas Brooke of that generation who could have intermarried with Charles Ashcom's young widow, Judith Briscoe 1727, was Thomas Brooke of the seventh generation, being of Prince George's and Charles Co., as the only other unmarried Thomas Brooke in Maryland was not born until 1717 and died a bachelor 1768, he was the youngest son of Col. Thomas Brooke and his 2nd wife, Barbara Dent. See *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Vol. I, page 186. The Marriage References, compiled by Mrs. George W. Hodges, on file at Annapolis, Md., Land Office, gives the date of 1732 for marriage of Thomas Brooke to Judith Briscoe, which date is the final account of the settlement of Charles Ashcom's estate, and is nearly five years later than the date of the marriage 1727, as shown in the preceding data of Court Proceedings quoted in this article.

Following are the Colonial Services of Thomas Brooke[7], known in Prince George's Co. as Thomas Brooke, Jr. (1706-1749):

Maryland Commission Record (1726-1786), Original MMS. Archives State of Maryland, No. 81. P. 77, Thomas Brooke Jun[r] appointed Justice for Prince George's Co., Md., Nov., 1746. Pp. 80, 83, Thomas Brooke Jun[r] appointed Justice of the Peace for Prince George's Co., Md., 6 Oct., 1747.

List of Civil Officers of Maryland (1637-1659), Goldsborough Bound MSS. (Md. Hist. Soc.). P. 607, Commission issued

Thomas Brooke Jun^{r} 12 June, 1746, as Associate Justice of Prince George's Co., Md. P. 613, Commission issued Thomas Brooke Jun^{r} 6 Oct., 1747, as Associate Justice of Prince George's Co., Md.

Thomas Brooke^{7} died at his estate of "Nonesuch," near Chickamuxen, Charles Co., Md., at age of forty-three. "Nonesuch" is described according to the patent Eschoat, composed of the following tracts: 76 a. "Allison's Folly," 200 a. "Wicksall," 120 a. "Aspinall's Hope." Annapolis, Md., Rent Roll No. 2. Charles Co., Md., fol. 163. Previously "Nonesuch" had been surveyed 18 July, 1670, for Major Thomas Brooke. Rent Roll, Prince George's Co., Md., 1707, fol. 132. Thomas Brooke^{7} in his will, dated 2 Sept., 1748, Proved 15 June, 1749, Lib. A. C., No. 4, fol. 276, Charles Co., Md., bequeaths Eschoat to his second "wife Sarah Mason, during her term of widowhood, afterwards to my two sons, Walter and Richard Brooke, should they die without issue, then the aforesaid Tract of Land and personal Estate to be equally divided between my wife Sarah and my eldest son Thomas Brooke." "Thomas Brooke, my eldest son" is again mentioned in his father's will and again in "the education of my three sons, Thomas, Walter and Richard Brooke to be under the direction of my loving brother Richard Brooke, but the expense of their education to be discharged by my Executrix."

Issue of Thomas Brooke^{7} and his first wife, Judith Briscoe (widow of Charles Ashcom of St. Mary's Co., Md.).

i. Thomas Brooke^{8}, b. 1734, d. 1789, Washington Co., Md. See further.

By his second wife, Sarah Mason of Fairfax Co., Va. (sister of Col. George Mason of Va.). *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Vol. I, pp. 377-8.

i. Walter Boroke, b. ca. 1740, d 1798, mar. 1774, Ann Darrell (b. 21 June, 1758, d. 10 Oct., 1823). Commodore Va. Navy 1775-78. Left surviving issue 3 sons and 2 daus. (Family Records.)
ii. Richard Brooke.

Dr. Johnston in his "Brooke Family," Vol. I, p. 377, makes

it plain that Walter and Richard Brooke were the sons of Sarah Mason, while the first son was the child of the first wife.

In 1695 Prince George's Co., Md., was formed from Calvert Co., and included Brookefield, the estate of Col. Thomas Brooke[5]. Later when Brookefield came by inheritance to his eldest son, Thomas Brooke[6], by his first wife, Ann, there came to be three lineal generations of Thomas Brooke, of Prince George's Co., it then became necessary to designate them as Thomas Brooke[6], Esq. (1683-1744), his eldest son, Thomas Brooke[7], as Jun[r] (1706-1749), and his eldest son, Thomas Brooke[8], as the 3[rd] (1734-1789). After the death of the progenitors of Thomas Brooke the 3rd and his removing to Frederick Co., and Washington Co. being formed from Frederick, he was variously named as Thomas Brooke, Jr., of Washington Co., as Thomas Brooke of Washington Co., and as Thomas Brooke, son of Thomas. There are various ones in the Warrant Books in the Maryland Land Office in Annapolis between June 29, 1782, and Aug. 19, 1788. The clinching proof of the foregoing that Thomas Brooke[8] was identical with the Thomas Brooke of the Land Office records and Thomas Brooke who made his Washington Co. Will in 1789 is found in Annapolis Land Office Book of Patents, Lib. I. C. C., fol. 490.

The designation of these three lineal generations of Brooke in Prince George's Co., that perpetuated the beloved name of Thomas, each the eldest son of their line, appears frequently on the pages of the "Church Records of St. Paul's Parish, Prince George's Co. (1730-1819)," as well as in civil proceedings. P. 17. Thomas Brooke, Esq., late Sheriff, in balance of his account, etc. P. 16. The new Church, St. Paul's Parish, 2 Sept., 1735. Choice of Pews, Thomas Brooke, Esq., pew 18. Thomas Brooke, Jun[r], Walter Brooke, Baker Brooke and Gerard Truman Greenfield, Pew 3, in the gallery. P. 17. Thomas Brooke, Jun[r], as Vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, and like appointments recorded on pages 55, 61, 63, 65, 76, 77. Vestry Proceedings, St. Paul's Parish, p. 156, "Order given by the Register of the Parish to give Thomas Brooke, the 3rd, an order to have the church repaired."

Thomas Brooke[8] * (Thomas[7], Thomas[6], Thomas[5], Thomas[4], Robert[3], Thomas[2], Richard[1], the two latter of Whitchurch, Co. Hampshire, England), eldest son of Thomas Brooke[7], and his first wife, Judith Briscoe (widow of Charles Ashcom of St. Mary's Co., Md.). He was born 1734 (according to his sworn statement in a deposition before Justice John Stull, Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., 8 Apr., 1786. Land Records, Lib. D, fol. 487). Died 1789, Washington Co., Md. Married Elizabeth ————, ante 1765, when she joins him in deed when living in Prince George's Co., Md. (Charles Co. Deeds, Lib. L, No. 3, fol. 612, 22 Feb., 1765.) Elizabeth Brooke died between 25 Aug., 1784 (at which time she stated under oath that she released her right voluntary in "Jonas Discovery." Wash. Co., Md., Deeds, Lib. D, fol. 120), and when on 1 Apr., 1785, her signature was not given, on an Indenture made by Thomas Brooke, her husband, a process of signature release being necessary if wife is living (Wash. Co., Md., Land Records, Lib. D, fol. 278). Thomas Brooke's will dated 6 March, 1786, shows her deceased, when in this will he tenderly states his desire "to be buried as near as may be to the body of my deceased wife, Elizabeth." Thomas Brooke[8] had been completely orphaned by the death of his father Thomas Brooke[7],

* The painstaking Dr. Christopher Johnston in his "Brooke Family," Vol. I, pp. 377-378, names four different eldest sons by the name of Thomas Brooke, all first cousins, belonging to the eighth generation. They were as follows:

1. Thomas Brooke[8], born 1734, as herein shown (date not given by Dr. Johnston), died 1789, Wash. Co., Md. Eldest son of Thomas Brooke[7] of Charles Co., Md.

2. Thomas Brooke[8], under 12 in 1740, died intestate 1768. Eldest son of Walter Brooke[7], of Prince George's Co., Md.

3. Frederick Thomas Brooke[8], born 27 July, 1770. Eldest son of Dr. Richard Brooke[7], of Prince George's Co., Md.

4. Thomas Brooke[8], born 29 Aug., 1776. Eldest son of Rev. Clement Brooke[7] of Prince George's Co., Md.

It is obvious that the death date, as well as the deducted birth year of the second of the four cousins and the dates of the birth of the third and fourth of the cousins, eliminate all of them from being Thomas Brooke[8], the first of the cousins, born 1734, who became the Surveyor of Wash. Co., and whose will was proved 1789.

1749. Records show he was evidently reared by his grandmother, Lucy (Smith) Brooke, widow of Thomas Brooke[6], Esq., and his maiden aunts Rachael and Rebecca, and bachelor uncle Isaac Brooke, at Brookefield, Prince George's Co., Md. Learning the profession of surveying from his uncle, Isaac Brooke, and following him to Upper Frederick Co., Md., he eventually succeeded his uncle, as in the formation of Washington Co., from Frederick in 1776, Thomas Brooke[8] became the First Surveyor of Washington Co. (Scharf's *Hist. of Western Maryland*, Vol. 2, p. 989), which office he filled until his death in 1789. Thomas Brooke[8] served his country faithfully in Colonial service leading up to and including Revolutionary service.

American Archives, Documentary History, Prepared and Published under authority of Act of Congress (1837-53) By Peter Force. Fourth Series, 1774-1775. Vol. I, p. 986. Thomas Brooke[8], Frederick Co., Md., 18 Nov., 1774. Appointed on a Committee to represent Frederick Co., Md., to carry into execution the acts of the Association agreed upon by the American Continental Congress and that any five of the Committee have power to act.

P. 1173-4. Thomas Brooke[8] of Frederick Co., Md., 24 Jan., 1775, appointed on a Committee of Observation, with full powers to act to prevent any infraction of and to carry into execution the Resolves of American Congress and Provincial Convention. In the larger districts any five of these gentlemen to act for the good of the country.

The services of Thomas Brooke[8] after 1776 are listed of Washington Co., as this county at this date was formed from Frederick Co.

The original MSS. of the Committee of Observation for the State of Maryland. Printed in the *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Vols. 12 and 13 (not published in the Maryland Archives).

Vol. 12, p. 152. Thomas Brooke[8] on Committee of Observation for Elizabeth Town District (after 1814 Hagerstown), Washington Co., and made Clerk of the Committee Feb., 1776.

Maryland Hist. Mag., Vol. 13, pp. 36, 42. Thomas Brooke[8] on Committee of Observation for Elizabeth Town District, Washington Co., Md., 11 Jan., 1777.

Thomas Brooke[8] appointed Chairman on Committee of Observation, 18 Jan., 1777, and as Chairman at various meetings as recorded in *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 13, pp. 42, 50, 52, 238.

Thomas Brooke[8], the first surveyor of Washington Co., Md., was the fifth generation of this line perpetuating the name of Thomas in the direct line from Colonial Governor Robert Brooke. According to the will of Thomas Brooke[8], of Washington Co., it evidences a divisible interest in the estate of DANN. This great tract of 4,000 acres was granted to his great-grandfather, Col. Thomas Brooke[5], 28 July, 1694 (Annapolis, Md., Land "Certificates," Lib. B. 23, fol. 223-4). It is now embraced by the northwestern section of Washington, D. C., and includes some of the best residence and Rock Creek Park section of the National Capital. This tract of DANN is referred to in various other Brooke records, of some of those in lineal descent from Col. Thomas Brooke[5]. In addition the family land connections of Thomas Brooke[8] of Washington Co., Md., may be cited further. The tracts of Gibeon, Ajalon and Brookefield, each of which had previously been owned or surveyed to Isaac, Rachael and Rebecca Brooke, of the seventh generation, of Prince George's Co., Md. (children of Thomas Brooke[6] and his wife, Lucy Smith), and to Mary Ashcom Greenfield Brooke, widow of Walter Brooke[7], were parts of the land holdings of Thomas Brooke[8] of Washington Co., Md., and came by will to his eight children.

The issue of THOMAS BROOKE[8] and his wife Elizabeth is listed in the *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 10, pp. 283-344. All the names there given are verified by his will on file at the Court House, Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md. See "Wills," Lib. A, fol. 205.

i. Thomas Brooke[9], died early in the Carolinas (probably following his father's profession of surveying). Mar., name of wife unknown. Living in 1786. Left issue.

ii. William Pitt Brooke, mar., deceased in 1816, left issue. Named for the Eng. statesman, the Earl of Chatham, who fearlessly upheld the cause of the American Colonies, before and during the Revolution.

iii. Clement Brooke, youngest son, b. 1770, Washington Co., Md., d. 1836 Zanesville, Ohio. Mar. Sept., 1794, Ann Dillon of whom further. Named for his father's uncle, Rev. Clement Brooke[7].

iv. Rachael Brooke, mar. 1° William Darrell (whose son Wm. Darrell, Jr., mar. Sarah Virginia Brooke, grand-daughter of Commodore Walter Brooke[8] of the Va. Navy (1775-78) and his wife Ann Darrell, thus uniting the blood of the 1° and 2° wives of Thomas Brooke[7], Judith Briscoe and Sarah Mason). Mar. 2° William Collard and had Eliza. of Retirement, near Alexandria, Va. Wm. Pitt Brooke and Elizabeth Brooke, being minors at the time of their father's death, their care and education was left to Wm. Darrell, Sr., their expenses to be paid by his estate. Rachael was named for her father's maiden aunt, Rachael Brooke[7] of Prince George's Co.

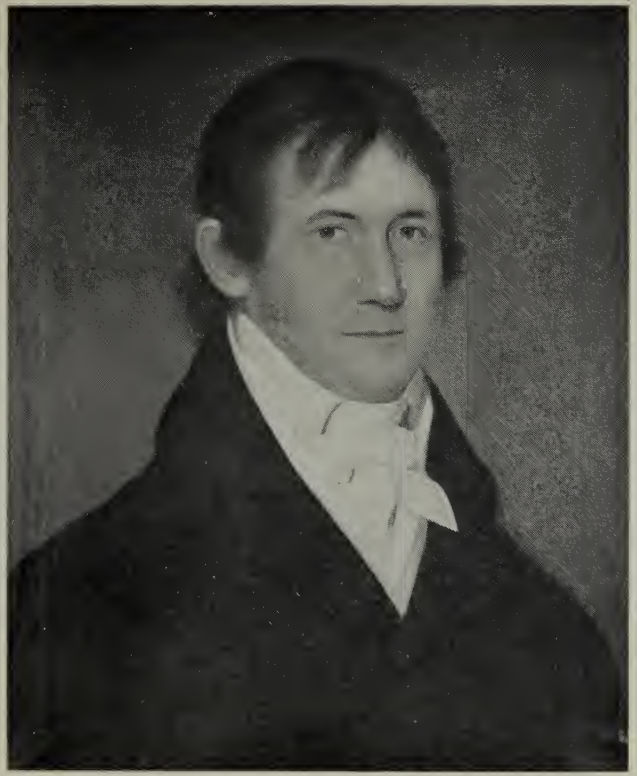
v. Susan Brooke, mar. William Lee ("whole executor" will of Thomas Brooke[8]) of Hagerstown, Md. In partnership at Baltimore 1801 with brother-in-law, Clement Brooke, later Trimble and Lee of Baltimore. Left among issue, Jeanette. Susan perpetuated the shortened form of her father's maternal grandmother, Susanna Briscoe, wife of Philip Briscoe, Sr., of Charles Co., Md.

vi. Judith Briscoe Brooke, mar. James Lindsay, a merchant of Uniontown, Pa. Left issue. She was named for her father's mother. 1° wife of Thomas Brooke[7].

vii. Ann Greenfield Brooke was living 1816. Mar. ———— Winder. Left issue.

viii. Elizabeth Brooke, youngest of five daughters, named for her mother. Mar. John Simonson. Both deceased in 1816. Left issue.

Clement Brooke[9] (Thomas[8], Thomas[7], Thomas[6], Thomas[5], Thomas[4], Robert[3], Thomas[2], Richard[1], the two latter of Whitchurch, Co. Hampshire, England). Youngest son of Thomas Brooke[8], of Washington Co., Md., and his wife, Elizabeth, he was born 1770, Washington Co, Md., died 1836, Zanesville, Ohio, married Ann Dillon, 26 day, 9 mo., 1794, at Redstone (now So. Brownsville), Fayette Co., Pa., Quaker Records, p. 75. Ann Dillon, born Long Green, Baltimore, Md., 27 day, 10 mo., 1774 [Record Gunpowder Monthly Meeting (Quaker), page 21 and Dillon Fam. Bible Records] died 1833, Zanesville, Ohio. Buried by her husband Clement Brooke, their graves being at the foot of those of her parents, Moses and Hannah (Griffith) Dillon in the Dillon, or Quaker, cemetery on the Dillon Falls road on the outskirts of Zanesville. The tombstone inscriptions attest the facts. Moses Dillon was born 10 March, 1746, Bucks



Clement Brooke[9]
1770—1836

Ann (Dillon) Brooke
1774—1833

Courtesy of Frick Art Reference Library

By Peale

Co., Pa., grandson of Nicholas and Mary Dillon, who emigrated from northern Ireland in 1740, settling on a large farm adjoining the present village of Pipersville, Bucks Co., Pa., and were made members 7th Dec., 1741, of the Society of Friends at Buckingham Monthly Meeting. The will of Nicholas Dillon was proved 25 Sept., 1773, and mentions his only son, Thomas Dillon. Moses Dillon, was a member of the Society of Friends, Little Falls, Md., 1778, an architect and stone mason of Baltimore, 1795 (*Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 4, p. 20), married in 1772, Hannah Griffith[4], born 6 July, 1749, Bucks Co., Pa. (Record Richland Friends' Meeting, Bucks Co., Pa.), daughter of Isaac Griffith[3] (Abraham[2], Howell[1]), and his wife, Ann Burson. Howell Griffith, the emigrating ancestor, came from Wales in 1689 and purchased a lot on High street, now Market street, Philadelphia, where he died 17 Feb., 1710. Complete data of the Griffith, Burson, Lester and Potts families is given in "Early Friends' Families in Upper Bucks Co., Pa.", by C. V. Roberts and Warren Ely, Philadelphia, 1925.

Clement Brooke[9] was successfully engaged in the mercantile and shipping business in Baltimore during the closing years of 1700 and early 1800, and in active and extensive land speculations. During this time the portraits of the distinguished appearing Clement Brooke and his beautiful Quaker wife, Ann Dillon, were painted in Baltimore. Through the failing conditions of Jay's Treaty and the Jefferson Embargo, Clement Brooke suffered losses in his shipping ventures and was forced into virtual bankruptcy 1808/9. Putting his large real estate holdings of 40,000 acres in Virginia (now West Virginia) and lands in northern Maryland and southern Pennsylvania in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, he removed with his wife Ann ("Nancy") and four children to Zanesville, Ohio, and there became identified in business with Moses Dillon (*Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Vol. X, p. 361; Vol. XI, pp. 144-6), "who in 1805 had established near Zanesville, Ohio, the first successful blast furnace, iron foundries, and lumber mills in the state at Dillon Falls on the Licking River, and became Ohio's first real Captain of Industry, giving more employment than did

any other manufacturer in the infant state. For over thirty years he was actively identified with the best interests, business, social and religious, in the state." After the War of 1812-15 the land holdings of Clement Brooke were placed in the hands of Uria Brown, a surveyor and conveyancer, of which he kept a unique "Journal" and which appears in six successive numbers of the *Maryland Hist. Mag.*, Vols. 10 and 11. (Afterwards this Uria Brown in 1821 became the first teacher of McKim's Free School in Baltimore.)

The issue of Clement Brooke[9] and his wife, Ann Dillon, were two sons and two daughters.

i. Dr. William Lee Brooke[10], b. 1796, mar. Elizabeth Goss, settled in Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, in practice of his profession. Died 1849, leaving numerous descendants, many of them in and around Newark. Named for his Aunt Susan Brooke's husband, William Lee, who had been made the "Whole Executor" by Thomas Brooke[8], in his will and the guardian, during minority, of his son Clement Brooke. William Lee became the business partner of the latter in Baltimore in early 1800.

ii. Moses Dillon Brooke, b. 16 Apr., 1798, named for his maternal grandfather, mar. Eliza McFadden, of whom further.

iii. Elizabeth Brooke, b. 17 March, 1800, Baltimore, Md., d. 29 Oct., 1873, Brownsville, Pa., leaving many descendants.

iv. Hannah Dillon Brooke, b. 29 May, 1804, Baltimore, Md., d. 15 Feb., 1862, Logan, Ohio; mar. 24 Dec., 1827, Dr. Reuben Culver, of whom further. Named for her maternal grandmother, Hannah (Griffith) Dillon.

Moses Dillon Brooke[10] (Clement[9], Thomas[8], Thomas[7], Thomas[6], Thomas[5], Thomas[4], Robert[3], Thomas[2], Richard[1], the two latter of Whitchurch, Co. Hampshire, England), b. 16 Apr., 1798, Baltimore Co., Md., d. 16 Apr., 1881, Madison, Ind. Second and youngest son of Clement Brooke[9] and his wife, Ann Dillon, mar. 9 July, 1822, Eliza McFadden, d. 1864, dau. Thomas and Ann Adams McFaddne, of Armagh, Ireland, later of Washington, Pa. Moses Dillon Brooke was a merchant at Thorndale and Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, and continued the business when he removed to Madison, Ind., where he died. The names of their children who survived infancy, two sons and three daughters, were:

i. Robert Fulton Brooke[11], b. 19 July, 1829, Thornville, Ohio, d. 23 Nov., 1904; mar. 23 Jan., 1855, his cousin, Mary Wallace McFadden, b. 29 Feb., 1830. Issue:

(A) Wallace Gibson Brooke[12], d. 29 July, 1923; mar. 21 Apr., 1885, Annie E. Evans, who had Clayton Evans Brooke[13], William Wallace Brooke[13].

(B) Cora Fulton Brooke[12], d. 17 Feb., 1927; mar. 25 June, 1890, Anthony H. Creagh, who had Marie Elsie Creagh[13], Dorothea Brooke Creagh[13], William Brooke Creagh[13].

(C) Charles Whitney Brooke[12]; mar. 29 June, 1886, Kate Van de Water, who had Marjorie Van de Water Brooke[13].

(D) Jennie May Brooke[12]; unmarried.

The four foregoing A, B, C, D issue were all residents of Greater New York.

ii. Mary Ellen Brooke[11], b. 4 March, 1831, Thornville, Ohio; mar. 23 Oct., 1849, John Lafayette Wilson, of Madison, Ind., later of a country estate, near Morrow, Warren Co., Ohio. Of nine children raised to maturity only one survives, Hon. Manly D. Wilson[12], of Madison, Ind., who mar. Margaret Johnson, 13 Oct., 1880, of Madison, Ind., and had Jeannette Wilson[13].

iii. Lucy Hazlette Brooke[11], of whom further, under Hannah Dillon Brooke[10], whose son she married.

iv. Gilbert McFadden Brooke[11], b. 17 July, 1834, Thornville, Ohio, d. 2 Aug., 1913, Knoxville, Tenn; mar. 18 May, 1858, Catherine Todd Smith and had

(A) Charlton Perkins Brooke[12] of Miami, Fla., who mar. 14 Dec., 1893, 1° Margaret McTeer and had Charlton Perkins Brooke[13], Jr.; mar. 2°, 10 June, 1913, Charlotte M. Bell.

(B) Bertha S. Brooke[12]; unmarried; lives at Knoxville, Tenn.

(C) Florence Brooke; deceased.

v. Catherine F. Brooke[11], b. 6 Feb., 1837, Somerset, Ohio, d. Apr., 1914, St. Louis, Mo.; mar. Hiram H. Todd, 1857, of Madison, Ind., who died 1903. Issue, three sons and one daughter:

(A) Charles Brooke Todd[12] of St. Louis, Mo.; mar. Oliva Hart 1 Sept., 1886, Logan, Ohio, and had the following seven children: Harold Hart Todd[13], mar. Elizabeth ————; Seymour S. Todd[13], mar. Gladys Taylor; Mary Oliva Todd[13]; Charles Brooke Todd[13], Jr., mar. Betty Graddon; Vernon Cary Todd[13]; Marshall Fulton Todd[13]; Katherine T. Todd[13].

(B) Harry H. Todd[12] of St. Louis, Mo.; mar. Mabel Le Bosquet Brown of Kansas City, Mo., Nov., 1898, and had Marjorie Todd[13], Wylie Todd[13].

(C) Vernon C. Todd[12] of Takoma, Wash.; mar. Mary Kroger and had Helen Todd[13]; Freda Todd[13], Stanley Todd[13], Doris Todd[13], Catherine Todd[13].

(D) Mazie Brooke Todd[12], of whom further, under Hannah Dillon Brooke[10], whose grandson, Reuben Dillon Culvert, she married.

Hannah Dillon Brooke[10], (Clement[9], Thomas[8], Thomas[7], Thomas[6], Thomas[5], Thomas[4], Robert[3], Thomas[2], Richard[1], the two latter of Whitchurch, Co. Hampshire, England), b. 29 May, 1804, Baltimore, Md., d. 15 Feb., 1862, Logan, Ohio. Youngest of the four children of Clement Brooke and his wife, Ann Dillon, mar. 24 Dec., 1827, Zanesville, Ohio (where she was raised), Dr. Reuben Culver of Logan, Ohio, b. 4 Oct., 1798, Waterford, Ohio, d. 2 Apr., 1861, Logan, Ohio. Son of Reuben Culver and his wife, Olive Buell (both descendants of two of the original proprietors of Litchfield, Conn., Lieut. Edw. Culver and Capt. John Buell), who migrated from Litchfield, Conn., 1796, to Waterford, Ohio.

Dr. Reuben Culver, according to a biographical sketch of his life in "Eminent Americans," published prior to the Civil War, studied law, medicine and surgery in Charlestown, Va., now the capital of West Virginia, but by a coincidence settled in Logan, Ohio, where he became the first president of Logan Branch, of the State Bank of Ohio. In 1834 the Ohio Legislature appointed him Associate Judge of Hocking Co., which office he filled until it was abolished. Dr. Reuben Culver was the leading physician and surgeon of Hocking Co. until his death, 2 Apr., 1861.

The issue of Dr. Reuben Culver and his wife, Hannah Dillon Brooke, was three sons and one daughter.

i. Charles Vernon Culver, b. Sept., 1830, Logan, Ohio, d. 1910, Philadelphia, Pa.; mar. 1855, Mary Elizabeth Austin. Their only son died in infancy.
ii. Lucien Hambden Culver, of whom further.
iii. Lawrence Agustus Culver, of whom further.
iv. Mary Ellen Culver, b. 11 Nov., 1836, Logan, Ohio, d. Oct., 1885; mar. Gilruth Webb. Only child, Elizabeth, died in young womanhood.

Lawrence Agustus Culver, third and youngest son of Dr. Reuben Culver and his wife, Hannah Dillon Brooke, b. 9 Oct., 1834, Logan, Ohio, d. 12 Dec., 1918, Veedersburg, Ind. Spent his active life as a banker in Logan, Ohio. Mar. Madison, Ind., 27 July, 1859, his cousin, Lucy Hazlett Brooke, b. 6 Nov. 1831, Thornville, Ohio, d. 11 Apr., 1904, St. Louis, Mo., she was the

daughter of Moses Dillon Brooke[10] and his wife, Eliza McFadden, daughter of Thomas McFadden, b. 1757, Armagh, Co. Armagh, Ireland, d. 8 Oct., 1812, and his wife, Ann Adams, b. 1766, Armagh, Co. Armagh, Ireland, d. 19 Aug., 1840. They were married 1786 in Armagh, migrated to America circa 1800, locating at Washington, Pa. They had ten children, all of whom married and had issue.

The issue of Lawrence Agustus Culver and his wife, Lucy Hazlett Brooke, two sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest

(A) Reuben Dillon Culvert, b. 10 May, 1860, Logan, Hocking Co., Ohio. Educated at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa. Active business career at Veedersburg, Ind., with his younger brother, Lawrence Agustus Culver, Jr. In 1931 retired and living at Oakland, California. Married 30 Dec., 1883, Washington, D. C., his cousin, Mazie Brooke Todd, b. 13 July, 1862, Madison, Ind., only daughter of Hiram H. Todd and his wife, Catherine Brooke, of the eleventh Brooke generation. Hiram H. Todd was the grandson of Owen Todd and his wife, who was the daughter of Col. Thomas Paxton, of Bedford Co., Pa., who was Lieut. Col. in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolution. This Todd family descended from Robert Todd of Lanarkshire, Scotland, who was a progenitor of David Andrew Todd, b. Co. Down, Ireland, 8 Apr., 1725, later migrated to Montgomery Co., Pa. The issue of Reuben Dillon Culver and his wife, Mazie Brooke Todd, is an only son, Lawrence Frederick Culver, b. 25 July, 1885, Logan, Ohio; mar. 23 Mar., 1918, Cincinnati, Ohio, Helen Beverly Nichols, b. 23 Feb., 1894, St. Louis, Mo., eldest daughter of Walter Nichols, b. 3 Jan., 1862, near Covington, Ky., and his wife, Laura Bell McConahy, b. 25 Sept., 1867, Van Wert, Ohio; mar. 13 Dec., 1887, Philadelphia, Pa. Issue of Lawrence Frederick Culver and his wife, Helen Beverly Nicholas: Lwarence Frederick Culver, Jr., b. 2 Sept., 1920, Veedersburg, Ind., and Marjanne Culver, b. 8 Sept., 1923, Veedersburg, Ind.

(B) Lawrence Agustus Culver, Jr., b. Logan, Ohio, resides at Veedersburg, Ind. Mar. 26 Jan., 1899, Ivy Jane Todd (daughter of Elhannon Paxton Todd and his wife, Sarah Farmer, of Kansas City, Kansas) and had Dorothy Todd Culver, who mar. William Lee Todd Morton, of Danville, Va., and had Lawrence Culver Morton and William Lee Morton, Jr.

(C) Sophie Lee Culver, mar. 9 Oct., 1884, Sewell G. Bennett of Oklahoma City, Okla., and had three children: Brooke Culver Bennett, mar. Mildred Sparks who had Gwendolyn L. Bennett. Lives at Los Angeles, California. Paul Culver Bennett mar. Gertrude Grady. Lives at Oklahoma City, Okla. Virginia Bennett mar. Ralph W. Shank of Los Angeles, California.

(D) Florence E. Culver of Pasadena, California.

Lucien Hambden Culver, ninth in descent from Robert Brooke, Colonial Governor of Maryland, thirty-fourth in descent from King Alfred of England, and thirty-ninth in descent from Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, 800 A. D. He was the second son of Dr. Reuben Culver and his wife, Hannah Dillon Brooke, was born 25 Feb., 1833, Greene Township, Hocking Co., Ohio, died 22 Apr., 1881, Reno, Pa. Graduated from Wesleyan College, Delaware, Ohio. Studied law with Governor Dennison and General Carrington at their law office, Columbus, Ohio. Admitted to the Bar, 11 July, 1855. In 1863 engaged in private banking in New York City with his brother Charles Vernon Culver, as Culver, Penn and Company, establishing twelve branch banks in western Pennsylvania, and in production of oil at Reno, Pa., at which place he died at the early age of forty-eight years. Mar. 13 Apr., 1856, at Logan, Ohio, Cynthia Baker, b. 14 Sept., 1835, Lancaster, Ohio, d. 27 July, 1929, Paradise Valley, California; entombed Inglewood Park Mausoleum, Los Angeles, California. The above dates of birth, marriage and death are attested on the mausoleum and in the Culver and Baker family Bibles. Cynthia Baker was the daughter of Luman Baker[6], son of Timothy Baker[5], son of Aaron[4] (Cornwall, Vt., Town Records, Vol. I, p. 284), lineal descendants of Edward and Jane Baker of Baker's Hill, Lynn, Mass. (Lewis and Newhall's *History of Lynn*, Trumbull's *History of Northampton*, p. 110, Baker-Thompson *Lineage Book*, Baker family Bible), and his wife, Sarah Ann Hart, of Lancaster and Logan, Ohio (see "Stephen Hart and His Descendants," by Alfred Andrews, 1875, pp. 399, 451, 514). She was a daughter of Thomas Hart and his wife, Elizabeth McClelland, of Lancaster, Ohio, and a lineal descendant of Dr. Josiah Hart, who graduated at Yale, 1762. Dr Josiah Hart was made full surgeon in the Revolution, 1775, at a special session of the Connecticut Assembly (*Ancient Wethersfield*, Vol. I, p. 454).

From "Historical Register of Officers of Continental Army during the War of the Revolution (1775-1783)," by Francis B. Heitman, 1914 edition, p. 277:

Josiah Hart (Conn.). Surgeon's Mate 6th Conn. 6th July to Dec., 1775.

Surgeon 10th Continental Infantry 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1776.

Surgeon Conn. Militia 1777-1780. (Died Aug., 1812.)

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 1772-1775, edited by order of the Connecticut General Assembly, Vol. 14, p. 430, Vol. 15, p. 102. Josiah Hart service for Apr. 1775.

Connecticut Military Record, 1775-1848, under authority Adj. Gen. of Conn., pp. 72, 99. Josiah Hart (New Britain) Surgeon Col., S. H. Parson's Reg. 1776. 10th Continental Field and Staff, p. 562. Dr. Josiah Hart, Farmington, Conn., attached to 14th Reg. 6th Brigade. 1st March, 1780, to guard Sea Coast and Frontiers.

Sup. Index to Rev. MSS. Conn. Josiah Hart Surgeon indorsement sick bills 1775, pp. 6, 17. Also see D. A. R. Lineage Book 31, p. 258.

Cynthia (Baker) Culver was lineally descended from Colonial Governor Thomas Welles (1598-1660), who was also Treasurer and Secretary of the Colony of Conn.; Commissioner United Colonies; Deputy Governor and Governor of Conn. 1655-1658,

The issue of Lucien Hambden Culver and his wife, Cynthia Baker, are the following:

(A) Minnie Culver, of whom further.

(B) Anna Brooke Culver, b. 13 Nov., 1858, mar. 15 Jan., 1886, Charles Russell, d. 5 Dec., 1886.

(C) Mary Louise Culver, b. 5 March, 1860, d. in childhood.

(D) Ruth Austin Culver, b. 29 March, 1862; mar. 11 May, 1882, William Alexander Drake of Oil City, Pa.

(E) Elizabeth Brooke Culver, b. 9 Oct., 1864, Hudson City, N, J. Living in Los Angeles, Calif.

(F) Ellon Brooke Culver, b. 16 March, 1869, Reno, Pa., mar. Edwin Le Roy Bowen of Woodmere, Des Moines, Iowa, 16 Nov., 1892. Member Nat. Soc. Colonial Dames of America, Soc. Magna Charta Dames, Hereditary Order Descendants of Colonial Governors, Soc. Ark and Dove of Maryland, Club of Colonial Dames at Washington, D. C., Colonial Descendants Americans of Royal Descent, California Historical and Genealogical Soc., Maryland Historical Soc.

Minnie Culver, b. 8 June, 1857, Logan, Ohio, d. 26 Mar.,

1931, Redlands, California. Interred with husband, San Antonio, Texas. Eldest daughter Lucien Hambden Culver and his wife, Cynthia Baker. Educated at Vassar College, mar. 27 Dec., 1882, Reno, Pa., Robert Emmet Hurley, b. 23 July, 1844, Herrick Township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., d. 25 Oct., 1913, San Antonio, Texas. Grandson of John Hurley, of Lismore, Co. Waterford, Prov. of Munster, Ireland, and Margueretta La Haye, of Norman French ancestry, and son of Thomas Hurley, b. 4 July, 1805, Ireland, d. 11 Jan., 1880, Des Moines, Iowa, interred Woodland cemetery there. He was the youngest son and had been highly educated for the priesthood, but instead came to America in 1824 and became a civil engineer; mar. by the Rev. John Powers, 4 July, 1827, New York City, to Elizabeth Watt, b. 20 Sept., 1810 in Scotland, d. 17 July, 1870, Scranton, Pa., interred there. Daughter of Andrew Watt and his first wife, Sarah Browning, mar. in Scotland, 4 March, 1808, came to New York before 1819. They settled at Bloomingdale, now part of Central Park of New York City, as a manufacturer of carriages and road coaches of the day. (See "New York of Yesterday," p. 204, by Hopper Striker Mott. *Abridged Comp. Amer. Gen.*, Vol. III, p. 165). Records from Thomas Hurley and Andrew Watt family Bibles, in possession of the present Hurley generation.

Robert Emmet Hurley at age of twenty years served during the Civil War in the U. S. Navy, with rank of 2nd Lieut. S. S. Santiago de Cuba, attached in the Blockading Squadron, South Atlantic Coast, 1864, and was one of its three officers appointed to stand as body-guard over the body of President Lincoln at the Capitol at Washington on 18th Aug., 1865. Later he was honorably discharged from the Navy.

The issue of Robert Emmet Hurley and his wife, Minnie Culver, was three sons.

(A) Lucien Culver Hurley, b. 20 June, 1885, Des Moines, Iowa. Graduate of Scranton High School, 1903; graduate of Yale University, June, 1906. Entered 1918 the Great Lakes and Washington, D. C., U. S. N. training for World's War Service. Honorably discharged at Armistice. Resides in Denver, Colo., as president and treasurer of The Hurley Co. Through maternal grandmother descends from

Robert Fitzwalter, the successful leader of the barons who wrested Magna Charta from King John, 1215, upon which tenets our Declaration of Independence and Constitution are founded. Member of the Soc. of Barons of Runnemede. Mar. 15 May, 1915, Denver, Colo., Shirley Basey Watkins, b. 3 July, 1890, Denver Colo., daughter of Leonard Kendrick Watkins, b. 26 Aug., 1863, St. Louis, Mo., d. 13 Sept., 1913, Denver, Colo., and his wife, Annabel Basey, b. 3 July, 1862, Brunswick, Mo., whom he married 24 Feb., 1885. Shirley Basey Watkins is the grand-daughter of Leonard Alfred Watkins, b. 2 Oct., 1831, Birmingham, Eng., d. 18 Jan., 1895, Denver, Colo.; mar. in Birmingham, Eng., Emma Kendrick, b. 8 March, 1832, Birmingham, Eng., d. 2 June, 1915, Denver, Colo. They came to St. Louis, Mo., 1855. The issue of Lucien Culver Hurley and his wife, Shirley Basey Watkins are the following: Barbara Brooke Hurley, b. 12 May, 1917, Sheboygan, Wis.; Patricia Brooke Hurley, b. 1 Aug., 1920, Denver, Colo., died there 16 Oct., 1925; Leonard Watkins Hurley, b. 5 Feb., 1924, Denver, Colo.

(B) Robert Stanley Hurley, b. 25 Sept., 1888, Chicago, Ill. Graduate of Scranton, Pa., High School, 1906; Yale, 1906-1909. Entered marine training, World's War, Paris Island, South Carolina, 1917. Honorably discharged at Armistice, 21 Feb., 1919. Mar. 18 Aug., 1932, Velura Grayce McCain of Oak Park, Ill., the sister of the wife of his brother Howard.

(C) Howard Watt Hurley, b. 13 Sept., 1891, North Park, Scranton, Pa. Graduate of Scranton High School, 1910; graduated Yale University, 1914. Entered Reserve Officer's Corps, World's War. Commd. 2nd Lieut. Coast Artillery, 1917. Bat. "A," 65th C. A. C., France. After return from France officered train of soldiers to California, where at Camp Kearny was mustered out, 24 Feb., 1919. Mar. 29 Aug., 1922, at Oak Park, Ill., Leoda Delphine McCain, b. 12 Aug., 1888, Port Huron, Mich., daughter of Cyrus Alfred McCain, b. 13 Aug., 1865, Port Huron, Mich., and his wife, Georgiana Adele Zavitz, b. 25 Sept., 1860, Port Colburn, Ontario, Canada. She was the daughter of George Zavitz and his wife, Janet Haun, who was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, through his son Richard. Leoda Delphine McCain is the grand-daughter of William McCain, b. 1825, Ontario, Canada, d. 30 Oct., 1880, Port Colburn, Ontario, Canada, and his wife, Lavinah Nelson, b. 21 May, 1829, Ontario, Canada, d. 1885, Port Huron, Mich. The issue of Howard Watt Hurley and his wife, Leoda Delphine McCain: Two daughters, Nancy Cynthia Hurley, b. 11 July, 1923, Houston, Texas; Janet Brooke Hurley, b. 3 July, 1924, New Orleans, La.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

March 12th, 1934.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, as read.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active:

John Coudon of "H"
Mrs. Bennett Crain
Mr. Z. Bond Evans, Jr.
Mr. George Henderson
Miss Fanny King McLane
Harvey Harges Robinson
Miss Anna Trail

Associate:

Mr. Richard Washburn Hynson

The attention of the members was called to the gift of the Old C. & P. telephone directories and asked to please present any of these old books which they may have in their possession so that our file may be made more complete. It is thought that in later years these old directories will be useful to extend the file of old Baltimore City Directories.

Dr. Harris E. Kirk was recognized by the chair and read a paper entitled "John Baskerville."

Mr. Louis H. Dielman moved that the unanimous thanks of the Society be extended to Dr. Kirk for his most interesting and delightful paper.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried the meeting adjourned.

April 9th, 1934.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with President Harris in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, as read.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Active:

Mrs. Brodnax (Julia Sprigg) Cameron
Mrs. Allen A. Davis
Kent Roberts Greenfield, Ph. D.
W. Stull Holt, Ph. D.
Miss Ellen C. Israel
Miss Martha Jarman
Miss Margery Whyte

Associate:

J. Thomas Kelly, M. D.
Mr. Clifford Lewis, 3rd
Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. Frank C. Norwood, January 5th, 1934.
Mr. Francis X. Milholland, March 24th, 1934.

Mr. J. Bennett Nolan, historian of the "American Friends of Lafayette," was introduced by the President. Mr. Nolan's subject was "Lafayette in Maryland."

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the unanimous thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Nolan for his interesting and instructive talk.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned.

May 14th, 1934.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with President Harris in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, as read.

A list of the donations made to the Library wes read.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active:

Miss Annie Smith Riggs
Mr. Erwin R. Roach
Mr. Walter F. Austin
Mrs. Francis King Carey
Mr. Samuel P. Morton
Mr. Thomas F. Cadwallader
Mr. William H. Matthai
Mr. Howard C. Sutton
Mrs. Richard J. Leupold
Mrs. W. Edwin Moffett
Dr. Edmund P. Harrison

Associate:

Mr. Robert C. Jones
Mrs. Philip Gardner
Mrs. J. R. Grove

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Charles F. Harley, July 1st, 1933.
Mrs. Wilson Burns Trundle, April 7th, 1934.
William H. Welch, M. D., April 30th, 1934.

Senator McCulloh Brown was recognized by the Chair. He brought to the attention of the Society the proposed restoration of Fort Frederick by the " C. C. C." camp, and asked the members of the Society to go to Fort Frederick sometime during the summer and make a survey of the work so that any possible step can be taken in case the work on the Fort is not being confined to its original specifications.

President Harris introduced the speakers of the evening, Prof. Kent Roberts Greenfield, Head of the Department of Modern European History; and Prof. William Stull Holt, Associate in American History; both of the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Holt spoke on the management and field covered by the Historical Societies of the United States, Dr. Greenfield spoke on the European Historical Societies. Both of these speakers brought out the work which could be accomplished by the Historical Societies and the Universities working together.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman was recognized by the Chair. In extending to the speakers the thanks of the Society for their interesting and constructive talk, Mr. Dielman gave a brief

outline of our Society in its early days and of the real work and interest in the growth of our library expressed by our early Presidents.

NOTE AND QUERY.

The Surgeon of the Ark of Maryland.

As a matter of timely interest, attention is called to the following letter from the "Lechford Correspondence" published in Vol. 5 of this *Magazine*, at page 61.

"Sir Richard Leatchford my service with respect remembered, you may be pleased to understand that your loving Frend Captaine Leanard Calvert having occation to make use of mee for som Commodities whome I was very willing and redy to furnish hath charged you by way of exchainge to make satisfactio. my request is that your worshippe would be pleased I living soe Far of and it being soe smale a some as to take order for the paiment.

"so wishing you health I rest

Yours to use

Richard Edwards

Chirurgion of the Arke of Mariland.

the some of the
bill is 9^{lb} sterling
To the Worpp^{ll} Sir
Richard Leatchford give
this I pray. [Endorse in a later hand "Sans Date".]

In the Peabody Fund Publication, No. 35 (Calvert Papers No. 3.) is a letter from Leonard Calvert to Sir Richard Lechford, dated poynt Comfort, 30th May 1634, in which he writes: "I have signed a bill of exchange of 9^{l} for one Mr. Richard Edwards our Chyrurgeon of the Arcke dated the 30th day of May, 1634 . . ." [page 25]

What was the maiden name of Catharine, wife of Richard Bevens (Bivens, Bevans) of Maryland and Shelby County, Ky.?

I. Susan Bevens, dau. of Richard, above was born in Maryland (what county?) about 1795, and married in Simpsonville, Shelby Co., Ky., Michael Goodknight, son of Abraham and Mary Hanna Goodknight.

II. Margaret Bevens, dau. of Richard, m. Jefferson Mitchell.

III. Sarah (Sally) Bevens m. Wm. Ellis.

IV. Elizabeth (Betty) Bevens m. John Fox and emigrated to Salem, Indiana.

V. Mary Bevens m. Nov. 6, 1828, Simpsonville, Ky., Jacob Goodknight, b. 1795, in Ky., son of Abraham & Mary (Hanna) Goodknight.

Where and when were Richard and Catharine Bevens born, and married? Who were their parents and grandparents? Did Richard Bevens participate in the Revolutionary War?

Lanham — Sappington — Wanted all possible records of Thomas Lanham and Patience Sappington of Prince Georges, & Montgomery Cos., Md., and Madison Co., Ky., and their ancestry.

(Mrs. C. S.) Lillian Prewitt Goodknight.

4455 Kahala Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii.

We have received from The British Library of Information 270 Madison Ave., New York City, a handsome facsimile of the "Olive Branch Petition, 8 July, 1775," in collotype. This it will be recalled is from the original in the Museum of the Public Record Office in London, the signed duplicate of which was sold in 1932 for a fabulous sum.

Copies of the facsimile may be obtained as above at 65 cents each.

We have received from The Institute of American Genealogy, Chicago, Ill., *The Handbook of American Genealogy,* Vol. 2, 1934.

This is a guide to the genealogical work known to be in progress, and an index to the National clearing house of genealogical information conducted under the general direction of Mr. Frederick Adams Virkus. It will doubtless prove of real value to searchers everywhere. There are names and addresses of professional genealogists in every section of the country.

Vol. XXIX SEPTEMBER, 1934 No. 3

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISSUED QUARTERLY
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, $3.00-SINGLE NUMBERS, 75 cts.

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The attention of members of the Society is again called to the urgent need for an adequate endowment fund. Our possessions are wonderful, but lack of means has prevented their proper exploitation, so that they are largely inaccessible to students. Rare items of Maryland interest frequently escape us because no funds are available for their purchase. A largely increased sustaining membership will help somewhat, but an endowment is a fundamental need. Legacies are of course welcomed, but present-day subscriptions will bring immediate results. SUBSCRIBE NOW!

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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by J. Hall Pleasants, M. D.

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME L

Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1752-1754.

The fiftieth volume of Maryland Archives, just off the press, is a worthy companion to those which have preceded it. It is the twenty-third volume of the sub-series dealing with Assembly affairs and is a handsome quarto volume of six hundred and sixty-two pages. As in other recent volumes of the work it is prefaced with a scholarly *resume* of the contents, by the Editor.

The publication of the fiftieth volume of such a series is a matter of more than passing interest and should be a subject of gratulation to the citizens of the State at large, as it is an honor to the Maryland Historical Society, which has every reason to be proud of its stewardship of our State's invaluable archives.

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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXIX. SEPTEMBER, 1934. No. 3.

MAXIMILIAN GODEFROY.

The following résumé of Godefroy's work was written by him at the instance of Mr. Ebenezer Jackson of Middletown, Connecticut, when Godefroy was visiting Mr. Jackson in Paris. The original is now owned by Miss Mary Selina Jackson as part of the Jackson family papers.

The sketch is in five sections: a brief introduction, a review of Godefroy's work in America, in England, in France, and an Appendix in which he explains the causes that led to his exile to the United States.

The English translation is by Dr. Gilbert Chinard of The Johns Hopkins University, the Comments on the text are by Carolina V. Davison. The quotations from the unpublished letters of Benjamin Henry Latrobe have been made possible through the generous co-operation of Mr. Ferdinand C. Latrobe.

Indication des Pièces justificatives.

Paris le Janvier 1837.

" C'est un homme méritant, dites-vous?
" mais, avant tout, *Est-il heureux*? Sans
" cela je ne ferai rien pour lui."

Mot du Cardinal Mazarin.

S'il est toujours difficile de parler de soi convenablement, il n'est pas moins décourageant d'avoir à l'entreprendre lorsque d'étranges circonstances éxigent l'exposé, même le plus sommaire d'une longue série de vicissitudes; quand, pourtant, c'est de l'intérêt qu'elles peuvent inspirer que dépend le sort de celui qui le réclame.—Aussi, sans les devoirs que m'impose *ce qui me reste* de Famille, saurais-je abandonner à des traces, qui dureront plus que moi, le soin d'attester ce que j'ai fait pour l'honneur des Arts, même pour celui de ma Patrie, *sur les terres étrangères,* et de rapprocher de l'oubli que j'éprouve une carrière assez honorablement jalonnée, depuis 40 années, pour avoir du produire un tout autre résultat.[1]

Enthousiaste des Arts, je leur ai constamment dévoué une partie du tems et des veilles que reclamaient de moi beaucoup d'autres études.

Elevé dans les principes qui étaient les dernières Egides de nos Libertés avant 1789; J'ai salué la chute de la Bastille, et la Constitution de 1791, comme l'aurore de l'Espérance—l'Indépendance de Caractère; des principes trop peu élastiques pour pouvoir obéïr à la variété de ceux qui se détrônaient et se proscrivaient si rapidement, m'ont fait immoler l'ambition et attiré ces persécutions qui ont honoré tant d'hommes, depuis respectés.

[1] Entr'autres témoignages publics dans diverses productions littéraires, pendant les 15 dernières années on peut citer: en Angleterre—Le Magazine de Londres, La Revue d'Edinbourg, Le Magazine de Blackwood, Les Voyages de Wright; et en France: Celui du Gal La Fayette sur Etats-Unis; tome 1, page 351, et la traduction de celui de Mme Trollopp en Amérique.

Indication of Documentary Evidence.

Paris, January, 1837.

"He is a worthy man, you say? but first of all,
Is he lucky? Otherwise I shall do nothing for him."

Words of Cardinal Mazarin.

If it is always difficult to speak becomingly of oneself, it is no less discouraging to have to attempt it when unusual circumstances demand even the briefest recital of a long series of vicissitudes; when in spite of all, the fate of the narrator depends upon the interest it may inspire. Consequently, regardless of my duty to *what remains* of my family, I could leave to this remnant which will outlive me the task of testifying to what I have done for the honor of the Arts, even for that of my own country, *on foreign soil,* and of rescuing from the oblivion to which I have been consigned, a career sufficiently distinguished for the last forty years to have merited a very different fortune.[1]

An enthusiast of the arts, I have constantly devoted to them a part of the time and vigils demanded of me by numerous other studies.

Brought up on principles which were the mainstay of our Liberties before 1789, I greeted the fall of the Bastille and the Constitution of 1791 as the dawn of Hope—Independence of Character;—these principles, not elastic enough to permit me to obey the caprices of those who were themselves so rapidly overthrown and proscribed, caused me to sacrifice my ambition, and brought upon me persecutions which have honored so many men, since then respected.

[1] Among other public evidences in various literary publications during the last 15 years, may be cited: in England:

The London Magazine; The Edinburgh Review. [These references have not been identified.]

Blackwood's Magazine. [V. 17, April, 1825, p. 414.]

Wright. *Views of Society and Manners in America . . . 1818, 1819, and 1820.* London, 1821, pp. 489, 495-496.

[Levasseur] *Lafayette en Amérique, en 1824 et 1825.* Paris, 1829. V. 1, p. 351.

Trolloppe. *Domestic Manners of the Americans.* 2d. ed. London, 1832. V. 1, pp. 295-296.

C'est par ces mêmes causes que je fus enfin frappé d'un *Exil arbitraire,* dont je devrai, plus bas, *exhumer* quelques circonstances, parce qu'elles me valurent aussi l'estime de toutes les opinions généreuses; [2] et ce fût sur le sol des *Etats-Unis* que j'obtins d'aller jouir de cette *sage et véritable Liberté,* après laquelle, depuis longtemps, déjà, mes inclinations m'avaient fait si vivement aspirer.

Amérique.

C'est là que, mettant à profit les études que, dans des tems plus heureux, j'avais consacrées avec une égale passion; soit aux séduisantes illusions d'une Âme qui appréciait la gloire, Soit au Culte des Beaux-Arts, je trouvai sous le Pavillon de la Liberté Américaine, et la consolation, et des ressources contre les orages qui avaient détruit mon avenir.

Appelé bientôt après mon arrivée, en 1805, par une des plus célèbres Universités des Etats-unis à concourir, dans ce Pays-neuf à *l'Instruction Publique,* comme Professeur d'architecture Civile et Militaire, et des Beaux-Arts; un *Diplôme d'honneur et Spécial,* que me décerna ce Corps respecté, atteste quels purent être le succès de mes *Cours,* pendant douze années.[3]

Ce fut pour cette université que, en 1806 et 1807, je construisis la Chapelle de S^te^ Marie: *Premier Edifice Gothique* qui ait été élevé dans cette partie du Monde, et dont le dessin, en aquarelle, Exposé à l'Académie-Royale de Londres, et ensuite à Paris, à la *sur-intendance des Beaux-Arts,* en 1827, a mérité d'être alors accueilli (ainsi que mes autres ouvrages), par de grands talens, et honorablement mentionné dans un *Rapport officiel,* demandé sur mes travaux, par le Ministre de la Maison du Roi, à l'un de M. M. les Architectes de la Couronne.[4]

Depuis cette 1^re^ époque, et pendant une résidence de 15 années à Baltimore, j'ai été chargé *d'Eriger* et de préparer

[2] Voir l'appendice.

[3] Diplôme Latin de l'Université Française de S^te^ Marie, de Baltimore.

[4] Ce dessin, déposé à Paris, peut y être produit, ainsi qui le rapport de m^r^ Luré, du 5 mars 1827.

For this same reason I was finally condemned to *arbitrary exile,* of this I shall in the following account *exhume* several circumstances, for they merit me the esteem of all the generous-minded; [2] and I was granted permission to go to the *United States,* to enjoy that *wise and true liberty* for which I had so long and ardently yearned.

America.

It was there that, putting to profit the studies to which, in happier times, I had devoted an equal passion; whether to the seductive illusions of a Soul appreciative of glory, or to the cult of the Fine Arts, I found under the banner of American liberty consolation and resources against the storms that had destroyed my future.

Called soon after my arrival, in 1805, by one of the most celebrated Universities in the United States to contribute, in this new country, to the *public instruction* as professor of civil and military architecture, and of the Fine Arts, a *special honorary diploma* awarded me by this respected Body testifies to the success of my *courses* during 12 years.[3]

It was for this university that, in 1806 and 1807, I constructed the Chapel of St. Mary, the *first Gothic edifice* erected in that part of the world, the design of which, in watercolors, exhibited at the Royal Academy of London, and then in Paris at the *superintendence of the Beaux-Arts,* in 1827, was deemed worthy to be well received (as were my other works) by eminent artists, and was honorably mentioned in an *official report* on my work made, at the request of the Minister of the Maison du Roi, by one of the architects of the Crown.[4]

Since this first period, and during a residence of 15 years at Baltimore, I was charged with the *erection* and preparation of

[2] See Appendix.

[3] Latin diploma of St. Mary's French University of Baltimore.

[4] This design, deposited in Paris, can be produced there, as can likewise the report of M. Luré, dated March 5, 1827.

d'importantes constructions *Monumentales et Nationales,* aux Inscriptions desquelles mon nom reste attaché.*

Parmi ces édifices, outre l'Eglise, dite Chapelle de S^te^ Marie, et-dessus mentionnée, l'on peut citer, dans le Maryland: 2° le Monument-Public (*Battle-Monument*) d'environ 60 pieds de haut, et en Marbre, élevé sur la Place de l'hotel-de-Ville de Baltimore, à la mémoire des Citoyens qui périrent, en 1813, dans la défense de cette cité—Les Sculptures en ont été éxécutées d'après mes Esquisses, par le Célèbre *Capellano,* sculpteur des Rois d'Espagne Charles IV et Joseph Napoléon, alors en Amérique lui-même.

—3° Le *Temple des Unitaires,* dans la même ville.

—4° La *Banque du Gouvernement*—Idem.

—5° La *Banque du Commerce et des Fermiers*—Idem.

à Richmond. Capitale de la Virginie:

—6° le Vaste Parc, que j'établis par ordre de l'Etat, sur un Mont rapide, alors coupé de profonds précipices, au milieu desquels se trouvait le Capitole.[5]

—7° de plus Le *Palais de Justice.*

—8° Enfin, le projet demandé et adopté par l'Etat de Virginie; mais dont les circonstances de 1819 ont fait Suspendre l'éxécution, d'un Monument triomphal, et d'imposante dimension à la mémoire du Général Washington, au sommet de ce même Parc.

J'ai aussi fourni les grands Projets, qui ont également fixé l'attention publique, pour divers Monuments au général Wassington, [sic] pour la Banque Centrale du Gouvernement à Philadelphie, ou pour la *Bourse* de Baltimore [6] ayant eu le dégout de voir ce dernier édifice deshonoré par des changements choquants, pendant sa construction, je l'ai abandonnée, peu avant mon départ pour l'Europe, et je dois dire pourquoi.

* Voir les notes 1 et 4.

[5] Les plans du terrain primitif et du Parc, éxécuté par terrasses, peuvent être produits.

[6] Les débris avariés de ces grands projets, sauvés d'un naufrage, peuvent pourtant être encore produits.

important *national and monumental* constructions, and my name appears in their inscriptions.*

Among these edifices, besides the church known as St. Mary's Chapel mentioned above, may be cited in Maryland: 2. the Public Monument (*Battle Monument*) about 60 ft. high and of marble, erected in the Court House Square in Baltimore, to the memory of the citizens who perished in 1813, in the defense of that city. The sculptures on it were executed from my sketches by the celebrated *Capellano,* sculptor of the Kings of Spain, Charles IV and Joseph Napoleon, who was then in America.

3. The *Unitarian Temple* in the same city.
4. The *Government Bank,* idem.
5. The *Commercial and Farmers' Bank,* idem.

In Richmond, the capital of Virginia

6. The vast park which I laid out by order of the State, on a steep slope then broken by sharp precipices; in the middle of this park was the Capitol.[5]
7. The *Court House.*
8. Finally, the project of a triumphal monument of imposing dimensions, to the memory of General Washington, on the summit of this same park, was ordered and accepted by the State of Virginia, but its execution was suspended because of the circumstances of 1819.

I have also furnished great plans, which have likewise attracted public attention, for various monuments to General Washington, for the Central Bank of the Government at Philadelphia, or for the *Exchange* at Baltimore; [6] having had the displeasure to see this last edifice dishonored by shocking changes during its construction, I abandoned it shortly before my departure for Europe, and I must say why.

* See notes 1 and 4.

[5] The plans of the layout of this land and of the park, completed by terraces, can be produced.

[6] The damaged fragments of these great plans saved from shipwreck, can still be produced.

Le Sur-intendant des Edifices publics à Washington, Siège du Gouvernement, avait été remercié: Il etait père d'une nombreuse famille: L'administration m'avait *fait offrir sa place*: loin de l'accepter, j'écrivis au Président des Etats-Unis (M^r^ Madison) pour Solliciter en faveur de L'ancien titulaire: Il fut réintégré, et c'est lui qui vient sourdement suggérer les dégouts qui je viens d'indiquer et qui devaient amener la résolution que je pris et le mit en mesure de me remplacer. Pour l'honneur des deux nations, je dois ajouter que cet ingrat n'etait ni Français ni Américain. [This passage refers to Benjamin Henry Latrobe.]

Comme *Ingénieur-Militaire,* j'ai été honoré d'une confiance particulière par le *Gouvernement-Général* des Etats-Unis, pendant leur dernière Guerre J'ai Servi les Vieux Drapeaux de l'Indépendence américaine, Sous les majors-Généraux *Scott* & *Smith,* avec rang de Colonel,*—Et un témoignage écheppé aux désastres d'une traversée déplorable, prouve que c'est avec honneur et à la Satisfaction du pays, que je l'ai servi dans ses moments de dangers.[7]

Sur ces divers genres de travaux, je crois pouvoir en appeler avec confiance à l'opinion dont le *Général Bernard,* les a Souvent honorés, et à la bienveillance qu'il m'a encore récemment témoignée—Si ces opérations considerables, puis qu'elles montent de 5 à 6 millions, ont été trop peu rémunérées pour ma fortune; c'est parce que je ne me suis jamais mêlé *d'Entreprises,* et que je n'ai jamais cultivé les arts que pour eux-mêmes. Mais j'en ai recueilli, du moins, quelques compensations qui ne sont pas Sans prix, et parmi lesquelles je puis compter les titres de *Membre de l'Academie de Philadephie; de la Société des Arts des Etats-unis,* qui ne furent décernés par acclamation; [8] et enfin de *l'Université de Baltimore.*

* NaBe Vers 1806 ou 1807 j'ai publié un Essai sur les légions, qui fut favorablement accueilli du Public.

[7] Certificat du Major-Général Smith, août 1819.

[8] à défaut de ces 2 diplômes, qui ont été perdus à la mer, l'on a conservé des pièces imprimées qui y suppléent en partie.

The *Superintendent* of Public Buildings at Washington, the seat of the government, had been dismissed; he was the father of a large family; the administration *had offered me his place*; far from accepting it, I wrote to the President of the United States (Mr. Madison) to solicit in favor of the former incumbent. He was reinstated, and it was he who, behind my back, suggested these objectionable modifications, brought about the resolution which I took, and put himself in the way to replace me. For the honor of the two nations I must add that this ingrate was neither French nor American. [This paragraph refers to Benjamin Henry Latrobe.]

As *military engineer* I was honored by the special confidence of the *general government* of the United States during their last war. I served the old flags of American independence, under Major-Generals *Scott* and *Smith,* with the rank of Colonel; * and a certificate which escaped the disasters of a deplorable crossing, proves that it was with honor and to the satisfaction of the country that I served it in its time of danger.[7]

On these various types of work, I believe I am able to refer with confidence to the opinion with which *General Bernard* ** has often honored them, and to the kindness which he has again recently testified. If these considerable undertakings, since they amounted to from 5 to 6 millions, have brought too little remuneration for my fortune, it is because I have never mixed in *business,* but have cultivated the arts solely for themselves. I have nevertheless received some compensations which are not without value, and among them I can mention the titles of *Member of the Academy of Philadelphia; of the Society of Arts of the United States,* which were not awarded by acclamation; [8] and finally, of the *University of Baltimore.*

* N. B. In 1806 or 1807 I published an Essay on these companies which was well received by the public.

[7] Certificate of Major-General Smith, August, 1819.

[** Simon Bernard, 1779-1839, was an aide-de-camp of Napoleon and served as such at Waterloo. During the Restoration he lived in the United States. He returned to France in 1830, and in 1836 was Minister of War under Louis Philippe.]

[8] In the absence of these two diplomas which were lost at sea, printed notices supplementing them in part, have been preserved.

Néanmoins ces témoignages ne Suffisent pas quand la Révolution financière qu'éprouvèrent les Etats-Unis, en 1819, m'y laissa Sans retraite, Sans emploi et Sans fortune: car mon beau-père, (Le Savant Docteur Crawford) n'avait guère laissé pour héritage qu'on nom ancien qu'il avait fait respecter, et le *Monument que la Reconnaissance Publique éleva* (en 1815) *à la mémoire de Ses bienfaits* ; plus honorables qu'utiles, maintenant à ceux qui, pourtant, lui étaient chers.

C'est à cette Secousse imprévenue que j'ai dû la nécessité de Venir en Angleterre, Patrie de ma femme, dans l'Espérance d'y trouver encore, par l'exercise de l'architecture, les ressources que l'Amérique ne pouvait plus m'offrir pendant plusiers années à venir; car tous les travaux y etaient arrêtés, et le trait d'*ingratitude,* que j'ai dû mentionner (page 182), m'otait les Seuls que j'eusse alors.

Telles sont les causes impérieuses qui me forcèrent à quitter ce païs des mes prédilections; telles sont les *Racines* que j'y ai laissées; et qui, vers la fin de 1830, m'avaient offert quelques Chances d'y être envoyé, par le nouveau Gouvernement, avec quelqu'avantage pour moi et quelqu'utilité, peut être, pour mon Pays; puisque j'avais eu assez de temps et d'occasions pour bien connaître celui-là.

ANGLETERRE.

Après une navigation lamentable qui nous enleva, non Seulement effets, Bibliothèque, Collections de Tableaux originaux, plus de 2000 gravures de maîtres, et les Etudes de ma vie entière; mais qui nous laissa une douleur incurable par la perte d'une fille unique; arrivés à Londres nous y fûmes suivis par l'avis d'une Banqueroute frauduleuse, qui dépouillait ma femme des restes de son modeste Patrimoine.

Pour pallier ces coups accumulés, j'eus recours aux Beaux-arts; Je me présentai sous le Voile de l'anonyme, dans un concours proposé pour la Construction d'un Vaste *hotel et tribunal de la Gabelle;* (Salters-company) et, sur 63 ou 65 concurrents distingués, mon projet reçut un prix honorable.[9]

[9] Les dessins sont, en partie, à Paris et peuvent être produits (Voir aussi la note 4).

However, these honors did not suffice when the financial revolution experienced by the United States in 1819 left me there without shelter, without employment, without fortune, for the legacy of my father-in-law (the learned Dr. Crawford) was hardly more than an ancient name which he had caused to be respected, and the *monument that public gratitude raised* (in 1815) *to the memory of his benefactions,* more honorable than useful now, to those who were dear to him.

Because of this unforeseen blow, I was forced to come to England, the land of my wife, in the hope of finding there, by work as an architect, opportunities which America would be unable to offer me for several years to come; for all work there had stopped, and the instance of *ingratitude* which I was compelled to speak of (p. 183), deprived me of the only opportunities that I might, at that time, have had.

Such are the imperious reasons that forced me to leave the land of my choice; such are the *roots* I have left, and which, towards the end of 1830 offered me some chance of being sent there by the new Government, with some advantage for myself and usefulness for my country, since I had had time and occasion to be well acquainted with the United States.

England.

After a lamentable crossing that not only carried off our belongings, library, collection of original paintings, more than 2000 engravings by masters, and the studies of my lifetime—but caused us an inconsolable grief through the loss of an only daughter—we arrived in London and were informed of a fraudulent bankruptcy which stripped my wife of the remainder of her modest patrimony.

To recoup from this accumulation of misfortunes, I had recourse to the fine arts; I participated anonymously in a competition for the proposed construction of a large house and Court for the Salters company, and among 63 or 65 distinguished competitors, my plan received an honorable award.[9]

[9] Part of the drawings are in Paris, and can be produced. (See also note 4.)

Je construisis à Londres les *Ecoles Catholiques de Charité,* dont la première pierre fut posée en présence de tous les Ambassadeurs Catholiques, en 1825.[10]

Puis, près de Worcester un Presbytère de Prébendiers, en Style Gothique, par ordre du Chapitre anglican de Westminster.

Les dessins, non seulement *d'architecture*; mais des *grandes vues,* que j'avais faites d'après nature de quelques Sites curieux de l'amérique; et même de quelques *compositions,* Pittoresques, ayant été Exposés à l'academie-Royale de Londres, y furent assez remarqués, pour que je fusse chargé par l'Ambassade française de présenter le *Projet* d'une *Chapelle de France à Londres.* Ce Projet fut approuvé, agrée, mais non éxécuté, faute d'allocation de la part du Gouvernement auquel il avait été porté et Soumis par Mr l'Ambassadeur, lui-même.[11]

Les revers que nous avons éprouvés, en quittant l'Amérique, rendait insuffisants les fruits que je retirais de mon travail en Angleterre, où, avec de trop faibles ressources, j'avais à me frayer un nouveau chemin, je cedai aux instances qui me pressaient de repasser en France; c'est que l'on croyait que l'estime, qui sillonnant mes traces, pourrait m'y devenir une recommandation suffisante pour m'y faire trouver—*non des sinécures*: je n'en aurais pas demandé;—mais de l'emploi analogue aux connaissances que j'avais, *aussi notoirement qu'amplement justifiées* dans la Pratique des Arts et même dans l'Instruction Publique.[12]

France.

Arrivé à Paris, au commencement de 1827, on ne m'y refusa pas la considération; et j'en ai reçu plus d'un témoignage flatteur: On parla même de *récompenses chères à l'honneur.*[13] Et peut-être, les Dossiers du Ministère de l'Intérieur—ou des travaux-Publics,—pourraient-ils prouver que *depuis 1830,* l'on ne m'a pas cru indigne de la même distinction: Mais le fatal éloignement où j'ai été jeté; l'isolement de tous rapports avec la Science; et le Silence du découragement et de l'indignation, m'ont éclipsé, sur ce point comme sur tout autre.

[10] Voir la note 9.
[11] Voir les notes 4 et 9.
[12] Voir la note 3.
[13] [Croix de la Légion d'honneur?]

In London I constructed the *Catholic Schools of Charity,* the cornerstone of which was laid in 1825, in the presence of all the Catholic ambassadors.[10]

Then, near Worcester, a rectory for the Prebendaries, in Gothic style, by order of the Anglican chapter at Westminster.

Sketches, not only *architectural,* but *large scenes* of several curious places in America, which I drew from nature, and also several picturesque *compositions* were exhibited at the Royal Academy of London, and there attracted such attention that I was charged by the French Ambassador to submit a *plan* for a *French chapel in London.* This plan was approved and accepted, but not executed, for lack of an allocation by the Government to which it had been referred and submitted by the Ambassador himself.[11]

The reverses suffered by us after leaving America rendered insufficient the fruits of my labors in England, where, with slender resources, I had to begin life anew, so I yielded to earnest solicitations to return to France; for it was believed that the esteem in which I was held by all with whom I came into contact, might there be recommendation enough to enable me to find, *not sinecures*—I would not have asked for such—but employment befitting my talents, which I had *both notably and amply justified* in the practice of the arts, and even in public instruction.[12]

France.

When I arrived in Paris in the beginning of 1827, I was not denied consideration; I received more than one flattering evidence of it. They even spoke of *recompense dear to honor,*[13] and perhaps the records of the Minister of the Interior or of Public Works may prove that *since 1830* I have not been considered unworthy of the same distinction. But the fatal remoteness of the place to which I have been sent, my isolation from all scientific contacts, and the silence resulting from my discouragement and indignation have kept me obscure in this respect as in all others.

[10] See note 9.

[11] See notes 4 and 9.

[12] See note 3.

[13] [The cross of the Legion of Honor?]

Quoiqu'il en soit, peu fait pour le rôle de Solliciteur, et quoique je ne demandasse que du travail, je crus échapper, en 1827, toute Servitude en m'empressant d'accepter l'humble fonction *d'Architecte de la Ville de Rennes,* que je dûs à la recommandation de l'un de MM. les Inspecteurs-Généraux des Batiments civils. (M^r^ Rohault de Fleury.)

Mon Etoile me Suivit à Rennes: On m'y demanda des devis *fictifs,* pour de Vastes projets—Je ne crus pas devoir hésiter à présenter les dépenses *Vraies,* quelque fut le danger évident dont me menaçait cette résolution—Elle ouvrit les yeux du Conseil-municipal, qui réfusa les fonds—mon sort ne dépendait que *d'une Seule volonté,* dont cette démarche contrariait, non la probité, mais les idées exagérées et absolues; et je perdis, cette modeste position—J'en fus dédommagé, il est vrai, par les *Remerciments solennels que la Ville de Rennes me Vota à l'unanimité, en Août 1828.*[14] Mais n'ayant eu jusques là qu'à satisfaire aux frais de 3 Employés; de déplacement et de premier Etablissement; je ne m'en trouvai pas moins obéré, sans emploi, et assailli de Soucis et d'embarras.

L'Impression favorable que cette circonstance produisit dans le département voisin de la Mayenne, qui jusqu'alors, n'avait pas encore connu d'Architecte en titre, me valût l'honneur d'y être demandé par le Conseil-Général, comme *Architecte du Département.*

Telle est la fonction que je remplis depuis 1829, à Laval, en vertu d'une commission de Monsieur le Ministre du Commerce et des Travaux-Publics; laquelle, pourtant, n'offre nulle protextion [sic] quelconque.

Cet emploi ne donne que Deux mille francs fixes, sans *nul 20^eme^*;[15] et ces 2000 fr. ne sont que *Fictifs*: puisqu'il sont *grévés* de frais de *tournées, d'Employés* et de *Bureau*; et parce que l'on m'a compté *comme partie de mon fixe,* une Somme de 2000 fr. qui m'avait été allouée, pour *frais de déplacement et de premier Etablissement.*—aussi, pendant les premières années, ne m'est pas resté plus de *600 francs effectifs!* Et depuis, en me privant de toute assistance, souvent nécessaire, ne me reste-il pas 1500

[14] Les Pièces officielles peuvent être produites. [15] 5%.

Be that as it may, while hardly fitted for the role of solicitor, and although I requested only work, I thought to escape all servitude in eagerly accepting the humble post of *architect of the city of Rennes,* which I owed to the recommendation of one of the Inspectors General of public buildings (M. Rohault de Fleury).

My evil star followed me to Rennes. I was commanded to give *false* estimates for vast projects. I did not think it necessary to hesitate to present the *real* figures, in spite of the evident danger impending from that resolution. The eyes of the Municipal Council were opened; they refused the funds—my fate depended on *one person,* whom my action had vexed, not because of his probity, but because of his exaggerated and tyrannical ideas; so I lost that modest position. I was compensated, it is true, by *the solemn thanks which the city of Rennes unanimously voted me in August 1828.*[14] But having had until then just enough to pay the expense of three employés, of travelling, and first establishment, I found myself none the less burdened with debt, without employment, and harassed by worries and embarrassments.

The favorable impression produced by this affair in the neighboring Department of Mayenne, which had not hitherto had an official architect, brought me the honor of appointment by the General Council as *Architect of the Department.*

Such is the office I have held at Laval since 1829, by virtue of a commission from the Minister of Commerce and Public Works, which, however, offers no protection whatsoever.

This office pays a fixed salary of only 2000 francs, *without any 20eme,*[15] and the 2000 francs are really only *nominal,* since *out of them* must come *travelling expenses, employés' salaries* and upkeep of the *office.* Because they had included *as part of my salary* a sum of 2000 francs alloted me for *removal and establishment,* during the first years I had actually only *600 francs.* Since then, by depriving myself of all assistance, often

[14] The official documents can be produced.

[15] 5%.

francs, par an, pour satisfaire aux besoins du présent, et un *Déficit,* résultat forcé *d'un tel Passé!*

En 1831, Mr Saulmier, alors notre Préfet, touché de cette position, obtint du Conseil Général *400 fr. par an* d'indemnité pour couvrir mes frais de tournées; mais cette allocation quoique ratifiée par Monsieur le Ministre, me *fut retirée Six mois après,* par un nouveau Conseil-général, et sous un Préfet nouveau; avec *l'effet rétroactif,* assez extraordinaire, auquel j'ai dû me soumettre en silence, de me faire *sur mes 2,000 francs de fixe,* la *Retenue des 200 francs* que j'avais reçus pour le premier semestre *dans l'année précédente!*

L'Esprit d'ordre et d'économie, auquel ce pays doit sa propérité [sic], ses vertus mêmes, ne m'y offrant que de telles ressources, et nulle autre quelconque; je n'ai qu'à y languir, accablé de Rhabillages vétilleux; de minuties aussi exigeants que *Anti-Artistiques,* et désespérantes pour moi, qui n'avais jamais fait que des Constructions classiques et monumentales, sans carrière, ni pour le goût, ni pour la Réputation; séquestré de tous rapports scientifiques; sans loisir, sans possibilité de rien produire qui puisse alimenter l'âme, ni me rassurer sur un *avenir effrayant,* ni, enfin, me delivrer de l'inertie dévorante où je m'eteins, découragé, dans l'obscurité et l'oubli.

Et pourtant, cet emploi si stérile et si médiocre, on le voit, n'est il encore que *Précaire,* puisque, depuis les dernières années, il est constamment *mis en question* et menacé d'une Réforme, qui me priverait même de cette *Demi-Ration* de pain abreuvée de tant d'amertumes et plus d'une fois d'humiliations, *qui ne devaient pas m'être connues.*

C'est en vain que des *Rapports* aux Conseils-Généraux ou des *Circulaires* aux Maires, ont été adressés par plusieurs de M. M. les Préfets, dans les termes les plus bienveillants et les plus flatteurs pour moi: rien n'a pu changer ce Sort si insuffisant, si incertain, et si déséspérant pour quiconque éprouve également et la passion des Arts, et le besoin du nécessaire.[16]

[16] Lettre circulaire de Mr le Vicomte de Lezardière 8bre 1829. Rapport de Mr Saulmier au Conseil-Général, 1830, et 1831. Pièces imprimées et qui peuvent être produites.

necessary, there remains for me but 1500 francs a year to meet current expenses and, naturally, a *deficit* from *such a past.*

In 1831 M. Saulmier, then our Prefect, touched by this situation, obtained from the General Council *400 francs a year* as a reimbursement for travelling expenses, but this allotment, although ratified by the Minister, *was withdrawn six months later* by a new General Council under a new Prefect, with a *retroactive provision,* rather extraordinary, and to which I had to submit in silence, causing me to make, *out of my fixed 2000 francs,* a *refund of 200 francs* received by me for the first semester *of the preceding year.*

The spirit of order and economy to which this country owes its prosperity, and its very virtues, offers me only such resources and none other; I can but languish, crushed by tedious repairing and minutiae as wearisome as they are *anti-artistic* and distressing to me, who had specialized in classic and monumental constructions; no career either for artistic endeavor or for reputation is now open to me. I am removed from all scientific contacts, without leisure, with no possibility of producing anything to satisfy the soul or reassure me against a *terrifying future,* or, finally, to release me from the wasting inertia which is devouring me, here, forgotten and in obscurity.

And yet this employment, so sterile and so mediocre, is, as can be seen, *uncertain,* since for the last several years it has been constantly *called into question* and threatened with a reform that would deprive me of even this *half-ration* of bread, so soaked with gall, and more than once with humiliations which should have been unknown to me.

In vain have *reports* to the General Councils and *circulars* to the mayors been addressed by several Prefects, in terms most flattering to me; nothing has been able to improve this situation so inadequate and uncertain, and so devastating for anyone who feels equally a passion for the arts, and the pinch of poverty.[16]

[16] Circular letter of the Viscount de Lezardière, October, 1829. Report of M. Saulmier to the General Council, 1830 and 1831. Printed papers, which can be produced.

Telle est l'Etrange sphère, ou plutôt la Torture, dans laquelle se traîne mon éxistence, faute, non de *Titres* et de *Droits;* on l'a vu; non faute de rapports respectables, car dans mon naufrage j'en ai encore assez de tels pour devoir présenter une garantie, plus que Suffisante: Mais c'est faute seulemnet d'un *Patronage* dont le désir puisse imposer l'attention.

Je dois ajouter, que la masse des Faits et Travaux que je n'ai pu qu'indiquer si incomplètement ici, m'avait, du moins, vallu, lors de mon retour en France, en 1827 d'être nommé *Pensionnaire du Roi*: ce n'était que pour l'humble somme de 600 francs—depuis 1831 *elle a cessé d'être payée;* car je n'ai pas dû m'exposer à la double humiliation de la demande d'un *Certificat d'Indigence*—(que les Républiques d'autrefois n'auraient pas exigé de leurs Artistes), et du refus qui m'en eût été fait, Vu le *Cumul* qu'aurait présente le *Salaire* dont je viens de faire assez connaître toute l'insuffisance.

C'est dans cette position que je me présente pour solliciter les moyens d'en sortir:

Me serait-il impossible d'obtenir un emploi, modeste, mais du moins suffisant, et qui pût me permettre encore de m'occuper de Science et d'art?

Serait-il possible de trouver ce moyen, soit dans l'un des Emplois de *Sous-Conservateurs du nouveau musée de Versailles?* soit dans une place *d'architecte-conservateur de quelque chateau Royal?*—ou bien dans quelques *Bureaux* de la Direction des Beaux-Arts de la *sur-Intendance de la Maison du Roi?*—ou enfin dans l'administration des Travaux-Publics, au *Ministère de l'Intérieur,* ou dans quelque Commission relative aux Beaux-arts; telle pourrait-être celle projetée, dit-on, pour l'examen de *la Restauration des Anciens Monuments de France?* Tels Sont les objets sur lesquels j'invoque les sentiments de quiconque connait les arts, peut les aimer véritablement et Sympathiser avec l'honneur oublié.

Such is the strange sphere, or rather the Torture, in which I drag out my existence, due, not to a lack of *rights* and *attainments,* as has been shown, nor to a lack of respectable connections, for even in my ruin I still have enough of them to present a guaranty, more than enough. But it is due solely to lack of a *patronage* whose interest would command attention.

I must add that the facts and works which I have been able only to indicate so incompletely here, did at least result, upon my return to France in 1827, in my being named a *Pensioner of the King.* This was for the modest sum of 600 francs, and since 1831 *it has ceased to be paid,* for I could not endure the double humiliation of requesting a *certificate of indigence* (which the Republics of former times would not have demanded of their artists), and the refusal, because of the *cumul* that would be caused by my *salary,* which I have just shown to be utterly inadequate.

It is in this state of affairs that I present myself in order to petition means for recovery.

Would it be impossible for me to secure a modest position, but with sufficient salary to permit me to apply myself to science and art?

Would it be possible to find these means either in one of the posts of *Assistant-Curator of the Versailles museum?* or in the position of *architect-curator of some royal chateau?*—or again, in some of the *bureaux* of the department of fine arts of the *superintendent of the Maison du Roi?* or finally, in the administration of Public Works of the *Minister of the Interior,* or in some commission connected with the fine arts?—for example, the commission which is reported to be contemplated to consider the *Restoration of the ancient monuments of France.* Such are the subjects for which I appeal to the sentiments of anyone who, knowing the arts, can truly love them and sympathize with unrewarded honor.

Appendice.

En commençant cette Notice j'ai palé [sic] *d'Exil*—ce mot exige quelque éclaircissement; Je dois le donner:

J'ai parlé aussi de mes principes avant et depuis 1789; ils sont clairs; ils étaient fondés sur ces mots: *Egalité devant la Loi, Liberté légale, Ordre Public, Union;* et je n'en ai pas changé: J'ai cru, qu'en tout, il faillait laisser quelque chose à faire au Temps; Je le crois encore—Pendant les 1res Compagnes que mon Pays eût à soutenir pour la défense de son Territoire et de son indépendance, je l'a servi sinon avec éclat du moins avec honneur, dans *le 18^{e} Régiment d'Infanterie* de Ligne et dans le *5eme de Chasseurs à cheval*—ainsi, à cet égard je puis me compter comme l'un des modestes débris de l'ancienne armée.[17]

Mais j'ai eu le *tort*; sous la République, de prévoir que l'abus de la Liberté amenerait le Despotisme Militaire; et sous celui-ci, et malgré des brillants prestiges, si séduisants à mes yeux, de prévoir également l'humiliation et l'Invasion de la Patrie.

J'ai eu le tort, beaucoup plus grand, d'exprimer librement ces pensées; et, quelque *Françaises* qu'elles fussent, elles m'attirèrent les persécutions qui m'ont fait prendre place parmi les *Artistes*—sans vouloir entrer ici dans des détails étrangers à ce *Titre;* Je me dois cependant de rappeler la Seule circonstance suivante; parce quelle a eu, et peut avoir encore, quelque prix aux yeux des âmes généreuses.

En prédisant, malgré les anathèmes du temps, l'extinction de la Liberté, je devais inévitablement perdre la mienne; aussi, après plus d'un danger, devins-je *Prisonnier-d'Etat,* et Sans nulle forme judiciaire, au *Fort de Bellegarde,* situé à la portée du Canon de la résidence qu'occupait, En Espagne, *S. A. S. Madame la Duchesse d'Orléans.*

Cette âme, si belle et si noble, avoit connu la Captivité; elle Subissait l'expatriation; ses Fils avaient eu à supporter l'un et l'autre; les Bastions qui m'environnaient étaient à la vue de son asile; son active et ingénieuse bonté parvint à les franchir; Elle sût qui était le Prisonnier de Bellegarde, et pourquoi il l'était—

[17] quelques certificats existent encore.

Appendix.

In beginning this announcement, I spoke of *Exile*—this needs some explanation, and I must give it.

I have also spoken of my principles before and after 1789; they are clear; they were founded on these sentiments: *Equality before the Law; Legal liberty, Public Order, Union;* and I have not changed. I believed, on the whole, that it was necessary to leave some things to Time. I still believe it. During the first campaigns that my country had to engage in for the defense of her territory and her independence, I served her, if not brilliantly, at least honorably, in the *18th Regiment of Infantry* of the Line, and in the *5th Light Cavalry*—so in this respect I may count myself one of the modest remnants of the old army.[17]

But I had the *unwisdom,* under the Republic, to foresee that the abuse of liberty would bring forth military despotism, and under the latter, in spite of dazzling illusions so seductive to my eyes, to foresee the humiliation and invasion of the nation.

I had the greater unwisdom to freely express these thoughts; and *French* as they were, they brought upon me persecutions that caused me to enroll myself among the *Artists.* Without wishing to enter here into details foreign to the *subject,* I must nevertheless recall the one incident which follows, for it has had, and may yet have some value in the eyes of generous souls.

In prophesying, despite the anathemas of the time, the extinction of liberty, it was inevitable that I should be deprived of my own; and after more than one danger, I became a *prisoner of the State.* Without any form of judicial procedure whatsoever, I was confined in the *fortress of Bellegarde,* situated a cannon's shot from the residence occupied in Spain by *Her Most Serene Highness the Duchess of Orleans.*

This lovely, noble soul had known captivity; she was expatriated; her sons had suffered both misfortunes; the bastions surrounding me could be seen from her refuge; her wise and active kindness overcame them; she knew who the prisoner of Bellegarde was, and why he was there. So I soon received from

[17] Several certificates still exist.

Je reçus donc bientôt de sa part les preuves des égards les plus honorables et qu'elle croyait propres à consoler de la persécution et des erreurs de la Patrie.

Je m'evadai de ce fort en 1804; l'angélique Princesse fit suivre mes traces en espagne en mettant à ma disposition, une felouque Genoise sur la côte de Barcelonne—J'étais au moment de profiter de cette généreuse et touchante bienveillance, lorsque je fus informé que le Commandant du fort,[18] devait être traduit devant un Conseil de Guerre, comme coupable de mon Evasion; Il en était parfaitement innocent—C'était Un officier qui honorait la France par ses Services et par son humanité; Je ne pouvais supporter la pensée d'attirer sur lui une punition qu'il ne méritait pas—du fond, donc, des montagnes de la *Catalogne*; où ma tête était *mise à Prix;* où j'étais traqué, comme un bête fauve, par des *meutes de chiens;* J' adressai une lettre à *L'Empereur,* annoncant la résolution de venir me rendre volontairement *Son Prisonnier*; tant pour se mettre à portée de rendre justice au digne Commandant du Fort, que de me *Juger lui-même*—Je tins parole, et parvins, non sans périls, à me rendre, aux Generaux Laval et Martin, à Perpignan.[19]

S. A. S. Madame la Duchesse, m'avait fait parvenir à Perpignan encore, par son chirurgien, accompagné d'un officier-Général Espagnol, l'offre de Son Auguste Protection auprès du Gouvernement Espagnol, lorsque j'obtiendrais ma liberté: j'acceptai avec une profonde reconnaissance et fus provisoirement envoyé an *chateau de l'Ile d'If,* devant Marseille.

Ma lettre à L'Empereur avait été interceptée; je m'y étais attendu; aussi avais-je réussi à en faire parvenir quelques Duplicata à Paris—ainsi L'Empereur instruit, plus tard, qu'il en existait une copie au *Sénat,* et l'ayant demandée, elle lui fut présentée par une Commission de ce Corps dont faisait partie le Général Valence. *Napoléon* pouvait apprécier cette conduite; il en exprima toute son *estime*—Je lui avais demandé la permission de passer au Service de l'Espagne, alors notre alliée, ou d'aller exercer les arts dans les Etats-Unis—Il accorda

[18] Le lieutenent-colonel Le Tosne.

[19] Les Preuves officielles de ces divers faits subsistent encore.

her evidences of the highest sentiments which she considered it proper to extend as consolation for the persecution and errors of our country.

I escaped from this fortress in 1804; the angelic Princess traced me in Spain and put at my disposal a Genoise felucca, on the coast of Barcelona. At the moment I was about to profit by this generous and touching kindness, I was informed that the Commandant of the fortress [18] had been arraigned before a Court Martial, as responsible for my escape. He was perfectly innocent of it. He was an officer who had honored France by his services and by his humanity. I could not endure the thought of bringing upon him an unmerited punishment—so from the depths of the mountains of *Catalonia,* where there was a *price* on my head, and where I had been tracked like a savage beast by *hounds* I addressed a letter to the *Emperor,* announcing my resolution to surrender myself voluntarily as his prisoner, as much in order to enable him to render justice to the worthy Commandant of the Fortress, as *to himself judge me.* I kept my word, and succeeded not without peril, to give myself up to Generals Laval and Martin, at Perpignan.[19]

Her Most Serene Highness the Duchess had forwarded to me at Perpignan, by her surgeon accompanied by a Spanish General, the offer of her intercession with the Spanish Government, when I should obtain my liberty. I accepted with profound gratitude, and was provisionally sent to the *Chateau d'If,* at the entrance to Marseilles.

My letter to the Emperor had been intercepted. Expecting this, I had succeeded in forwarding several copies of it to Paris; thus the Emperor learned later that there was a copy of it in the *Senate,* and upon his request, it was presented to him by a committee of that body, of which General Valence was a member. *Napoleon* could appreciate such conduct, and he expressed his whole *approval* of it. I begged his permission to join the army of Spain, then our ally, or to go to the United States to

[18] Lieutenant-Colonel Le Tosne.

[19] Official proofs of these various facts still exist.

ma 1re demande; mais ces intentions dignes de lui, furent machiavéliquement tronquées, par une basse vengeance personnelle; et ce fut un *Ordre* de me rendre en Amérique que je reçus.

J'Etais trop fatigué d'arbitraire de toute espèce, trop enthousiaste des Institutions américaines, pour me laisser persuader de reclamer, comme je l'aurais pu faire avec Succès, contre l'audacieuse perfidie qui me frappait: c'est ainsi que j'ai Subi l'expatriation, dans laquelle, ainsi que l'ont articulé quelques productions Littéraires, que j'ai dû indiquer,[20] J'ai eu le bonheur, si *infructueux* pour moi, aujourd'hui; *"d'honorer ma Patrie par des Travaux durables, et par mon Caractère personnel."* Voilà l'esquisse que j'ai dû me résigner à tracer, et de ma triste Odyssée, et de ce que je suis, et de ce que j'ai fait—Cette conduite et une rare constance de revers, même de fléaux, nous ont engloutis dans un Gouffre, qui ne peut être comparé qu'à celui de *Dufavel.* J'élève la voix pour en être tiré: puisse-t-elle enfin être entendue! ah! sans doute, elle le serait si elle pouvait parvenir jusqu'à *Celui,*[21] qui, héritier des Vertus de Son Auguste Mère, comme *Elle* voit aussi, dans la Puissance le beau Droit de Protéger ceux qui se dévouent aux Etudes utiles; de render Justice à chacun, et de consoler toutes les infortunes honorables.

Maximilien Godefroy

Chez Mr le Bon Trigant-de-la-Tour, conseiller référendaire à la Cour des Comptes, rue Pigale, Chaussée d'Antin no 8.

Où est déposée une partie des dessins d'architecture, ci dessus mentionnés, et, de plus, celui de la *Bataille de Pultawa* (en 1709), que j'ai composée dans le *chateau d'If*; où, privé de tous matériaux, l'exécution a éprouvé d'extrêmes difficultés; que les artistes ont pu apprécier—Cette pièce a été l'un de mes morceaux de Reception à l'Academie de Philadelphie; elle a été exposée à l'Academie-Royale de Londres en 1821; Vers 1832 au Musée de Paris; et, en 1827, à la Sur-Intendance de la Maison du Roi—Elle est faite sur 120 petits morceaux de papier, rapportés.

[20] Voir note 1.

[21] Louis Philippe, King of the French.

engage in art. He granted my first request, but this action, so worthy of him, was distorted in Machiavelian fashion by a base personal vengeance; and I received an *order* to go to America.

I was too tired of these arbitrary procedures, too enthusiastic for American institutions to allow myself to be persuaded to protest, as I could have successfully done, against the audacious perfidy which had dealt me this blow; thus it was that I submitted to expatriation, and because of this, as appears from several literary publications I have indicated,[20] I had the happiness, so barren for me today, *" to honor my country by durable works, and by my personal character."* This, then, is the sketch that I have obliged myself to make, of my sad Odyssey, of what I am, and of what I have done. My course of action and unusually constant reverses, and even persecutions, have drowned us in a gulf which could only be compared to that of *Dufavel.* I cry alond for help: O that my voice may finally be heard! ah! doubtless it will be if it can but reach *Him,*[21] who, heir to the virtues of his August Mother, like *Her* sees in power the noble right of protecting those who consecrate themselves to useful studies; of rendering justice to each, and of consoling all unfortunates who are honorable.

Maximilien Godefroy

At the residence of M. le Baron Trigant-de-la-Tour, Conseiller référendaire to the Cour des Comptes, rue Pigale, Chaussée d'Antin no. 8.

Here is deposited a part of the architectural drawings above mentioned, and also the *Battle of Pultowa* (in 1709) which I painted in the *Chateau d'If.* It was very difficult to execute, for I was deprived of all materials; artists will be able to appreciate this. It was one of my exhibits at the Philadelphia Academy; at the Royal Academy of London in 1821; about 1832 at the Paris Gallery, and in 1827 at the Superintendence of the Maison du Roi. It was done on 120 little pieces of paper fitted together.

[20] See note 1.

[21] Louis Philippe, King of the French.

COMMENTS ON THE TEXT

By Carolina V. Davison

The reference to Godefroy in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* is in the form of a letter to the editor, signed and dated, A. B., London, February 19, 1825. It is of sufficient biographical interest to justify the inclusion of one paragraph in full and one sentence from the concluding paragraph:

While on this subject I feel an irresistible desire to rescue this heroic and truly noble character from the obscurity in which he [*i. e.* Godefroy] is now living in the neighborhood of the metropolis. He indeed deserves a better fate. In the war of La Vendée, he was one of the most distinguished leaders. At his own expense he raised and equipped a regiment for the King, fought, bled, and, after being left for dead on the field, was imprisoned, and ultimately exiled for his unexampled exertions for the Royal cause; but the brightest part of his character remains to be told. After undergoing the horrors of solitary confinement in a fortress in the Pyrenees, Mr. Godefroy (properly Count St. Mard) effected his escape, but being a nobleman of high rank, and determined bravery, his escape was soon discovered, and he was hunted by gens d'armes, and even by bloodhounds, in the mountains, a price set upon his head, and with no sustenance but acorns for 27 days. Providence, however, favored his exertions, and he found himself in a foreign country [*i. e.* Spain] safe from his enemies. In the meantime, the commandant of the fortress had been cited by Fouché to answer for the escape of the prisoner. This reached the ear of the Count, who did not hesitate on the line of conduct he ought to adopt. *He hastened back to his prison and saved the life of his gaoler, at the sacrifice of his own liberty, and* (*as he had every reason to suppose*) *of his life.*

His military education led him to the study of fortification, and thence of architecture. . . .

Baltimore.

St. Mary's Chapel.

It was in December, 1805, that Godefroy arrived in Baltimore to assume his duties as instructor in architecture and the fine arts at St. Mary's College. That college, though closely

associated with the Sulpician seminary of St. Mary, which was founded in Baltimore in 1791, is not to be confounded with the seminary whose function was and is the training of priests.

St. Mary's College was founded in 1800 as a non-sectarian institution for the education of boys; it was incorporated as a University during the November 1804 session of the Maryland Legislature by an Act passed January 19, 1805.

The Seminary, at the time of Godefroy's arrival, had no fitting edifice to serve the needs of the priests, the parish, or the Catholic pupils of the college, hence he was called upon speedily to prepare designs for St. Mary's Chapel. Its construction was begun in 1806 under Godefroy's supervision.

There has been published recently such an able and comprehensive discussion of the chapel by Mr. William Sener Rusk, Professor of the History of Art, Wells College, that no attempt will be made here to describe the original structure nor the changes that have been made. Mr. Rusk's paper, entitled, *Godefroy and Saint Mary's Chapel, Baltimore,* was published in *Liturgical Arts,* v. 3, no. 3, third quarter, 1933, pp. 140-145. It is illustrated by a plate showing the chapel's façade after Godefroy's original design.

St. Mary's Chapel is one of the few surviving early architectural treasures of Baltimore, and its interest and importance are not merely local as it is reputed to be the first Gothic edifice to be erected in this country.

Mr. Rusk, in discussing the sources of the architect's inspiration, says he may have been influenced by contact with Benjamin Henry Latrobe. Latrobe's unpublished letters would seem to confirm that suggestion; beyond doubt they furnish proof of his active interest throughout the construction of the chapel, and also that Godefroy turned to Latrobe for aid and advice. One may quote from a letter to Godefroy from Latrobe dated May 24, 1808. The latter writes to ask for the return of two sculptors whom he had released to work on St. Mary's Chapel; but the passage quoted has been chosen because of the light it throws upon the estimation placed upon Godefroy's work by a contemporary artist.

Mr. Bridport, an artist of much merit, says everything that is handsome of your chapel. I am impatient to see it. I understand that it has at last like a butterfly crawled out of its chrysallis into a state of exquisite beauty. How did this miracle of conversion take place? I thought that your Priests, God rest their souls! knew and were determined to suffer no beauty but that of holiness. Alas! what will become of my Cathedral? If ever it rises to a perceptible elevation above the ground, so as to overlook the buildings towards the college, it will sink again into the earth with envy of its child, the College Chapel.

Unmistakable evidence that Godefroy sought and received advice from Latrobe during the construction of the chapel may be found in a letter of a much later date. Latrobe writes from Washington on September 14, 1811, "I have seen Mr. Andrée and cannot help being of his opinion that the beautiful altar piece you have sent me cannot well be executed in stucco from the base upwards. It is too slender to be framed and then lathed. . . my own idea is that it should be done in freestone." And on the 20th of the same month Latrobe writes again to Godefroy with further advice as to the actual construction of the altar and the materials to be used.

Battle Monument.

The Battle Monument * stands unchanged, except for the addition of a surrounding wrought-iron fence, upon its original site in the bed of Calvert Street between Lexington and Fayette. It is now flanked on the East by the U. S. post-office and on the West by the Court House; the latter is, however, not the same building which gave the name to the Square during Godefroy's day.

The corner-stone of the monument was laid with appropriate ceremonies September 12, 1815; the surmounting statue, sculptured by Capellano, was not put into place until September 12, 1822. At that period Court House, or Monument Square, was one of the fashionable residential sections of the city, notable

* Several letters, concerning the construction of the monument, from Godefroy and one from Capellano are in the Maryland Historical Society library.

for its atmosphere of dignity and peace. Now it is with difficulty one can find a spot from which to observe Godefroy's work, so steady is the stream of hurrying pedestrians and so unceasing the tide of noisy traffic that sweeps around the monument. O tempora! O mores!

The Unitarian Church.

The Unitarian Church is situated on its original site at the northwest corner of Franklin and Charles Streets. The cornerstone was laid June 5, 1817, and the building was dedicated in 1818. It was reconsecrated October 29, 1893, after the interior had undergone extensive remodelling, and the defective acoustics had been remedied; the exterior remains unchanged.

An Englishman, who visited Baltimore in 1838, gives the following description of the interior of the church which is of particular interest to those who wish to know the character and extent of the alterations that have been made.

The Unitarian place of worship . . . is justly accounted one of the handsomest religious edifices of the city. The building is 108 feet long and 78 feet broad. The portico is of the Tuscan order, with three arched entrances; and in the centre of the pediment which it supports, is a sculptured figure, intended to represent the Angel of Truth, surrounded by rays of light, and holding a scroll on which is inscribed [in Greek characters] "To the only God." From this portico five bronze doors in imitation of those of the Vatican, open into the building, three leading to the body of the edifice, and two to the galleries . . . The interior of the church is a square, formed by four equal arches of 33 feet span, which support a dome [on pendatives] of 55 feet diameter. The summit of the cupola which is flattened . . . is 80 feet high, and is terminated by a star of light through the glass that crowns the summit. . . The pulpit stands upon a double pedestal, the lowest of which is of a fine green variegated marble, from Connecticut, like the verd antique of the ancient buildings; and the upper pedestal is of fine white marble. The pulpit itself is of the wood called bird's-eye maple. The organ in this church is very singular in shape, but appropriate and beautiful. It has the external form of the ancient lyre, the perpendicular pipes representing the strings—The

instrument being about 23 feet high, and 17 feet wide, and containing 1,400 pipes and 22 stops. It was designed and built under the superintendence of Maximilian Godefroy, and opened in 1818.

Buckingham, J. S. *America, Historical, Statistical, and descriptive.* London [1841]. V. 1, p. 412-413.

In the process of remodelling, the dome and pendatives were concealed by a barrel-vaulted ceiling that was built under them; the gallery at the front of the church was extended into the body of the edifice; it is supported by columns which made necessary the removal of about four rows of pews. The lyre organ has been replaced by a modern instrument; the original pulpit, now painted white, is still in use, but it is not in its original location and it no longer rests upon the double marble pedestal.

An engraving of the interior, drawn by W. Goodacre, Jr., New York, was published in London, September, 1831; that view corresponds very closely to Buckingham's description.

The Government Bank.

This no doubt refers to the branch of the U. S. bank which was established in Baltimore in 1816. The old Baltimore Exchange was commenced in 1815 after the designs of Benjamin Henry Latrobe. Godefroy drew the plans for the northern wing of the East front of the Exchange which was designed to house the Baltimore branch of the U. S. bank. He became so outraged by the changes that were made in his designs, without his knowledge and approval, that he severed his connection with the Building Committee. The Maryland Historical Society has in its manuscript collection a letter from Godefroy to the President and officers of the bank, dated Baltimore, August 13, 1816, in which he expresses his indignation at the treatment he has received at their hands, and those of the Building Committee. It was at this time that the rupture occurred in the hitherto close and cordial friendship between Latrobe and Godefroy. The latter gives his version of the

circumstances that led up to that unhappy break in a letter written to Mr. Ebenezer Jackson of Middletown, Connecticut. That letter has the heading Richmond, 7. Sept^{bre}, 1816; eventually it will be published in full in the *Maryland Historical Magazine.* One must await the publication of Latrobe's correspondence to learn his side of the controversy.

The Exchange building extended 255 feet from Second to Water Street with its principal front and entrance on Gay Street. No vestige of it remains. One must turn to old prints and to descriptions of early Baltimore to form an idea of its appearance, and the important place it occupied in the life of the community.

The Commercial and Farmers' Bank.

This building is still standing on its original site at the southwest corner of Howard and German (now Redwood) Streets. It is no longer used for banking purposes, and has undergone such extensive interior and exterior alterations, since its construction about 1810/11, that it bears little resemblance to the original edifice which was a one-storied building. There is an excellent illustration of the exterior of the original structure in Lucas's *Picture of Baltimore* [1832], facing page 110.

Godefroy's activities during the time he lived in Baltimore from December, 1805, until August, 1819, were not confined to the construction of the buildings which he enumerates, as one learns from an advertisement which appeared in the *Federal gazette and Baltimore daily advertiser,* September 27th, 1815 (p. 2, col. 4), and in several subsequent issues of that paper.

Drawing, painting, architecture and fortification. Mr. Max. Godefroy will recommence his usual course of lessons in the different branches of the arts on Monday the 2d. of October, his hours are every evening except Saturday.

Mr. G. will undertake every species of construction, private and public; he refers those who may wish for specimens of his practical knowledge to St. Mary's Chapel, the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, the two powder magazines in the outworks of Fort McHenry, the vaults and gates of the First Presbyterian

Church yard and Mr. Henry Didier's House in Court House Square now altering under his direction. All of which were constructed under his plans, and under his immediate and sole superintendence.

No address in given in this advertisement, but from the local directories one finds he was living at the corner of Hanover and German Streets.

In connection with the powder magazines at Fort McHenry another quotation from Latrobe's unpublished letters will be of interest. He writes to Godefroy,

Pittsburg, Dec. 12, 1814.

. . . By a letter from Mr. Harper [Robert Goodloe Harper] I learn that you are at last consulted on the fortifications at Baltimore. I congratulate America on this event, both because justice is done to your talents, and because your talents are employed in our defence.

The " vaults and gates of the First Presbyterian churchyard " are standing as and where they were in Godefroy's day, except for a slight change in the location of some of the vaults; but we of the present must look for them in what is now called Westminster churchyard. The small gate in Fayette Street and the double carriage-gate in Greene Street are of wrought iron. The " vaults " have not been identified, but one inclines to the belief that Godefroy may have been commissioned to design the tomb of his wife's uncle, Mr. John O'Donnell, and the stone erected by the Freemasons in 1815 to Dr. John Crawford, Godefroy's father-in-law.

It may not be amiss to explain the change in name of the churchyard. The second church building of the First Presbyterian congregation of Baltimore was situated on the North side of Fayette Street approximately at Guilford Avenue. It was surrounded by the church's graveyard. When it became necessary to build a much larger church provision had to be made for the transfer of the bodies and tombs to another location. In 1785 property was purchased in the " far western outskirts of the city," and the transfer was accomplished by 1791.

Westminster Church, an independent organization, was built 1851/52, in the midst of the graves, and the name First Presbyterian churchyard was replaced gradually by Westminster churchyard, although the graves and the yard remain the property of the First Church.

Before concluding the notes on Godefroy's work in Baltimore, one would like to speak of his connection with our Washington monument, and also to offer a piece of evidence that he designed a piece of church furniture, which is still owned by the congregation for which it was made but with which Godefroy's name is not at present associated.

St. Paul's Church.

Near the altar within the chancel rail of St. Paul's Church there stands a lovely marble baptismal font, now used as a receptacle for flowers on special occasions. Its history is unknown to the rector and the congregation beyond the fact that it was the sole piece of church furnishing to survive the fire which in 1854 destroyed the St. Paul's church building which preceded the present one.

There has come to my notice, through the kindness of Mr. Rusk, the copy of a letter the original of which is in the Dreer collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania; it is from Godefroy, dated Baltimore, August 22, 1819, to the artist, Thomas Sully. It is a letter of farewell written a few days before the Godefroy family embarked upon their ill-fated voyage to England. But our interest centers in a note on the letter, presumably in the handwriting of Robert Gilmor of Baltimore. It reads in part: "Note on Godefroy, the artist and architect of St. Mary's Chapel. . . He also designed the Battle Monument and the marble [word obliterated] for baptism in St. Paul's Church. Given to me by Mr. Sully in [18?]-30."

Washington Monument.

When Godefroy speaks of having "furnished great plans . . . for various monuments to General Washington," he fails to add

where it was proposed to erect them. We know, however, that one of the places was Baltimore. From Washington under the date April 1, 1810, Latrobe writes to Godefroy, "I am very happy that you have been applied to on the subject of General Washington's monument. I have not received any letter from the managers of that concern. . . I will never enter into a competition which your superiority of talent, as well as my most sincere affection for your person render impossible."

Before quoting from another letter to Godefroy from Latrobe, one would like to introduce two pertinent extracts from a volume of bound manuscript in the Maryland Historical Society library entitled, *Papers relative to Washington Monument.*

At a special meeting of the managers General Washington monument held at the Council chamber on Thursday the 5th May, 1814, present [Here follows a list of 15 names].

A committee of the managers General Washington monument Lottery having written Mr. Godefroy a letter on the subject of a monument that induced him to incur expense, Therefore resolved that the President, pro. tem., present him with the sum of 250$ in the name of the managers with a copy of this resolution. [Signed] Eli Simkins.

Meeting of the Directors of Washington monument held . . . 15th June, 1814 . . . The Secy. laid before the board a sealed communication from Ms. M. Godefroy addressed to the managers, dated 9th May, 1814, in which he declined to receive the 250$ which had been voted him on the 5th May.

At this meeting it was "Resolved unanimously that Mr. Robt. Mills be appointed architect to carry into execution the plan of the monument agreed to be erected by this board."

The expense incurred by Godefroy was no doubt in connection with the preparation of the design in water-colors which he submitted in the competition. The original belongs to the City Hall collection of Baltimore prints now permanently located in the Baltimore Municipal Museum. The design shows a triumphal arch beneath which is an equestrian statue of General Washington.

The following quotation from Latrobe's unpublished letters

gives not only his appraisal of the architect who won the award in the Washington monument competition, but it indicates also that the close and cordial relations between Latrobe and Godefroy were still unspoiled.

Latrobe writes to Godefroy from Pittsburg, October 10, 1814:

. . . Mills is a wretched designer. He came to me too late to acquire principals of taste. He is a copyist, and is fit for nothing else. His Christian monument is an imitation of a design proposed for Lord Nelson. It is anything but a fit mausoleum for Washington. But he also has his merit. He is an excellent man of detail, and a very snug contriver of domestic conveniences and will make a good deal of money. He wants that professional self-respect which is the ruin of you and me, and therefore we shall go to the wall, while he will strut in the middle of the street.

Richmond.

Light upon Godefroy's work in Richmond seems difficult to obtain. The Virginia State Library was approached but no satisfactory information was supplied.

One must depend therefore upon two letters,* both copies, in the Maryland Historical Society to learn when Godefroy was in Richmond.

One gathers that he was at work there during the summer and early autumn of 1816 for a period of about two and a half months. One will attempt no quotations from either letter but will endeavor to give a brief summary of the pertinent passages in both.

Godefroy writes Mr. Jackson in some detail about the outrageous treatment he feels he had received at the hands of

* The original of the first letter is in the Jackson family papers. It is from Godefroy to Mr. Ebenezer Jackson and is dated Richmond, 7. Sept., 1816; eventually it will be published in full in the *Maryland Historical Magazine.*

The second letter, also written fom Richmond by Godefroy, is addressed to Louis Hue Girardin, it bears the date 19 Sept., 1816. The original is in the Dreer Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the copy in the Md. Hist. Society was obtained from Mr. Wm. S. Rusk. *Cf. also Maryland Historical Magazine,* V. 26, pp. 404-407.

Latrobe and others in connection with the construction of the Baltimore Exchange. After that humiliating experience Godefroy sought rest and recuperation in the country. While he was there he was asked by the Governor of Virginia to come to Richmond to furnish designs for the exterior and interior renovation of the Capitol and to lay out a Public Square around that building. Godefroy thought fifteen days would suffice for the required work, but upon his arrival in Richmond he found a piece of ground 14 to 15 acres in extent, rent by ravines from 50 to 60 feet in depth—such was the land he was to transform into beautiful gardens!

In the following passage one may read what he accomplished:

> The grounds of the Capitol Square were originally laid out by Mons. Godefroi, a French gentleman of skill and taste, according to the formal style. . . He certainly reduced chaos to order, and made the grounds very handsome, and wonderfully uniform, considering their original irregularity. . . The west side has been modernized according to an irregular plan, adapted to it by Mr. Notman, of Philadephia. Some dozen flights of stone steps are dispensed with; the straight lines of trees are being gradually thrown into disorder. But the east side, like a prim old maid, retains its formality for the present, and serves to show the contrast between the formal and the picturesque styles.
>
> Mordecai. *Richmond in By-gone days.* Richmond, 1856, pp. 61-62.

In the 2d ed., Richmond, 1860, there is on p. 76 this footnote:

"The east side has also been changed and beautified."

Among the other tasks Godefroy was asked to undertake, after his arrival in Richmond, was "la penible tâche" of transforming into a well-proportioned building a Court House of which the foundations had already been laid. In his letter to Girardin, of September 19th, written four hours before his departure from Richmond, Godefroy says he has just that day finished the Court House and he expresses grave fears that his plans will be mutilated as soon as his back is turned, although he has had them framed as a measure of protection.

He adds that the fronts on Capitol Street and H Street should be alike in the antique Doric-Roman style, and those on 11th Street and the yard should be alike in the Tuscan style. His description establishes the exact location of the old Court House about which so little seems to be known.

England and France.

One has met with no success in the attempt to gather information about the Catholic Charity Schools in London, and the vicarage near Worcester. It has been learned, however, that evidences of Godefroy's work at Laval, France, may still be seen. In a letter dated April 12, 1933, the Mayor of Laval wrote to Dr. Gilbert Chinard that the extensive and important construction at the Préfecture, which was carried out after Godefroy's designs and under his direction, still remains almost in its entirety.

Appendix.

Beyond Godefroy's own meagre statement one knows nothing of his career prior to the French Revolution and little enough since that event. The letter already quoted from *Blackwood's Magazine* gives a few additional details of the circumstances that led up to his imprisonment in Bellegarde, and of his escape. But it does not mention the fact that the Duchess of Orleans (mother of Louis Phillipe) made arrangements with Lord Nelson, then in command of a squadron in the port of Barcelona, to receive Godefroy on board. When Napoleon heard of Godefroy's voluntary return to France and his surrender he remarked, " C'est un beau trait de cet officier," and directed that he should be invited to enter the imperial service. Godefroy declined the offer; then followed his detention in the Chateau d'If, and later the order for his deportation to America. (Letter from Mr. Ebenezer Jackson to the Hon. Cassius W. Clay, when the latter was minister to Russia.)

Our interest in Godefroy's imprisonment in the Chateau d'If lies primarily in the picture, representing the Battle of Pultowa, which he composed and partly executed during his detention

there. Mr. Ebenezer Jackson is one's authority for the statement (Letter to the Hon. C. W. Clay) that Godefroy's only implements were the stump of a pen, backs of letters and bits of other paper, and a solution made from the soot of his stove-pipe. One hundred and twenty fragments were used. These Godefroy pieced together during his voyage across the Atlantic, April, 1805, on the brig "la *Rose.*" After his arrival in Philadelphia he added the coloring in sepia and India ink.

The picture is rather more than three by two feet in size. It is of interest to note that it was exhibited at one time for "some months at the Baltimore Library, to the admiration of every connoisseur and man of taste." (The *Observer,* vol. 2, p. 303. November 7, 1807)

The original was purchased in 1837 from Godefroy himself by Mr. Ebenezer Jackson; since that time it has remained in the possession of the Jackson family in Middletown, Connecticut. Through the generosity of Miss Mary Selina Jackson, and the cooperation of the Frick Art Reference Library, a photograph of the original has been obtained for the Maryland Historical Society.

MARYLAND'S ROYAL FAMILY.

By Elizabeth Rigby.

The story of Virginia's Indian princess, Pocahontas, coupled with the names of Chief Powhatan, her father, and of John Rolfe, her English husband, has long been an international classic. This is chiefly because of one dramatic incident, romantically retailed by that tall-tale historian, John Smith, an incident which, in actuality, probably never occurred. Yet, because she has lacked such an historian, few have heard of Maryland's princess, whose birth coincided with the founding of the province, and whose life and family were closely intertwined with its earliest history. Few know that there are those living today whose proud right it is to wear Indian feathers in

their hair, as a mark of descent from the daughter of the chieftain, Kittamaqund (or Chitomachen).[1] Now, in Maryland's Tercentenary year, it may not be amiss to remember Mary Kittamaqund Brent, and her father, Emperor of the friendly Piscataway tribe.

Kittamaqund's daughter was born in 1633 or 1634.[2] We do not know what name she received, for at the time no one suspected that her advent would be of more than tribal interest. In that year her uncle, Uwanno, was Emperor of the Piscataways, and many tribal chieftains bowed to his supreme authority. He feared no one but the warlike Susquehannocks from the north, who from time to time made sallies into his territory, and even them he had successfully resisted. Tales of strange white invaders may have come to him from the south, but he had seen few of these people himself, altho one Captain Henry Fleet, explorer and trader, had lived with the tribe for several years, on the friendliest of terms.

On March 3, 1634, however, two small English ships, the Ark and the Dove, sailed up the Chesapeake into the Potomac. On board were those who were to become the first Marylanders, and they were looking for a suitable place to land and settle. Leonard Calvert, their leader, soon learned that Uwanno's friendship would be of utmost importance to the colonists. Taking the smaller of the two vessels, therefore, he sailed up the river as far as Piscataway Creek, opposite the site of modern Mt. Vernon. There lay the tribe's chief town, and there a conference was held aboard the Dove, with Captain Fleet acting as interpreter. While Calvert made clear his desire to settle peaceably somewhere in the Emperor's territory, Uwanno listened quietly, then answered, in true diplomatic fashion, "I

[1] I am indebted for this statement to Mr. Edward Carroll Parker, of Michigan. Mr. Parker is a Brent descendant who has done much research into Brent genealogy.

[2] Hall, Clayton Colman, *Narratives of Early Maryland*, 1910, p. 132, — "Annual Letters of the Jesuits" — Letter, 1640: "On the 15th of February [1640/1] we came to Pascatoa. . . . Not long after, the King brought his daughter, seven years old. . . ."

will not bid you go. Neither will I bid you stay. You may use your own discretion." [3] To Calvert's discretion this hardly seemed a hearty welcome. Besides, the town of Piscataway was rather too far up the river. A settlement further down, nearer the outskirts of the territory, might be wiser. So thanking the Tayac, as the natives called their chief, and taking Captain Fleet with him, Calvert turned back towards the mouth of the river, landing finally among a subject tribe, the Yeocomicos, from whom he purchased the land on which to found St. Mary's City.

Among the new settlers was one, Father Andrew White, the Jesuit priest, who was to influence greatly the life of Kittamaqund, Uwanno's brother, and that of Kittamaqund's infant daughter. Could the child but have glimpsed the future, she would have been incredulous to discover what fate held in store for her. Seeing into the future was not unheard of among these people. Emperor Uwanno, himself, had had a dream of two white priests who appeared before him. In the dream, he had heard a voice saying, " These are the men who, from their soul, love you and all your tribe, and bring with them those blessings by which you can be happy, if you desire it." When he first saw Father White and his co-worker, Father Gravener, Uwanno was amazed to recognize in them the two priests of his dream. Indeed, he was so impressed by the matter, that he wished to entrust his beloved young son to the care of the Fathers, so that the boy might be educated in the way of the promised blessings.[4]

Poor Uwanno. It was not his son, but his niece who was destined so to be entrusted. Among the Piscataways, descent of rule was collateral rather than lineal. Kittamaqund, as

[3] Bozman, John Leeds, *History of Maryland*, 1837, Vol. II, p. 28.

[4] Hall, *ibid.*, " Annual Letter of 1639," p. 126. The text is somewhat confusing in regard to the two dreams, but it seems certain that the first dream was Uwanno's and the second Kittamaqund's, since on page 126, in reference to the first dream, we find the statement, " he wished to give up for seven years his son," while on page 127, definitely in reference to the second dream and to Kittamaqund, it is stated, " for he has as yet no male issue."

brother of the Tayac, would one day be Emperor, should he outlive Uwanno. But Kittamaqund was restless and ambitious, too ambitious to trust to nature's dubious course, too restless to wait. He, who was later to appear in an extraordinarily kindly light, now took life and death into his own hands. Ruthlessly he murdered his elder brother, so that he himself might become Emperor. Thus his young daughter became a princess, and his wives, queens, according to the rather romantic Englishing of the Indian terms.

All this time, the gentle priest, Andrew White, had, with more or less success, been spreading his doctrine among the various tribes. Ironically enough, one of his most signal successes was with the fratricide, Kittamaqund, and his tribesmen. The princess was six years old, when the priest came to live among her father's people. Kittamaqund was kindly disposed to him from the first, but in the matter of changing his gods, the Tayac was cautious. A wise man steps carefully where the powers of good and evil are concerned. True, there was the matter of Uwanno's dream. Yet who knew how to interpret that correctly? Perhaps the Indian gods of stones and herbs, and Okee, great god of evil, had been angry with the old emperor for inclining toward the white priest, and had, in revenge, caused his downfall.

Yet Kittamaqund, too, was to have a dream. Father White came to Piscataway in June, 1639, and one morning not long afterwards, the Tayac awoke with a marvelous tale to relate. There had appeared to him, in the middle of the night, his own father, who had long been dead. With him was a god of strange, dim color. This god had been the chief's own, and now beseeched him not to forsake him for the God of the white men. In the same dream, however, Governor Calvert and Father White also appeared, and they, too, were accompanied by a god. This god, in marked contrast to the first one, was marvelously beautiful, and whiter than new-fallen snow. He beckoned very gently to the Emperor to approach. The Tayac marvelled much at this dream, and thereafter looked upon Father White with a

new interest. He insisted that the priest live with him in the bark "palace," and sleep on one of the royal mats. In his new home, the white man inspired the love and devotion of the rest of the family as well. Even the chief's favorite wife would allow no one to serve Father White but herself, and with her own hands she prepared his meals at the central fire.

And then occurred the final miracle which convinced Kittamaqund that the priest was right, and that the white man's God was far more powerful than any his own people had ever worshipped. The great Tayac fell ill of a dread disease for which there appeared to be no help. Forty medicine men there were among his tribes, and one after the other tried to cure the suffering ruler. At last, Father White asked permission to attempt his skill. The medicine men were jealous and skeptical, but the queen eagerly aquiesced. All pioneer priests had to be doctors of the body as well as of the soul, and Father White was wise in the ways of medicine. Now he mixed a certain powder with holy water and gave it to the Tayac to drink. Next he had recourse to the ubiquitous remedy of those days, blood-letting. Under his treatment it was not long before, marvelous to relate, the Tayac was quite restored to health.

Now was Kittamaqund completely convinced. Now was he ready, even hasty, to become a Christian. Since conversion, as well as trade expansion and extension of temporal kingdoms, was one of the avowed motives for the white man's settlement of the New World, this was indeed a victory for the priest. By converting an emperor, might he not expect to convert an entire nation at once? This, at least, was the Father's pious hope, one which was, to a large degree, justified by subsequent events.

A most satisfactory convert was the Emperor of the Piscataways, for he did nothing by halves. Having decided to renounce the gods of his own people for the great God of the white men, he showed his enthusiasm by embracing other customs of the newcomers, as well. He discarded his royal garb of skins, and sent to St. Mary's for a suit of latest English style. He put aside all his wives but one, for this, Father White instructed

him, would be required by the God of the Christians. Meticulously he studied his catechism and the principles of the new religion, so that he soon astonished the whites by his spiritual understanding, and was even able to help in the conversion of his tribesmen. Above all, he learned English, which, if English was as difficult for him to master as the Indian languages were for the whites, was no mean feat for a busy man.

A year after Father White's coming, on July 5, 1640, Kittamaqund, his wife, and an infant daughter were baptized in the Christian faith, and remarried according to the tenets of their new religion. The ceremony was carried out with all the pomp fitting the rank of the converts. The Tayac had had a bark chapel specially built for the occasion. Members of the tribe watched the proceedings with awe. Governor Calvert and the great men of the English colony were present, and at the conclusion of the rites, they helped the Emperor, now renamed, in Christian fashion, Charles,[5] to carry to its proper place a great cross, which was to stand as a constant reminder of redemption. Probably the little princess, watching all this wonderingly, caught a glimpse of the man who was one day to become her husband, and lead her to a new home across the Potomac.

It was late in the following winter [6] that her father brought her to St. Mary's, one hundred and twenty miles from her forest home. The Tayac wished his daughter to be educated in the ways of the white settlers, so that she might be the better fitted to fulfill a mission, the hope of which he cherished secretly. Kittamaqund had no son, and he loved his daughter dearly. Even the white men commented upon his affection for her. It may have been partly this love, partly the extension of a personal ambition, which led him to hope that he could, contrary to the ancient tribal custom of male, collateral descent,

[5] The queen was baptized Mary, the infant daughter, Ann. The older daughter evidently took no part in this ceremony, since there were other plans for her future. The King's principal councillor, Mosorcoques, baptized at the same time, was renamed John, and Mosorcoques's infant son was called Robert. Campbell, B. U., "Early Christian Missions in Maryland," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. I, pp. 302-3.

[6] Hall, *ibid.*, "Annual Letter of 1640," p. 132.

make her his successor as ruler of the tribe. He must have counted heavily upon his own influence with his people, and upon the girl's special charm, yet evidently he had some doubt as to the success of his plan, or perhaps he felt, already, the hand of death upon his shoulder, for at St. Mary's he made special provision for his daughter's future care. The Indian girl was there formally and legally adopted by Leonard Calvert, governor of the colony, and by Margaret Brent, one of its ablest and wealthiest citizens, in a joint guardianship.

Mistress Brent watched well over her young ward, from a practical as well as a spiritual point of view. When Calvert, probably through press of more immediate matters, forgot to contribute his share of the girl's maintenance, Mistress Margaret sued him in open court for seven thousand pounds of tobacco, or its equivalent in kind, which was his amount of the contract, and eventually recovered.[7] The girl proved an apt pupil. She learned English quickly, and by the winter of 1642 had satisfied the priests of her religious knowledge. She was then baptized, as her father and mother had been two years before. For her Christian name she took that of Mary Brent.

The main purpose of her visit had now been accomplished, but Mary remained on at St. Mary's City. Perhaps it was because of the sadly upset state of affairs at Piscataway. The Susquehannocks were causing more trouble, and the upper reaches of the Tayac's territory were threatened. Perhaps her father's death, which had occurred sometime before May 3, 1641,[8] and the claims made on her behalf since then, had made her *persona non grata* at home. But another reason may have detained her, too. Giles Brent, brother of her guardian, was a frequent visitor at his sister's house, and it must have been increasingly evident that he shared Mistress Margaret's interest in the Indian girl. He was nearly thirty years her senior, but he was a man of fire and courage and ability. While Calvert was on a trip to England, Brent served as governor in his stead,

[7] *Maryland Archives*, Vol. IV, pp. 259, 263, 264.
[8] Campbell, *ibid.*, p. 304.

and it was during this time,[9] when Mary Brent Kittamaqund was but eleven or twelve years of age, that the marriage of this strange pair was solemnized.[10]

Giles was a man of overweening ambition, and Mary had been appointed by her father as sole heiress to his land and power. If Brent had this in mind, however, when he married her,[11] he was doomed to disappointment. After the death of Kittamaqund, the Piscataways had disregarded his last command, and had repudiated his daughter. In her stead they had elected Weghucasso, a lateral descendant, who then appointed as actual ruler a brave named Uttapoingassinem after the founder of the royal line.[12] When Giles, himself, on his young wife's behalf, laid claim to her father's domain, he, too, was rebuffed.[13] Yet there can be little doubt that, disappointing though she may have proved as a territorial venture, Mary Kittamaqund made her husband happy in other ways. In regard to the girl's age at the time of her marriage, both her race, and the period in which she lived, must be remembered. In those days, extremely youthful and disparate unions were not uncommon, even in England.[14] Mary was apparently intelligent and lovable, hardy, and wise in the ways of the land, and she

[9] Sometime between May 8, 1644 and January, 1644/5:

1. *Archives*, Vol. IV, pp. 270-1, Prov. Ct. 1637-1650 —"May 8, 1644, Sold unto Mrs. Mary Kitomaqund, foure kine, three yearling heifers, one yearling bullock, two bull calves, and 2 cow calves of his Lops. stock. . . ."

2. *Archives*, Vol. III, p. 162, Pro. Cl. 1636-1667 — "January, 1644/5, the Petition of Giles Brent, Esq. and of Mary his wife . . ."

[10] "Conference Between Penn and Talbot at New Castle in 1684," in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. III, p. 30. Talbot: ". . . Capt. Brent who in right of his wife the Piscatoway Emperor's daughter and only child pretended a right to the most part of Maryland but could doe noe good on't after a great bustle about it. . . ."

[11] He probably thought that he could make Mary's claim good, once he was her husband as well as a power in the white man's province.

[12] Hughes, Thomas Aloysius, *The History of the Society of Jesus in North America*, Vol. I, p. 553, who gives as his sources: *Archives*, Pro. Cl. 1636-1667, pp. 402, 403, 453, 454.

[13] See note 10 above.

[14] Anne Arundell was apparently not more than fourteen years old when she was married to Cecil Calvert.

had lived among the English, in the Brent household, during the most formative years of her childhood.

Governor Calvert died in 1647, and for a time the colony was torn by internal dissension. Indeed it had been so torn for some years past. Those were hot-headed days and it was not always easy to find the right and the wrong of an argument. Lord Baltimore was in England, far from the scenes of action, and naturally he did not always see events as the colonists saw them. News came to him infrequently, as we think of news today, and not always impartially. Whether rightly or wrongly, then, Giles had several times suffered the shame of public rebuke for his actions, and even, upon one occasion, trial for sedition. Although he was each time exonerated, he grew impatient of restriction. Determined to be his own man, he decided at last to move further into the wilderness. Across the Potomac, on land which is now Virginian, but which was then so unexplored and so unsettled that even its ownership was in doubt, he established a new home for himself and his wife.

"Peace," he named the estate ironically, or hopefully, we cannot tell which. Here he began the amassing of enormous land holdings. And here his wife bore six children, of whom four lived. The eldest, a daughter Mary, later married the Englishman, John Fitzherbert. She has sometimes been confused in history with her mother,[15] but she is mentioned in her

[15] Browne, William Hand, *George Calvert and Cecilius Calvert, Barons Baltimore of Baltimore*, 1890, p. 126, note in reference to Mary Brent Kittamaqund: "She afterward married one Fitzherbert, who failing in his expectations of a 'great portion,' we are informed, 'civilly parted with her.'"

It is unfortunate that Mr. Browne did not give the source of his information, which quite possibly might have thrown further light on the subject. In view of more recently published information, it seems reasonable to suppose that whoever originally made the statement quoted above confused, naturally enough, the various Mary Brents involved; it is quite possible that three Marys are here combined into one, *i. e.*, Mary Kittamaqund, of whose portion her husband, Giles, was disappointed, Mary, the daughter of Mary and Giles, who did marry a John Fitzherbert, and Mary, daughter-in-law of Mary and Giles, who married Giles, Jr., and parted from him, though not exactly civilly. At any rate, the understandable

father's will as Mary Fitzherbert,[16] and as the recipient of five ewes and a ram. The others were named Giles, Richard, Katherine, Henry and Margaret. Henry and Margaret died young. Katherine married Richard Marsham, who later became the third husband of Leonard Calvert's daughter, Anne.

Giles, eldest son of Giles and Mary Kittamaqund Brent, was born in 1652.[17] He married still another Mary Brent, one of his numerous English cousins, daughter of his father's brother, George Brent of Defford, and sister of George and Robert Brent of Woodstock, Virginia. Young Giles was a hot-tempered lad, and his disposition was not of the happiest, domestically speaking. To him belongs the doubtful honor of having been the first person to be divorced in Virginia.[18] From his mother he learned much about Indian languages and customs, and from her, too, he learned an undying hatred of the marauding tribes from the north, his grandfather's ancient enemies, whose strength and audacity had increased with the years. Upon at least one occasion, he led a joint expedition against them over the Virginia border into Maryland.[19] Surrounding a group of them in a hut, he spoke to them in their own language, but failing to come to a satisfactory conclusion, set upon them with stern ruthlessness. When he and his men had killed all but an eight-year old boy, son of a minor chief, and a few braves who

error of this eminent historian, due to lack of material at the time, has been perpetuated by another writer on Maryland history, namely Hester Dorsey Richardson, in whose *Sidelights on Maryland History*, Vol. II, pp. 21-27, the same version of the Indian girl's story is told, with Browne's note given as the authority for this particular aspect of it.

[16] Chilton, W. B., "The Brents of Maryland and Virginia," in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 16, pp. 96-99.

[17] *Ibid.*, p. 100.

[18] See note 21 below.

[19] The Captain Brent of this incident has sometimes been identified as George Brent of Virginia; but both Fairfax Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, p. 75, note 25, and W. B. Chilton, "The Brents of Maryland and Virginia," *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. 16, p. 99, believe it to have been Giles, Jr. Harrison's reasons, namely that the Brent of this story was probably the half-breed because of his knowledge of the Indian language, his peculiar mixture of superstition and piety, and his great ruthlessness, seem particularly cogent.

managed to escape, young Giles took the child prisoner and retired.

There followed an episode which is interesting for its illustration of the strange racial mixture of character in this young man. The captive child appeared to be very sick, and though he received the best of care, could not be made to talk or open his eyes or take food for many days. At length the whites despaired of the small prisoner's life. Giles, however, decided that the boy must have been *pawer-pawed,* that is, bewitched. Baptism, he had heard, was the only effective remedy for this trouble, and so after lengthy endeavors, for it was not easy to obtain a priest at a moment's notice, someone was found who could perform the rite. Soon afterward, the child opened his eyes, and appeared to come out of his rigid trance. No longer did he refuse food and drink, but was saved by the pious thought of the very man who had so brutally seized his chieftain-father by the scalp lock, shooting him down in cold blood.[20]

Such sudden changes of character were too much, however, for Giles's gently bred English wife. He was a "terrible fellow," she said, who treated her "inhumanly," and was impossible to live with. She sued him in court, and obtained an injunction to live apart from him. He was to support her, however, according to his means, until the next court, when he was to appear for a final hearing of the case. The decision was the first of its kind in the colony and established a precedent for future problems of a similar nature.[21] It was handed down on May 8, 1679, but before the holding of the next court young Giles was dead. He died on September 2, 1679, at the early age of twenty-seven. He happened to be visiting in Middlesex county, Virginia, at the time, and the record of his passing is

[20] "Bacon's Rebellion," by T. M., 1705, reprinted in Force, Peter, *Historical Tracts,* Vol. I, No. 8.

[21] a. Letter of William Fitzhugh (1650-1701), original at Haward, Va., reprinted in *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.,* Vol. I, p. 40.

b. "Notes from the [Va.] Council and General Court Records, 1641-1682," by the late Conway Robinson, Esq., reprinted in *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.,* Vol. IX, p. 187.

preserved there, in the Parish Register of Christ Church, where he was buried.[22] Of his children, one son and two daughters lived to perpetuate the line which, even now, though scattered far from Maryland and Virginia,[23] is still proud of its regal right to wear the Indian feathers in memory of Mary Kittamaqund, Empress of the Piscataways.

EARLY MARYLAND NEWSPAPERS.

A List of Titles

Compiled by

George C. Keidel, Ph. D.

Entries prefixed with an * are in Maryland Historical Society's Collection.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 143.)

1851

[Annapolis] Maryland Free Press.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis?] Maryland Law Reporter.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland State Capital Gazette.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
* Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
[Baltimore] Daily Morning News.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.

[22] Harrison, Fairfax, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, 1924, p. 22.

[23] The Maryland and Virginia Brents of today are not descendants of Giles Brent, but of his cousin, George Brent, of Woodstock and Brenton, Virginia.

[Baltimore] Flag of Liberty.
[Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
Baltimore Herold (?).
[Baltimore] Jacksonian and General Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Monumental Fountain.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
Baltimore Pathfinder.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* Baltimore Price Current and Weekly Journal of Commerce.
* [Baltimore] Republican and Argus.
[Baltimore] Spirit of the Times.
* [Baltimore] Star Banner.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Sunday Morning Dispatch
[Baltimore] True Union.
Baltimore Wecker.
* [Baltimore] Weekly Argus.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
Baltimore Wochenblatt.
[Baltimore] Wreath and Literary Shamrock.
[Bel Air] Harford Gazette.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
[Boonsboro'] Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro' Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
Cambridge Democrat and News.
Centreville Advertiser.
Centreville Herald.
Centreville Times.
Centreville Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
Charlestown News.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservater.
* [Chester Town] Kent News.

[Chester Town] Weekly Herald.
Clearspring Sentinel.
Clearspring Whig.
[Cockeysville] Baltimore County Advocate.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Citizen.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Miners' Journal.
Cumberland Unionist.
Denton Journal.
Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Advocate.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Free Press.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Gazette.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Political Examiner.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.
[Hagerstown] News.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
[Hagerstown] People's Own.
Hagers-Town Torchlight and Public Advertiser.
[Hagerstown] Reformer.
[Hagerstown] Republican.
[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.

[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advertiser.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Jacksonian.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Upper Marlboro'] Planter's Advocate.
[Westminster] American Sentinel.
[Westminster] Carrolltonian.
Westminster Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Williamsport] Banner. (?)
[Williamsport] Modern Times and Home Journal.
[Williamsport] Potomac Sentinel.

1852

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] American Whig Review.
* [Baltimore] Campaigner.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
[Baltimore] Church Times. (?)
Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
[Baltimore] Daily Morning News.
* [Baltimore] Daily Times.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
[Baltimore] Evening Picayune and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Evening Porcupine.
[Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.

[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Neue Vaterland.
[Baltimore] Old Defender.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* Baltimore Price Current and Weekly Journal of Commerce.
* [Baltimore] Republican and Daily Argus.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Times.
[Baltimore] Vaterland.
Baltimore Wecker.
* [Baltimore] Weekly Argus.
[Baltimore] Weekly Clipper.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
[Bel Air] Harford Gazette.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro' Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
Centreville Times.
Centreville Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
Charlestown News.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
[Cockeysville] Baltimore County Advocate.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Citizen.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Miners' Journal.
Cumberland Unionist.
Denton Journal.
Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.

[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Free Press.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard District Gazette. (?)
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Political Examiner.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
Hagerstown Herald of Freedom.
[Hagerstown] Mail.
[Hagerstown] News.
[Hagerstown] People's Own.
Hagers-Town Torchlight and Public Advertiser.
[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
* [Hereford] Jacksonian and General Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Whig.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Smithsburg] Trumpet.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Union.
[Towsontown] Jacksonian and General Advertiser.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Upper Marlboro'] Planter's Advocate.
[Westminster] American Sentinel.
* Westminster Carrolltonian.
Westminster Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Williamsport] Banner.
[Williamsport] Modern Times and Home Journal.
[Williamsport] Potomac Sentinel. (?)

1853

[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] American Daily Times.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
* [Baltimore] American Times.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
[Baltimore] Daily American Times.
* [Baltimore] Daily Argus.
[Baltimore] Daily Globe.
[Baltimore] Daily Press.
[Baltimore] Daily Republic.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
[Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Industrial School Advocate. (?)
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
[Baltimore] Literary Bulletin.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Monumental Literary Gazette.
[Baltimore] Novellen-Zeitung.
Baltimore Price-Current, Weekly Journal of Commerce.
[Baltimore] Monumental Literary Gazette.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* Baltimore Price-Current and Weekly Journal of Commerce.
* [Baltimore] Republican and Argus.
[Baltimore] Sunday Morning Atlas.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] True Union.
Baltimore Wecker.

* [Baltimore] Weekly Argus.
* Baltimore Weekly Sun.
[Bel Air] Harford Gazette.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro' Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
* Cambridge Democrat and News.
Centreville Times.
Centreville Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
Charlestown News.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
[Cockeysville] Baltimore County Advocate.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Miners' Journal.
Cumberland Telegraph.
Denton Journal.
[Denton?] Maryland Sentinel.
Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard Free Press.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard County Gazette.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Examiner.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
* [Frederick] True Democrat.
[Hagerstown] Herald and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Weekly Herald of Freedom.
[Hagerstown] Mail.
[Hagerstown] News.

[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
[Hagerstown] People's Own.
[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Eastern Shoreman.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Reisterstown Whig.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Smithsburg] Trumpet.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Towsontown?] Baltimore County Whig.
[Towsontown?] Baltimore County Jacksonian.
[Upper Marlboro'] Planter's Advocate.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Westminster] American Sentinel.
* [Westminster] Carrolltonian.
Westminster Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Williamsport] Banner of the Union (?).
[Williamsport] Modern Times and Home Journal.

1854

* [Annapolis] Annapolis Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
[Annapolis] State Capital Gazette.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Bote der Neuen Kirche.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
Baltimore Clipper.

[Baltimore] Constitution.
[Baltimore] Daily American Times.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Dispatch. (?)
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
* [Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore and Washington] Huntress.
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
[Baltimore] Literary Journal.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* Baltimore Price Current and Weekly Journal of Commerce.
Baltimore Public Ledger.
* [Baltimore] Republican and Argus.
[Baltimore] Spirit of '76.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Sunday Dispatch.
[Baltimore] Times and Ledger.
[Baltimore] True American.
[Baltimore] True Union.
[Baltimore] Turn-Zeitung.
* Baltimore Wecker.
* [Baltimore] Weekly Argus.
[Baltimore] Weekly Clipper.
* [Baltimore] Weekly Dispatch.
* Baltimore Weekly Patriot.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
[Bel Air] Harford Gazette.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro' Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
Centreville Times.

Centreville Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
Charlestown News.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
[Cockeysville] Baltimore County Advocate.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Miners' Journal.
Cumberland Telegraph.
Denton Journal.
Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard Free Press.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard Gazette.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Maryland Union.
* [Frederick] Examiner.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
Hagerstown Chronicle.
[Hagerstown] Herald and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom.
Hagerstown Mail.
Hagerstown News
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
[Hancock] Weekly Gazette.
[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.

Reisterstown Whig.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Rockville] Montgomery County Sentinel.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Advocate.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Whig.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Upper Marlboro'] Planter's Advocate.
[Westminster] American Sentinel.
[Westminster] American Trumpet.
* Westminster Carrolltonian.
Westminster Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Williamsport] Banner.
[Williamsport] Modern Times and Home Journal.

1855

* [Annapolis] Annapolis Gazette.
* [Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Democrat.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
* Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
* [Baltimore] Daily Argus.
[Baltimore] Daily Register.
* [Baltimore] Daily Republican.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
[Baltimore] Flag of Our Union.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.

* [Baltimore] Monthly Reporter & Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Republican and Argus.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Sunday Dispatch.
[Baltimore] True Union.
[Baltimore] Turn-Zeitung. (?)
Baltimore Wecker.
* [Baltimore] Weekly Argus.
[Baltimore] Weekly Clipper.
* Baltimore Weekly Patriot.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
[Bel Air] Harford Republican.
Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro' Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
Centreville Times.
Centreville Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
Charlestown News.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Miners' Journal.
Cumberland Mining Register.
Cumberland Telegraph.
Cumberland Telegraph and Mining Register.
Denton Journal.
Easton Gazette.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard County Gazette.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard Free Press.

[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
Frederick Herald.
[Frederick] Maryland Chronicle.
* [Frederick] Maryland Union.
[Frederick] Political Examiner.
Frederick Republican.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Times.
Hagerstown Chronicle.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Mail.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonian and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
[Leonardtown] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Catoctin Whig.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Rockville] Montgomery County Sentinel.
[Snow Hill] Worcester County Shield, Spirit of the Whig Press.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Advocate.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Whig.
[Upper Marlboro'] Planter's Advocate.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Westminster] American Sentinel.
* [Westminster] American Trumpet.
[Westminster] Carrolltonian.
Westminster Democrat and Carroll Co. Republican.
[Williamsport] Banner.
[Williamsport] Modern Times and Home Journal.

(To be Continued.)

THE PROPRIETARY MANORS AND HUNDREDS OF ST. MARY'S, OLD CHARLES, CALVERT, NEW CHARLES AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.

By Henry J. Berkley.

Within a few months after the Maryland Colony of 1634 had determined upon a place of settlement, and additional settlers had begun to arrive; under the direction of Robert Simpson, Surveyor General to the Lord Baltimore, deputy surveyors were sent out to view the country, ascertain distinctive lines for measurements, and apportion grants to the several applicants. The rivers and streams were generally used as the most permament and enduring lines of triangulation. Captain Henry Fleete and John Lewger are the first names mentioned among the early patentees, the one for four thousand, the other for three thousand acres. The dates were respectively 1633 and 1636. (Calvert Paper, 192.)

In order to apportion grants of land to patentees, it was necessary that they have a definite location as well as a definite designation. This was done by dividing the land into Proprietary Manors, then afterwards out of the greater, to subdivide them into individual manors for large tracts, and plantations and farms for smaller ones. First came the erection of the great Proprietary Manors of East and West St. Mary's. The line of division between them became the St. George, now the St. Mary's River. All East of this River was to be in the Manor of East St. Mary's, its boundary lines ill-defined as it extended beyond the waters of the Patuxent River and along the Bay side through the forest for many miles. The Manor of West St. Mary's comprised all the territory lying between the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers westward of the St. George River, most of it unknown and unexplored. This simple arrangement of Proprietary Manors lasted for some years, until by the gradual increase of the population subdivision into regions less wide and extensive was necessitated, and in which the ownership of

land could be more definitely defined; then little by little others were established.

The first of these secondary Manors seems to have been established in 1637 (*Arch.*, Vol. I), when North of the Patuxent River the Manor of Patuxent was erected. This Manor was to last only for a comparatively few years, when it was absorbed in the greater Manor of Calverton, whose history continued until the loss of the ownership of the Lords Baltimore in the Colony at the time of the Revolution.

For many years after the foundation of the colony the drift of the population was along the courses of the main waterways. It is often surprising to find how early grants were made long distances from the center of population—St. Mary's City. Thomas Copley, for instance, warranted an extensive site in 1638 on the East side of Port Tobacco Creek, afterwards St. Thomas Manor, as well as other lands on the Nanjemy; and Thomas Cornwallis, the great landholder of his colonial age, was granted several extensive tracts on Piscataway Creek, almost at the head of tidewater.

As the population increased in certain localities it became necessary to erect smaller political subdivisions of the great Manors that they might be governed locally, and not in general from St. Mary's City. Captains of the militia seem to have been the first officials appointed, later civil officials. When Counties were erected the Commander and Sheriff had full charge, and were to report to the central government. The subdivisions were called Hundreds; that is, when the number of souls within its boundaries reached the number of an hundred, they were entitled to have a representative in the General Assembly. This was subsequent to the session of the Assembly of 1638, when Cornwallis and his followers changed the character of the legislative body to the burgess system, before which time every freeman had a right to sit in the legislative halls.

Without question, the first Hundred to be constituted was that of St. Mary's City with the adjacent Townlands, which were quite extensive (1637). It was shortly followed by the Hundred of Mattapany (1638), and others along the bayside and

Potomac River in East St. Mary County. Gradually the Hundreds were extended, until by 1698, the date of the last one—New Scotland—the whole country, up to the heads of the Patuxent on the one side and the head of tidewater on the Potomac River side had been filled with these small subdivisions.

Approximately, 1659,[1] possibly a good deal earlier, the new Proprietary Manor of Zachia was created, and the division line between West St. Mary and it set at the Bird River. There is no record of the erection of this Manor, and the same may be written of all the Proprietary Manors and most of the Hundreds. The dates of their constitution has therefore to be drawn from the first ascertainable patent assigned to the locality either in the Rent Rolls or in the records of the surveyors, whose duty it was to place every plot surveyed within a given Manor. The name Zachia Manor is only to be found in the letters of Charles Calvert, and in the surveys. Books one and two of Charles Boteler, deputy under Jerome White and Baker Brooke, Surveyors General of the Western Shore and other surveyors always assign a Proprietary Manor at the foot of their mensurations. These records have been preserved in what is known as the Hill Papers in the vaults of the Maryland Historical Society, and comprise, approximately a thousand surveys. Evidently there have been records of this Province that have been destroyed, lost, or have not yet been discovered.

To repeat, the dates of the erection of any and all of the Proprietary Manors have to be drawn from the first patents of the locality in the Rent Rolls and the land surveys of the period in which they were formed.

Zachia Manor extended from the West boundary of St. Mary's County, and Manor of West St. Mary at the Bird River, westward to Mattawoman Creek on the Potomac River, to the headwaters of the streams running into it, that is to say all the territory within the limits of Charles County as erected in the year 1658, under Governor Stone.

[1] There are no dates in the Archives of the State for the erection of any of the Proprietary Manors. We are dependent for dates on the Rent Rolls and Surveyors books for them.

Calvert County Manors and Hundreds, Erected 1654.

It included the whole of Old Charles County, as erected in 1650.

Old Charles County was constituted in 1650 with Robert Brooke as Commander. He was deposed from his trust four years later. At this date the limits of Charles County were confined to the South bank of the Patuxent River, from the mouth of Pine Hill Creek; and its breadth was hardly more than ten miles at any point from the margin of the River. It was cut entirely out of the County of St. Mary and the Proprietary Manors of East and West St. Mary's. After the deposition of Brooke it was re-erected not only to include the Old County of Charles, but was expanded on the North side of the Patuxent River up to "Mr. Marsche's Creek," about the line of the present Fishing Creek, where it met the border of Ann Arundel County; thence westward in a straight line to again meet the waters of the River. The limits of Calvert County so remained until the Assembly constituted the new County of Prince George in May 1695, an edict that went into effect the following year. This County was erected out of lands that hitherto had been within the Proprietary Manor of Calverton, which, as a whole, had extended from the bayside, as high as Plum Point, to the sources of the several streams forming the main Patuxent River. In the higher part of this area, that is westward in the neighborhood of the present College Park and Hyattsville, the watershed between the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers was known as Calverton Ridge, and is so recorded by the Surveyor General of the Western Shore, Clement Hill, Jr.

The Hundreds in Calvert County on the North side of the Patuxent River were:

The Lower Clifts,	erected	about	1650.
The Upper Clifts,	"	"	1650.
Greater Eltonhead,	"	"	1664.
St. Leonard's,	"	"	1652.
Lyons Creek,	"	"	1660.

The Hundreds on the South side of the River were all formed from the Proprietary Manors of East and West St. Mary's and were, with one exception, erected before the constitution of Old Charles County.

They were, progressively, from the bayside and mouth of the Patuxent River, going up the stream to the West:

The Hundred of Mattapany, erected 1638.
The Hundred of Harvey, " 1660.
The Hundred of the Resurrection about 1642.

The Old County was further subdivided by non-proprietary Manors of vast extent. St. Valentine's Manor lay at the confluence of the River and the Bay, with next to it the Manor of Conception, dating about the year 1640, with next above it the Manor of Mattapany-Sewell, 1663. Next, westward lay the Manor of St. Richard, 1640, then that of St. Joseph, 1641, the Resurrection, 1642, St. Cuthbert's, 1641, and lastly the Manor of Cinquak, better known as de la Brooke Manor, patented by Baker Brooke in 1658. Beyond this last Manor, upwards of the stream, were lesser holdings mainly belonging to Major Thomas Truman, and higher than all these, at the confluence of St. Charles Branch with the main River, was the Manor of Mount Calvert, surveyed in 1651 for Secretary Philip Calvert, but not patented until 1658, after the Puritan Rebellion had subsided. The whole of this region South of Indian Creek was eventually, restored to St. Mary's County, as stated, in 1696.

As has been mentioned the several Hundreds along the South bank of the Patuxent River originally belonged to St. Mary's East and West Manors. The divisional line between Old Charles, and the earlier constituted County in 1650, was made at Pine Hill Run, a name still in existence. At the above date, on both sides of the Run lay the Manor or Hundred of St. Valentine. In the records, this Hundred is mentioned only a few times, then only at early dates. It seems later to have been absorbed into other Hundreds; largely into the Town Lands of St. Mary's City. Before 1642 it was fairly well settled; then it seems to have lost its population to a considerable extent,

and finally, in large part reverted to Leonard and William Calvert.

The Hundreds in East St. Mary's Proprietary Manor were:

St. Valentine's erected circa 1638.
St. Nicholas, " " 1638.
Trinity, " " 1638.
St. Inegoe's " " 1638.
St. Mary City and Townlands 1637.[2]

In West St. Mary's Proprietary Manor there were erected, always passing toward the sources of the Potomac River, the Hundreds of:

St. George, erected in 1637.
St. Michael, " " 1640.
Poplar Hill, " " 1640.
Newtown, " " 1646.
St. Clement, " " 1639.
Choptico, " " 1642.

The last Hundred brings one up to the boundary line between West St. Mary's and that of the New Charles County, the Bird River.

New Charles County,

Erected 1658.

This County was constituted in 1658, by or under Governor Stone, shortly after the suppression of the Puritan Rebellion. It extended westward from the centre of the Wiccommico River, to the centre of the channel of the Bird River, thence onto the sources of the streams flowing into this River, thence as far West as Mattawoman Creek to the heads of the affluents of this creek. It took in the entire extent of the Proprietary Manor of Zachia from its East to its West Limits. The actual date of

[2] There is once mentioned in the Archives of Maryland a St. Margaret's Hundred in East St. Mary Proprietary Manor, but no location is given, and the name does not recur. The orthography of the Hundreds is that of the Rent Rolls.

the foundation of Zachia Manor has not been found, but it was evidently previous to the framing of the County. Governor Stone was largely interested in land that he had patented within its borders, especially along the Potomac River.

The Hundreds within the area of this County were:

Wiccommico,	erected	in	1642.
Newport,	"	"	1642.
Portoback,	"	"	1638 or 1642.
Pykawaxen,	"	"	1649.
Riverside,	"	"	1653.
Nanjemoy,	"	"	1657.
Chingamuxen,	"	"	1653.[3]

The Proprietary Manor of Panguah,

Erected 1668.

Along the borderside of the Potomac River to the heads of the several runs flowing into it, and in particular between Mattawoman and Piscataway Creeks, lay the Indian Reservation of Panguah; the Mattawoman Creek being the western limit of the Manor of Zachia. After 1668 this region was closed to European settlers.

At the time of the above year, the care of the scattered tribes of natives had become a burden to the Colony, and their protection from the Susquehannochs who were actively trying to decimate and enslave them, a moral necessity as well as a matter of policy for the government. It was, finally, decided by the authorities to concentrate the tribes upon certain lands between Mattawoman and Piscataway creeks, in which they would own their own lands for cultivation, have towns and a fort to which they could retire in case of attack from the outside, and where they could be assisted in any foray by the Northern Indians. All the tribes were to be under the control of the Emperor of Piscataway. In general, this arrangement lasted until 1696, when a murder occurred upon the slave of a planter. The Indians

[3] Again we note that all dates are taken from the first patent within the territories.

fearing retailatory measures would be taken against them by the militia fled in a body to the headwaters of Occoquan Creek in Virginia (*Md. Arch.*, Vol. XX, pp. 456-571). Attempts were made by a Commission to bring them back to their own countryside, which resulted in failure, and shortly their lands were occupied by an influx of new settlers. There were no Hundreds within this Manor, and the surveyors, in their description of plots of land, always refer to a plantation as being within the Manor of Panguah.

Prince George's County,

Erected 1695-6.

This County was formed entirely out of the great Manor of Calverton, the most extensive of all, in which the political administration of Calvert County had long functioned. By the year of its erection the upper ends of Calvert County had a large population, sufficient to warrant the establishment of a new County, and the appointment of executive officers for its administration. Calvert County lost its most fertile lands and a very important part of its people in the change.

In Prince George's County with one exception all of the Hundreds were established before the separation from Calvert.

Those on the Patuxent River side were:

Mount Calvert, erected 1670.
Patuxent, " 1670.
Collington, " 1670.

On the Potomac River side the Hundreds were:

Piscataway, erected 1670.
New Scotland, " 1698.[4]

[4] The name New Scotland occurs in the Maryland Archives as early as 1688 and probably took this designation from a colony of Scotchmen who settled on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River at a considerably earlier date, but were looked upon as " interlopers " and discouraged. Most of these eventually went to the neighborhood of Dumfries, lower down on the river, where there was already a considerable number of their countrymen.

Prince George's County has the distinction of being the only one of these political subdivisions among the earlier ones that was organized under the Royal and not under the Proprietary government, and has the St. George Cross as its distinctive emblem.

REFERENCES USED.

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Calvert Papers, nos. 888, 880, 192, 131, 133, 119, 35, 38. All land records.

Rent Rolls of the several Counties.

Surveys of Richard Edelin, Robert Clarke, Robert Jones, Charles Boteler, deputies under Jerome White and Baker Brooke, Surveyors General.

Surveys of Clement Hill, Jr., Surveyor General of the Western Shore.

Provincial Book, F. L. O. R. T. Land Records.

Provincial Book, F. F. Folio 53, 1671.

Rent Rolls, 1707.

Semmes, Land Books of Charles County.

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LETTER FROM SARAH MUNROE TO MARY MASON.

The author of this letter was a member of the Munroe family of Lexington, Mass., and the incident described, the entertainment of General Washington, is a matter of record elsewhere. The letter is so remarkably clever in every detail that it *may be* apocryphal, but its interest entitles it to publication, in spite of this possibility. A brief memorandum concerning the Munroe family appears at the end of the letter.

November 1789.

My ever deare Mary:

I crave your patience in this Episle, as I must finish it to go by the Sunday Coach, and therefore indight it by a bad candle, dip'd, I warrant, by Brother Jonas, who is ever slack in all except his play. We have had great doings here. Our Loved President has journied here to Lex. & has took dinner at our very House. I suppose you, in the Great City of New York,

can have little interrest in the small haps of a Country Town, but remember that it is the birth-place of you, and of American Freedom. I suppose, by this time, the Boston news have reached you, with the relation of the Jurney of Mr. Washington to Boston and of his reseption therein, how he stood many hours in the peircing Wind, waiting for an end to the bikkerings of the Honourable Selectmen, and how, thereby, he incured a most vile Grippe wh. his loyal subjects thereupon took to themselves, being only too Happy, so they declare, to share even the Influowenza with the Noble Washington. But know you, what the News-letter have doubtles not recount'd, that this very Influowenza has been to my Respected Step-mother the cause of much Distres. For you must know that our reverend Parson having gone to Town of a friday, to see the great President and to aske the helth of his Cous the Wurshipfull Gov. Hancock, w^{ch} is sorely plaged with the Gowt, comes back with the tydings that Mr. Washington with Gen. Lincoln and many others with him, was Minded to come to Lexington of the Monday folowing, being the 26th of the last mo. And thereupon did the Parson make, on the Sabbath, 3 most eddyfying Discourses, tending to prepare our Hearts for the Visit, (they being, of a course, Decent, and touching upon Worldly things only so far as might be Seemly.) Now, after 2d meeting, my respected Step-mother had much ado whether or no she could put the Pyes and pudings w^{ch} we, with the aid of Mistress Downing and your Worthy Mother, had prepar'd on the Saturday, into the Oven on a Sabbath afternoon afore the Sun setting. Hapily the afternoon was over-cast and the hour of Setting come early. Then did we all, exsept the Children who have little care in these maters but to require to be constant Chid, set up the whole night to watch the oven lest some misschance befal the contents. You may juge we looked befrowsel'd, come Morning, but soon after cock-Crow came a messenjer rid out at the Comand of the Sec't of the wurshipfull Gov^{or}, to tell us that Mr. Washington was to sick, the influowenza having seized his left Eye, to attend us, the day being Raw and blusterry. Then such a borling as was heard from the children, espesialy Lucindy, who is ever forward in the making of noyse,

and my step-mother was like to say hard words dispite the Parson his so recent eddyfying Discourses. Now was great Questioning if his Highness (for so I like to call him) w come to our Town at all, till at last 'twas rumered that having great Desire to see the field of Lexington, therefore he w turn his road in this direction on his coming back from the State of New Hamshire. Mother, thereupon, bad Lucindy, who still borled lustyly, to make her respecs to naybors Mulliken and Downing (and I warant you Naybors Mason were not forgot) and to ask them come eat the President his Feast. They all come in good time and my honnered Father set out to make them Merry, but 'twas easy seen that he tho't naybor Downing but a sorry make-shift for his exspected guest. Your good parrents be, of a course, always Wellcome.

But you must be uneasy to hear tell of Mr. Washington his real Visit. 'Twas on thursday last, and Wednesday, you may be bound, was a bussy day, what with baking and mixing and the Brewing of a fresh Lot of beer for the Flip. Then to, had all the plate to be scowr'd and the brases rubbed and the Floors new sanded ('tis a shame to my thinking, that we sh have no carpet when even the Taylor, Master Bond, hath one) and my ribbands and gown to be furbish'd, for 'twas decided that none but Lucindy sh have a new frock, so I had to go without, while she, pert minx, had a most lovely Gown of green callimanco, with Plumes to her hat. I wore my old tammie which is to thin for the seeson and has, more-by-token, been turn'd.

We were not, this time, so Forward in setting up the Night, as we were mightyly tyred, you may beleive. Come Morning 'twas clear, tho' somewhat Frosty, and good sister Anna minding to stay home & help Step-mother lay the table, Jonas & Edmund & I and the pert Lucindy, who is truely a great cross to me, set out for the Green. 'Twas tho't that Mr. Washington wo^{d} come by ten of the clock, but 'twas full noon ere he come. As he must enter by the road by the Parson's, I was for Walking out to meet him, but Jonas would not, wether from Sloth or from fear, I know not. Betimes Mr. Washington appeared, bestridding a most hansome White horse. He wore a millitary Habit, much

like that of my Worthy Father, only gayer and with fine things, I mind not what they call 'em, on the showlders. His Hat he wore under his arm, and he bent himself to the one side and the other as he Passed. I promise you we huzzared stoutly, but he bowed not, only leaned, as one sh^{d} say, towards us. Beside him road the Hon^{ble} Mr. Phillips, the Worshippfull President of the Sennate. Behind come the two Seccretar Major (or Col) Jackson & Mr. Tobbias Lear, & ahind all grined a Black man. Over against the Meeting house stood to meet Mr. Washington all the great men of the Town (exsepting my father who could not be spar'd from the House) and them that was in the fight. There was the Selectmen Masters Hammond Reed, John Chandler, Amos Marrett and Joseph Smith, there was the Hon^{ble} Mr. Simons of the General Court and there was old Mr. Bridge, and Maj. John Bridge, Sarjent Brown with his cheek all scared, Nath. Farmer with his arm in a sling, tho' 'twas well, years agone, well favorred Master Chandler who has gone and marryed more's the pitty and is to be a Cap^{n} in the Millisha, many Harringtons & Smiths and Sundry others, not forgeting Prince Estabrook the Black man, who was being made ackwainted, tho' stiffly, with Mr. Washington his servants, who had come up with his Coach. And there in the front was your father and the Parson. Your dad w^{d} have held the Pres^{t} his stirup, but he w^{d} not permitt of it, & threw himself from the sadle with a Jump, for 'tis said he is wonderus strong, tho' so old. Then was there some figetting, none knowing what 'twas fiting to do. But Mr. Washington let them not stand long abbashed, for he said, "Where is Leftenent Tidd, who was next to Cap'n Parker?" and when they put Master Tidd forward, the President gave him a fine grasp of the hand, saying nought, however. Then took he respectfully the Parson his Hand, saying, "Our distinguish'd and dear Friend the Hon^{ble} Govener has told me much of his fearless Kinsman, Parson Clark." Then followed some Speach which I heard not, daring to venture no nearer than I was, being that I had an old Frock, and compeled to hold back Lucindy. Soon the whole Troupe betook themselves to the Spot where the Blood was spilled.

Mr. Washington seemed somthing sollem at first, but soon waxed livlyer and asked many questions, they told me, of the Fight. He would, moreover, see the Houses round about, and when he enterred Mr. Buckman his Tavern, I was in great figget till he come out, fearing lest he might be entreated into Eating there. At last it being close onto two of the clock, the hour set for the dining, we set out, the Pres^{t} and the rest riding and walking at the head, and the Coach and the Townsfolk taging after, huzzaring and waving kerchefs. 'Twas a pitty we gave him no set speach as 'twas did in many Towns no biger than ours, and your father could have writ it exselent. When we come to the house there stood my Father and step-mother at the tap-room Door, Anna and the naybors skulking in the parlour. My Father looked grandly in his rejimentels and proud indeed was I of him as he led the way to the Dinner-room prepar'd for Mr. Washington in the upper room, looking towards your House. 'Twas arrang'd that my step-mother dish the vittles in the kitch'n, yours should bring them to the stares (the short way, though knows't, thro' the shop & the Tap-room) and then my father sho^{d} serve them to the gests. 'Twas permited me to stand in the corner betwixt the windows, to give what help was needed. We had a right fine feast, I can tell you, and much of it, rosted Beef, a showlder of pork, Chickins, pyes, Puddings, Syllybubs, and, best of all, some fine young Pigens sent in by the Widow Mulliken. Mr. Washington would have none but plane things, however, saying, as my Father handed the others to him, That is to good for me. When the pigens, of which there was but a few, were served, the Pres^{t} said Are all these fine kickshores for my servants to? My Father stamering that he had not tho't to give them Such, his Highness bade the dish of Squobs be divided in half that his Black men, forsooth, might have the same as him. During the dining he talked of little other than the Vilenes of the Roads, calling them as Blind and Ignorent as the directions of the Inhabittents. He had more to say than was seemley, to my thinking, of the Ladyes, how hansome he found them, their black Hair being to his liking. He was exceeding Frugall in

his drinking, as well as in his Feeding, for he took but one Mug of beer and two glasses of wine during the whole meal. After the second Glass he rellated sundry Aneckdotes, but with such gravyty & slowness that none durst smile. He told us that Mr. Franklin having been much Vexed in England by the British complaneing that the Yankees, as they term us, took a wrong advanttage on the 19th of April, in firing from behind Stone-walls, the great phileosofer had retort'd "Were they not two sides to the Walls?" The only other Storey I mind his telling is of his having come to a Tavern where the Host was away and where they had to arowse the Mistress, she being in bed; on hearing that the President was below, seeking shelter, she would have nought to do with him, believing him to be but the President of the little Yale Colledge in Conn. A most diverting Thing took place after this: Mr. Washington, you must know, is much bestirred over Farming matters and had much to ask of the crops et cetra, and so talking, he turned to Mr. Marratt and asked if he tho't not that the hogs in N. E. have exseeding long legs; this well-nigh upsett the comp'y, for you must know that 'twas Mr. Marrett who, at the last town meeting, contend'd that the Hogs sh^{d} be impownded, &, more by token, he will soon be named for Hogreave himself, being about to Marry. The mirth at this might have prov'd Unbecoming had not just then arose a great cracking and howling. We rushed to the window and there in the butt'nwood Tree was Jonas, clinging to the fril of Lucindy's skirt, and she dangeling in mid-air. Before we could get out of the room, one of the Blackmen had climbed the tree and caught Lucindy by the Neck like a Cat, and carryed her down. The silly child had led Jonas into Climbing the tree with her to look in at the dinner-room Window, and a limb having snapped she wo^{d} but for Jonas, have broke her neck. Her new frock was quite spoyled. After the meal my Father shew the comp'y the Massonic Hall over the shop for Mr. Washington is a mason, but, sayes my Father, a very lukewarm one, thro' Pollicy. The forwerd Lucindy had meanwhile been put into an apon to hyde the Rents in her frock, and now she pushed herself into the President his presense. He notised her, perforce, and

the minx was thereat Bold enough to intreat him go with her to get Pares from the old button-pare tree in the Hollow. He indulgently consent'd & she led him thither. He raised her in his arms that she might reach the Pares, and on leting her down, I cannot Sware to it, but I firmly beleive, that he gave her a Smack. She is quite to Old, to my thinking, for such foldyrol. His Highness then stood for a while afore the House, admiring at the trees, himself the center of all Eyes. Spying something White behind the wall opposite he querried what it might be, at w^{ch} we well-nighe burst with larffing, for in truth, 'twas your Granney herself, who had crawled up with much ado, & who was now peeping, her Cap all a-wry to see the Pres^{t}.

The Sun being now low, Mr. Washington entered his carriage, and started off to-wards Watertown, having denied a Mug of Flip which my Father, with much pains, had prepar'd. Messiers Tobyas Lear and Jackson and the Black men did not say him nay, tho', I warant you.

I have burned 3 Dips, which is sinfull, & have set up long beyond Bell-ringing to send you this, so now must I stop.

Your ever affectionate,

Sally.

Post-scriptum. The President payed no Heed to me w^{ch}, indeed, I would not have alowed, as did Lucindy.

Post-scriptum 2. If thou have a new Shalloon for Madam Washington's Friday route, do not akwaint me of it, lest I die with coveting.

William Munro [1], son of Robert of Aldie, was born in 1625 and died 27 January, 1717, aged 92, at Lexington, Mass. Fought at the battle of Worcester, England, was taken prisoner and deported to America, and settled at Lexington. In 1665 he married Martha George, by whom he had George [2], who by his wife Sarah, had William [3], who married Rebecca Locke, and had Isaac [4], who by his first wife Mary Hutchinson had Isaac [5], who married Abigail Richardson, by whom he had Isaac [6], born in West Cambridge, Mass., April 26, 1785.

This Isaac married Emily Wheeler of New Ipswich, N. H., Oct. 28, 1807; he was the publisher of the "Boston Patriot," established in 1809; in 1812 he removed to Baltimore with his two young sisters, Caroline and Abigail, and established the "Baltimore Patriot," which he conducted for more than a half a century; he died 22 Dec. 1859, without issue.

A brother, Nathan Winship Munroe, was a painter of promise, studied with Gilbert Stuart, but died in 1817 at the age of twenty-eight.

Another brother, Alvan, printer, was at the battle of North Point, and died in New Orleans in 1820, aged twenty-five years.

Compiled by William M. St. John, Esq.

MARYLAND IN 1720.

London, Aug. 25, 1720.

214. Lt. Governor Hart to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Replies to Queries proposed to him by the Board 10th Augt. (i) Maryland is situated in the center of the British Plantations. The climate is unhealthy, especially to strangers, occasion'd by the excessive heat in summer, and extreme cold in winter; the vernal and autumnal quarters are attended with fevers, plurisies, etc. The inhabitants are generally a well natur'd and most hospitable people; and much the greater part, zealously affected to H. M. Government and the Protestant interest. The soil is of different kinds, but most of it sandy and of various colours: which when cultivated with little labour gives a vast increase, and produces all things necessary for life, that Great Britain affords; with which the inhabitants plentifully provide for their subsistence, and might have sufficient to vend at foreign marketts but that the making of tobacco imploys all their time and care. This Province has many great and navigable rivers etc. Forest trees are large and tall, as in any part of the Continent, etc. (ii) Maryland is bounded by

Pennsylvania, the river Pattowmeck, Delaware Bay and the main ocean, and, on the west by the meridian line of the first fountains of the River Pattowmeck—which has not yet been discovered. (iii) The Lord Baltimore is hereditary Governor, etc. (iv) From the time H. M. has been pleas'd to restore the Lord Baltimore to his Government, it is administered in the same manner, as when I had formerly the honour to be Governor by commission immediately from the Crown, save that in the enacting of laws, holding of Courts, issueing of process, and granting Commissions, the Lord Proprietor's name is solely made use of: as was always done by his Lordsp's. noble ancestors: the Crown having made no reservation in the grant of that Province; the faith and allegiance of the people, and sovereign dominion thereof excepted. (iv) (*sic*) Tobacco is ye principal trade of the Province, thence exported to Great Britain; and some to the Plantations; as also grain, beef, pork, and lumber; for which they have in return rum and sugar. To Madeira with corn, for wine; But this article is for ye most part purchased by bills of exchange. The number of shipping is uncertain, that depending on the quantity of tobacco made in the country. But for some years past, there has been about 100 sails of ships from G. Britain; which computed at 130 tons each, makes 13000 tons: and allowing 16 men to each ship, is 1600 seafaring men. The Province have only 4 small brigantines owned in the country, and not more than 20 sloops from the sea: The inhabitants are not inclin'd to navigation, but depend on British bottoms, for export and importation of the bulk of their trade. (v) They wear the like clothing and have the same furniture for their houses with those in G. Britain: The slaves are cloathed with cottens, kerseys, flannel and coarse linnens all imported; and by the best computation I could make there is consumed of British manufactures about £20,000 pr. ann. (vi) This Province trades with no foreign Plantation besides Madeira for wine; nor to any part of Europe but Great Britain, except Lisbon when corn is scarce, for which they have returns in money. (vii) Besides the Instructions given the Governor by the Crown, H. M. has Collectors of the Cus-

toms, Surveyors and riding officers to prevent illegal trade: and I do believe the same to be effectual. (vii) Tobacco is the staple commodity, which is exported to Great Britain to the number of 30 to 35,000 hhds. per ann. Whilst tobacco answers in its price the planters' labour, all manufactures, or trade that may arise from the produce of the country are laid aside as it is at this time. (ix) No mines are yet discover'd, except iron of which there is great quantity of oar, but none worked, for want of persons with a sufficient stock and skill to undertake it. (x) The annual produce of the commodities of this Province is computed at £150,000 in their favour, free of all charges. (xi) Number of white inhabitants, 1719, 55,000; of blacks, 25,000. (xii) The inhabitants are much increased of late years; by those born in the country; by the rebels imported from Preston; by the great number of convicts; by the purchase of slaves and by many poor families, who transport themselves from Ireland. (xiii) Militia, about 8,000 well arm'd and excellent marksmen. (xiv) There are no forts nor places of defence: But I have, at the publick charge, lately built a large magazeen at Annapolis, which is well provided with spare arms, for 1200 foot and 600 horse, with great quantity of ammunition; to maintain which and to make a further provision of arms etc. there is a duty of 3d. per hhd. laid by Act of Assembly on all tobacco exported. (xv) The Indians who dwell within the inhabitants do not exceed 500, with whom I have always liv'd peaceably; nor cou'd I learn they ever offer'd any injury to the English, unless first provoked; then their revenge is secret and bloody. (xvi) What the number of the neighbouring Indians are is not certainly known; but reported to be many formidable nations. Maryland has little commerce with the Indns., being a Peninsula, so I was only careful to make those on the frontiers my friends, by which the Province enjoy'd a perfect tranquility during my Government. (xvii) There are no Europeans nearer than the Spaniards at Augustines; and the French on Mississippi to the Southward; and on the Lakes, and at Canada, to the nor'ward. (xviii) I have not heard of any ill effects the French settlements on the Continent

to the Southward, has, as yet, on H. M. Plantations; save that the French use all imaginable arts to engage the Indians in their interest; the consequence of which is too obvious, to admit of a comment to your Lordsps. (xix) There is Revenue arising to the Crown, all royalties being in the Lord Baltemore, to whom the profits are appropriated. (xx) The provision for the support of a Governor is by a duty of 12d. per hhd. on all tobacco exported, and 3d. per ton. on all ships and vessells entring; both these duties are by Act of Assembly. The other extraordinary charges of the Government are provided for by ye Assembly. (xxi) The establishment both civil and military within that Government, are under the same regulation, as when the respective Governors held their Commissions, and had their Instruction immediately from the Crown: save, that all commissions are now given by, and in the Lord Proprietaries name. There are no patent officers who hold immediately from the Crown. *Signed,* Jo. Hart. *Endorsed,* Recd. 26th Aug., Read 30th Nov. 1720. 6¾ pp. *Enclosed,*

214. i. 21 Queries from the Council of Trade and Plantations to Lt. Governor Hart relating to Maryland, answered in preceding. 3½ pp. [C. O. 5, 717. Nos. 84, 84. i.]

Calendar of States Papers, Colonial series. v. 32. p. 129. [A resume of the above appears in the same volume at p. 420.]

NOTES, QUERIES, AND REVIEWS.

Rev. John Reynolds, II, who married Anne Kittlewell, and was the father of Charlotte Jane Reynolds, b. Nov. 15, 1826 at Havre de Grace, Md., and died Jan. 7, 1902, in York, South Carolina. Would like to know his dates, ancestry, and something about the Kittlewell family, evidently of Maryland.

Joseph E. Hart, Jr.,
3 King's Mountain St., York, South Carolina.

Wanted, information on the Sappington and Lanham families. Thomas Lanham, b. 1757 in Prince Georges Co., Md.; d. about 1840, in Madison Co., Kentucky; Rev. soldier; married in Maryland or Kentucky, Patience Sappington, b. about 1760 in Maryland. Who were their parents and other forbears?

Mrs. C. S. Goodknight,
4455 Kahala Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Information concerning Gustavus Lilly, who married Ann DuJow and d. about 1800. He at one time lived in or near Ellicott City. Also concerning Mary Williams, b. 9 Jan. 1784, wife of Lot Ridgely, mcht. of Balto. At time of marriage she lived in Prince Georges Co., Md.. She had a brother William and a sister Elizabeth. She is buried in Greenmount Cemetery. Am most anxious to locate grave of Gustavus Lilly.

Thomas M. Goodrich,
Hotel Wellington, Albany, N. Y.

Tombstone inscription in Pipe Creek Cemetery, Carroll County, Md.:

Benjamin Bond, died September 12, 1863, aged 72 years.

When British foes spread war's alarms,
And patriots boldy rushed to arms,
He nobly joined that gallant corps
Who well defended Baltimore.

Dr. George C. Keidel is preparing an article on the Baltimore Postmaster stamps and stamped envelopes issued by Postmaster James M. Buchanan during the years 1845 to 1847. He would be glad to hear of any stamp collector having one or more of these philatelic rarities in his possession. Address, care of Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Magruder's Maryland Colonial Abstracts: Volume 1. By James M. Magruder, Jr.

The Maryland genealogist, to whom this work will be of especial interest, is already aware that, with very few exceptions

(mostly early), copies of all wills probated in Maryland from the earliest down to and including those of the year 1777, are on file at the State Land Office at Annapolis. Volume 1 of *Maryland Colonial Abstracts* contains abstracts of the wills contained in Volume XLI, 1775-1777, the last of this series. Abstracts of items of genealogical interest with, of course, dates, of inventories of estates and accounts of executors or administrators of persons possessing property, who died within this period, in cases where such papers are filed at the Land Office and are traceable by means of the Land Office index, are also included in this work; and in cases where no such papers are to be found, an asterisk gives information to that effect. Mr. Magruder is to be commended for his decision to include abstracts of inventories and administration papers in this and in future volumes of his work, for he is thereby enhancing considerably the value of these volumes over and above what value they would have, had he confined himself to abstracts of wills. Maryland inventories are particularly interesting to genealogists, because, from about the year 1710 until 1800 or thereabouts, they were almost invariably signed by the "next of kin" of the deceased, by which means names of persons whose relationship to the deceased was hitherto unknown to the researcher, are sometimes brought to light. Other features of genealogical interest, which attach to such papers as inventories and accounts, are known to all researchers and need not be recited. Inventories and accounts are rare at the Maryland Land Office for the period included in Mr. Magruder's first volume, but for the preceding period, which will be comprehended by succeeding volumes, for Mr. Magruder is working backwards in point of time, inventories, except for the very early period, are almost complete, while accounts for the same period are very numerous, and it is perhaps an exceptional case in which no administrator's account of the distribution of the property of a particular deceased person is to be found. Mr. Magruder's work has the appearance of having been compiled with all due care and it has certainly involved a considerable amount of effort. It is a work which will be an asset in the libraries of American genealogists and others, and it is to be hoped that we shall not have to wait long for the next and for later volumes of this excellent series.

William B. Marye.

The Valley of the Delaware and its Place in American History, by John Palmer Garber, Ph. D. Philadephia, [1934] $3.50.

This volume covers a vast territory, as its name implies, covering approximately 15,000 square miles of the territory drained by the Delaware river and its tributaries. The text is interestingly written, and it is illustrated by some 60 or more half tone engravings. It is a well made and well indexed work, that should prove to be a valuable addition to libraries both public and private. At the close of his preface, Mr. Garber writes: "If the author's efforts shall lead to a fuller recognition of the importance of the Valley of the Delaware during the formative period of American history than has been accorded it, he and the many who have rendered him encouragement and assistance in the work will be gratified."

LINES

On the death of John E. Howard, Lt. Col., during the Revolution, of the 5th Regiment, Maryland line.

He died not when the martial smoke
Of Battle hung around him—
He fell not by the sabre's stroke,
Nor has the torn flag bound him.—
War's sulphury cloud away was driven
While his spirit held its course to Heaven.

When the drum gave forth its stirring roll,
The trumpet its brazen clang,
He flew, like a steed for the distant Goal,—
Where the din of the warfare rang.
He perill'd his life, and his blood was shed,
Where the Maryland line its banners spread.

He died in peace, at his own fire side,
In the fullness of years and honour,—
In the land, which enjoyed, in the height of pride,
The rights, which his arm had won her.
The graven stone to the great may rise,
But *his* prouder trophies are weeping eyes.

Baltimore Gazette, October 15, 1827.

Vol. XXIX DECEMBER, 1934 No. 4

Margaret Brent
Ewert

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISSUED QUARTERLY
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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXIX. DECEMBER, 1934. No. 4.

MISTRESS MARGARET BRENT, SPINSTER.

By JULIA CHERRY SPRUILL.

In the founding of Maryland, as in the establishment of the other southern colonies, women played a significant part. In the new settlements, where the crying needs were for increased population and a stable food supply, mothers and housewives naturally were of great importance. Promoters of colonization wrote in glowing terms of the fecundity of women in the New World and praised their efficiency in domestic matters. Prominent officials commended capable housewives to the Lord Proprietor and interspersed their accounts of political matters with descriptions of their wives' and neighbors' success in preserving, in cheese making, poultry raising and gardening.[1] Among the first letters sent back to England from Maryland was one in 1638 eulogizing a "noble matron" for her domestic virtues.[2] Another epistle from Captain Cornwallis, one of the commissioners of the province, took particular pains to commend to Lord Baltimore the wife of his assistant, Jerome Hawley, "whose industrious housewifery," he declared, "hath so adorned this desert, that should his [her husband's] discouragements force him to withdraw himself and hir, it would not a little eclipse the Glory of Maryland."[3]

[1] "Calvert Papers," Maryland Historical Society *Fund Publication*, no. 28, pp. 247, 265-266; John Hammond, "Leah and Rachel," *Narratives of Early Maryland*, edited by Clayton Colman Hall, pp. 293, 296.

[2] "Annual Letters of the Jesuits," *Narratives*, pp. 123-124.

[3] "Calvert Papers," *op. cit.*, pp. 180-181.

Not only as "fruitful vines" and skillful housekeepers, however, did women distinguish themselves, but also as landed proprietors and active participants in public affairs. Women heads of families, who were granted lands on the same terms as men, brought in servants, took up large tracts, established plantations, and brought numerous suits against their debtors in the provincial court.[4] Several were active in political struggles. When in the battle between the Puritans and the forces of Governor Stone in 1655 the Governor was wounded and kept "incommunicado," his wife, Virlinda Stone, lest he and his party be misrepresented by Puritan messengers dispatched to present favorable accounts of their actions in England, wrote at once to Lord Baltimore, explaining the political issues and describing the armed conflict from her husband's side.[5] Another Maryland matron to plead her husband's cause before his enemies could "make their owne tale in England" was Barbara Smith, wife of Captain Richard Smith of Calvert County. During the Revolution of 1689, when her husband was imprisoned for refusing to take part with the insurgents, Mistress Smith hurried to England to lay his case before the authorities there.[6]

But the outstanding woman among the early Maryland settlers was not a devoted wife or an eminent housewife, but, as she appears in the records, "Mistresse Margarett Brent, Spinster." This remarkable woman was not only the most conspicuous of her sex, but was one of the most prominent personages in the colony, whose business and public activities filled many pages of court records and suggest a career which the most ambitious of modern feminists might envy. Mistress Brent was of distinguished family[7] and apparently was not

[4] See references to Mary Tranton [also spelled Throughton], Frances White, Winifred Seaborne, Jane Cockshott, and others in "Land Notes, 1634-1655," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, V, 166-174, 261-271, 365-374; and "Judicial and Testamentary Business of the Provincial Court, 1637-1650," *Archives of Maryland*, IV, Index.

[5] This letter is given in full in *Narratives of Maryland*, pp. 265-267.

[6] *Archives of Maryland*, VIII, 153; *Maryland Historical Magazine*, II, 374.

[7] Margaret was one of a large number of children born to Richard and

without means, but as a Catholic she suffered disabilities under the English laws, which at the time were unfriendly to those of her religion. Dissatisfied, perhaps, with the religious persecutions of her family in England, and encouraged by Lord Baltimore's extraordinary offers of land and privileges in Maryland, she decided to emigrate, and, with her brothers Giles and Fulke and her sister Mary, arrived in the province in November, 1638.

Though accompanied by their brothers, the Mistress Brents came on their own ventures, bringing in servants and patenting lands in their own names. That Lord Baltimore considered them particularly desirable as colonists appears in the unusually large grants and special privileges given them. In his "Conditions of Plantation," he had allowed each adventurer transporting as many as *five* men in the year 1633 two thousand acres with manorial rights, and to those bringing in as many as *ten* in the years 1634 and 1635 he offered the same inducements.[8] Though Mary and Margaret Brent did not arrive until four years after the first settlement and then brought less than the required number of servants, they were allowed the same large grants and all the rights and immunities awarded the adventurers who had braved the first voyage.[9]

According to a deposition of April 8, 1661, in which she testified she was aged "Sixty yeares, or thereabouts," Margaret Brent was about thirty-seven years old when she arrived in Maryland. She had probably put aside all thoughts of matrimony and turned her whole attention to establishing an estate and enjoying a career of her own. Besides her lands, houses, and cattle in and about St. Mary's, she acquired considerable possessions on Kent Island. Some idea of the value of this

Elizabeth Reed Brent. Through her maternal grandmother, Katharine Greville Reed, she traced her lineage back to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sons of King Edward III of England. (John Bailey Calvert Nicklin, "The Calvert Family," *Maryland Magazine*, XVI, 189-190; and "The Brent Family," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XII, 439-440.)

[8] *Archives of Maryland*, III, 47-49.

[9] "Land Notes, 1634-1655," *op. cit.*, p. 263.

property and the numerous activities she conducted on her plantations may be obtained from an itemized list of damages for which she brought suit in 1648 against Peter Knight, one of the leaders in an insurrection in which she had lost property. She demanded compensation to the value of 30,600 pounds of tobacco, maintaining: first, that the rebels had entered her Kent mill and taken all the profits amounting, according to what the mill had hitherto brought, to three thousand pounds of tobacco, and had taken away all the iron works of the mill, thereby causing it to decay to the loss of ten thousand pounds; second, that they had killed "divers of her cattle" with gun shot and made the rest wild to the damage of eight thousand pounds, had burned her houses valued at six thousand pounds, and had taken away a "wayne and wheele" worth six hundred pounds and a plowgear worth one thousand; and, third, that they had ruined her house, which they had used as a garrison, to the value of two thousand pounds.[10]

As holders of manorial estates, Margaret Brent and her sister had the right to hold courts-baron where controversies relating to manor lands were tried and tenants did fealty for their lands, and courts-leet where residents on their manors were tried for criminal offences. One of the few surviving records of a court-baron is of that held at St. Gabriel's Manor by the steward of Mistress Mary Brent, where the tenant appeared, did "fealty to the Lady," and took possession of thirty-seven acres according to the custom of the manor.[11] Whether Mistress Margaret exercised such feudal rights over her tenants does not appear, but the many references to her in the minutes of the provincial court bear witness to her diligence and perseverence in prosecuting her debtors. Between the years 1642 and 1650 her name occurs no less than one hundred and thirty-four times in the court records, and during these eight years there was hardly a court at which she did not have at least one case. Occasionally she appeared as defendant, but oftener as

[10] *Archives of Maryland*, IV, 417.
[11] *Ibid.*, XLI, 94.

plaintiff, and, it is interesting to know, a majority of these cases were decided in her favor.

Her successful handling of her own affairs probably accounts for her being often called upon to act in behalf of her friends and members of her family. When her brother Fulke returned to England, he gave her a power of attorney to conduct his affairs,[12] and on several occasions she acted for her other brother Giles.[13] As guardian of the little Indian princess, Mary Kittamaquund, daughter of the Piscataway Emperor, she brought suits and collected debts due her,[14] and she also acted as agent for other gentlewomen.[15] Because she so frequently transacted business for others by power of attorney, it has been mistakenly assumed that she was an attorney at law, but no evidence appears to show that she made any claim to membership in the legal profession.

During the first eight years of her residence in Maryland Mistress Brent's energies were exerted largely in the conduct of private business, but rapidly moving events following the civil wars thrust her into a position of great public responsibility and for a time placed in her hands the destiny of the whole colony. Leonard Calvert, the governor, went to England in April, 1643 to consult with his brother, Lord Baltimore, about affairs in the province, and on his return in September, 1644 found the colony on the verge of an insurrection. Led by William Claiborne and Richard Ingle, a band of rebels soon took possession of Kent Island, invaded the western shore, and established themselves at St. Mary's. Governor Calvert with a large number of the Councillors fled to Virginia leaving Maryland in a state of anarchy. Toward the end of 1646 he returned with a small force of Virginians and Maryland refugees, entered St. Mary's and established his authority over the province. But he had hardly restored order when on June 9, 1647, he died, leaving Maryland once more without a strong hand to direct her affairs.[16]

[12] *Ibid.*, IV, 192; 228.
[13] *Ibid.*, IV, 357, 477, 481; X, 28, 49.
[14] *Ibid.*, IV, 259, 264, 265.
[15] *Ibid.*, IV, 487-488.
[16] William Hand Browne, *Maryland: A History of a Palatinate*, pp. 58-64.

On his deathbed, by a nuncupative will, after naming Thomas Greene to succeed him as governor, he appointed Margaret Brent his executrix with the enigmatical instruction, "Take all and pay all." [17] This appointment was apparently not regarded with surprise or question by his contemporaries, but it has provided a subject for much speculation by historians. Imaginative writers, reading in the records that the dying governor, after making his legal appointments, requested the witnesses to leave the room and was for a while in private conference with Mistress Brent, at once visualized an affair of the heart between the two, but the disillusioning discovery that at the time of making his will Leonard Calvert was married, put an end to this pleasing romance.[18] Later it was believed that the governor's wife was Anne, sister of Margaret Brent, and that because of her close relation to his children he had placed the direction of his affairs in her hands. But this explanation has also been questioned and the real relation between Margaret Brent and Leonard Calvert is still unknown.[19]

Might it not have been that the governor, realizing his estate was greatly involved and his affairs confused, chose Mistress Brent as his executrix, not because of any personal relationship, but because he respected her business ability and felt that she was the person most able to handle the difficult situation he was leaving? Evidently she had acted as his agent on former occasions, for, while he was away in England, she was accused of bringing a suit against his estate to thwart the legal proceedings of one of his creditors and of sending the tobacco she thus recovered to him in London. The person making the accusation was sentenced to imprisonment for defamation, but the court, possibly also suspecting her of secretly saving the property for Calvert, suspended the talebearer's sentence.[20]

With her appointment as executrix of Governor Calvert,

[17] *Archives of Maryland*, IV, 314.
[18] *Maryland Magazine*, XVI, 189-190; XXII, 307.
[19] *Ibid.*, XXI, 320; XXII, 307.
[20] *Archives of Maryland*, IV, 259, 265.

Margaret Brent's public career began. She was summoned into court to answer numerous suits for his debts and found it necessary to start legal proceedings for sums due his estate. The most urgent matter before her was the satisfaction of debts due the soldiers of Fort Inigoes. Governor Calvert had brought these volunteers from Virginia to help regain the government from the rebels, and, in order to secure their much needed services, had pledged his entire estate and that of the Lord Proprietor to pay them. Before his executrix could complete her inventory, the captain of the fort, on behalf of the soldiers, demanded their back wages and secured an attachment upon the whole Calvert estate.[21]

Mistress Brent now found herself confronting a grave and critical situation. Leonard Calvert's estate was entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon it. The price of corn was soaring higher and higher and famine threatened. Enemies of the existing government were just outside the borders of the province awaiting an opportunity for a new invasion, and the hungry soldiers in the fort, frightened by the rise in prices and the scarcity of food, became unruly and threatened mutiny. Realizing the necessity for prompt and decisive measures, she demanded and obtained a power to act as attorney for the Lord Proprietor and quieted the clamorous soldiers by promising to send to Virginia immediately for corn and by selling enough of the proprietary's cattle to pay them. Thus she rescued the struggling little colony from certain disaster and very probably saved it from all the evils of another civil war.

One of Maryland's historians, commenting upon her courageous handling of this critical situation, suggested that Leonard Calvert might have done better had he reversed his testamentary dispositions and made Margaret Brent governor and Thomas Greene executor.[22] But it was not a day of political rights for women, as Mistress Margaret soon discovered. On January 21, 1647, probably in order to be in a better position to look after the Calvert interests, she went before the assembly

[21] *Ibid.*, p. 338.

[22] Browne, *op. cit.*, p. 64.

and demanded a seat, thereby unconsciously distinguishing herself as the first woman in America to claim the right to vote. The minutes of the proceedings for the day state: "Came Mrs Margarett Brent and requested to have vote in the howse for herselfe and voyce allso for that att the last Court 3d: Jan: it was ordered that the said Mrs Brent was to be looked upon and received as his Lordships Attorney. The Governor denyed that the sd Mrs Brent should have any vote in the howse." [23] She did not submit quietly to this decision, however, for, according to the record, she protested against all the proceedings in the assembly unless she might be present and vote.

The members of the assembly, while unwilling to allow a woman within the sacred precincts of their divinely ordained sphere, nevertheless appreciated her public services and commended her to the Lord Proprietor. Lord Baltimore, ignorant of the succession of disturbances in his colony, and hearing of the bold manner in which Margaret Brent had taken matters into her own hands and disposed of his cattle, wrote an indignant letter to the assembly complaining of her highhandedness. In answer, the assembly wrote him a long letter describing the calamities and disorders they had suffered and concluding with this justification of their countrywoman: ". . . as for Mrs Brents undertaking and medling with your Lordships Estate here (whether she procured it with her own and others importunity or no) we do Verily Believe and in Conscience report that it was better for the Collonys safety at that time in her hands than in any mans else in the whole Province after your Brothers death for the Soldiers would never have treated any other with that Civility and respect and though they were even ready at times to run into mutiny yet she still pacified them till at the last things were brought to that strait that she must be admitted and declared your Lordships Attorney by an order of Court (the Copy whereof is herewith inclosed) or else all must go to ruin Again and then the second mischief

[23] *Archives of Maryland*, I, 215.

had been doubtless far greater than the former so that if there hath not been any sinister use made of your Lordships Estate by her from what it was intended and engaged for by Mr Calvert before his death, as we verily Believe she hath not, then we conceive from that time she rather deserved favour and thanks from your Honour for her so much Concurring to the Public safety then to be liable to all those bitter invectives you have been pleased to express against her." [24] Lord Baltimore was not moved by this enthusiastic defense to withdraw his accusations or to express any appreciation of Mistress Brent's services, but from that time on continued distrustful and hostile.

Margaret Brent's fall from grace, however, was not due altogether to her selling the proprietary cattle. She and her family were the victims of a new policy the proprietor was observing to meet the changes in English politics. A shrewd politician, Lord Baltimore warily watched the undercurrents of popular feeling in England, determined to gain the good will of those in power and thereby save his proprietary estates by whatever means he found expedient. Perceiving the rise of the Puritans to power in Parliament, he sought to conciliate them by showing disfavor to prominent Catholics and granting concessions to Protestants in Maryland. He replaced Thomas Greene, the Catholic governor, with William Stone, a partisan of the Puritans, and reorganized the Council so that Protestants had a majority in the upper house.[25] As an expression of his unfriendliness to Margaret Brent, he wrote a letter to the new governor confirming the sale of all his estate made after the death of his brother up until April, 1649 but making a conspicuous exception in the case of any part which at that date remained in Margaret Brent's hands or had been disposed of at any time to her brother or sister.[26]

Deprived of the Maryland proprietor's favor, the Brents moved down to Westmoreland County in Virginia where they

[24] *Ibid.*, pp. 216-217.
[25] Matthew Page Andrews, *History of Maryland*, p. 93.
[26] *Archives of Maryland*, I, 316-317.

patented land and established a plantation, giving it the significant name "Peace." There they continued to import servants and take up large tracts of lands. They evidently had no intention of ever returning to Maryland, but meant to identify themselves wholly with the Virginia Colony. Mistress Brent, in a business letter to Governor Stone July 22, 1650, expressed a desire not to be further involved in Maryland affairs, declaring: "[I] would not intangle my Self in Maryland because of the Ld Baltemore's disaffections to me and the Instruccons he Sends agt us."[27] This hope was apparently realized, for after 1651 her name did not appear in the Maryland records.

While she was not prominent in public affairs in Virginia, she continued active in the management of other people's business affairs as well as her own. By a deed recorded April 17, 1654, her brother Captain Giles Brent, about to set out for England, conveyed to her his whole estate in Virginia and Maryland in consideration of her promise to support his wife and educate and maintain his children.[28] For a while it was believed that she was the heroine of a romantic episode mentioned in the archives, but a careful reading of the records proved the Margaret Brent mentioned to be a servant maid,[29] and the finding of her will, dated December 26, 1663,[30] proves beyond a doubt that Maryland's most notable woman lived all her days as "Mistress Margarett Brent, Spinster."

MARYLAND AND THE EARL OF LOUDON.

By Paul H. Giddens.

While Indians were perpetrating all kinds of atrocities upon the panic-stricken frontiersmen of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania during the summer and fall of 1755, William

[27] *Archives of Maryland*, X, 104.

[28] *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XVI, 211; *William and Mary College Quarterly*, IV, 40.

[29] *Maryland Magazine*, II, 379.

[30] *Virginia Magazine*, XVI, 98-99.

Shirley, Braddock's successor as commander-in-chief, asked the various colonies to send commissioners to New York to discuss plans for a spring campaign against the French and Indians.[1] Feeling that his Assembly would not comply with the request, Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland set out for New York alone. There on December 12th and 13th, 1755, Governors Shirley, Hardy, Sharpe, Morris, and Fitch, Colonel Dunbar, Majors Charles Craven, James Kinnear, John Rutherford, and Sir John St. Clair held a council of war and agreed on a plan of operations.[2] A drive against Crown Point with 10,000 men was to be the main objective with concurrent attacks against Quebec, Fort Duquesne, and the French posts on Lake Ontario. If these plans were successfully executed, lower Canada would be isolated and the British would become masters of the Great Lakes region. For the Crown Point expedition, Maryland was asked to raise 1,000 men, Virginia 1,750, and Pennsylvania 1,500. They were also expected to organize and send an expedition against Fort Duquesne. Finally, Shirley proposed that the southern colonies make a treaty with the Catawba and Cherokee Indians not only to secure their aid but to keep them from joining the enemy.

Governor Sharpe hurried home from New York and on February 23, 1756, presented the plan of operations to the Maryland Assembly with a request for it to act in a most zealous manner.[3] He also asked the Assembly to make the militia law more effective. After sitting ten days the lower house voted £40,000 for military purposes. "But from experience," declared Sharpe, "I find that with us there is a wide Difference

[1] Horatio Sharpe, *Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe* (Archives of Maryland), William Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1888, Vol. I, pp. 271, 291, 293, 306, 308, 309. (Hereinafter referred to as *Sharp Cor.*)

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 306, 315-318, 321, 331, 332; *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland*, Archives of Maryland, William Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1911, Vol. XXXI, pp. 90-100. (Hereinafter referred to as *Council Pro.*)

[3] *Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, February, 1756*, pp. 2, 4. (Hereinafter referred to as *Votes and Pro. L. H.*)

between voting a Sum of Money & granting or raising it. . . ." [4] Even if the measure became a law, Sharpe was sure the money would not be sufficient to raise, provide for, and transport Maryland's troops. The means for raising the money caused a heated debate which consumed a month's time. Finally, the lower house agreed upon the bill and it was sent to the upper house. The latter objected to the tax on imported convicts, the tax on wine and spirits already in cellars and vaults for private consumption, the determination of the fort's location by the lower house, and to setting a definite date for disbanding the troops, so the bill was not approved.[5] The veto message declared other objections would be indicated when these were removed. At first the lower house members absolutely refused to proceed in such an irregular manner, but eventually they weakened and made a few slight concessions after the bill had been twice vetoed. The third bill differed so little from the previous ones that it was referred to a conference committee which worked out an agreeable compromise measure.[6] But in accepting it, the lower house resolved that " no Irregularity of Proceeding, Concession, or Condescension whatsoever, had or made in respect of that Bill, or any other of the Proceedings of this Session ought hereafter, by any Branch of the Legislature, to be drawn into or insisted upon as a Precedent." [7]

Sharpe felt inclined to reject a bill which taxed the proprietor's lands.[8] He was afraid that his approval would be censured as a " culpable Concession & subservise of his Ldp's Rights and Prerogatives. . . ." Secretary Calvert had previously informed him that " His Ldp does not doubt of your following & guarding against any Invasion on his Rights similar in your Defence on His behalf as Governor Morris has done for the proprietors of Pennsylvania." [9] The Pennsylvania

[4] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 351.
[5] *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, February, 1756, pp. 42-44.
[6] *Ibid.*, pp. 45, 49, 52, 58-68.
[7] *Ibid.*, p. 91.
[8] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 384, 386, 414, 415, 419, 424.
[9] *Ibid.*, p. 427.

Assembly, taking advantage of the frontier distress, had tried to force Governor Morris' acceptance of a supply bill taxing the proprietary estates but without success. Pressure finally became so great that the proprietor made a free gift of £5,000, which caused the Assembly to exempt his estate from taxation. Sharpe felt sure that if Lord Baltimore were in the colony and understood conditions, he would not hesitate to contribute his share. Already the proprietor had lost £1,600 in rent for 1755 because frontier settlers had deserted their lands and the annual amount of the land tax levied by the bill was considerably less than the interest on the money lost on rents.[10] Moreover, it was pointed out that the Maryland bill differed widely from the one proposed in Pennsylvania[11] Here, the proprietor's personal and real estate was to be appraised by assessors elected by the people while in Maryland, assessors were not necessary. One shilling per 100 acres, and double the sum in case of a Catholic, must be paid yearly by every landowner. In other words, the proprietor would pay the same rate per acre as every other landowner; there would be no opportunity for popularly elected assessors to over-value his lands, thereby making him pay more than an equitable share. The Maryland upper house unanimously agreed that a veto of the bill would be prejudicial to Lord Baltimore's best interests and pressed the governor to give his assent.[12] Persuaded that the preservation of the province depended upon the supply bill as it stood, Sharpe approved it and hoped his decision would not displease the proprietor. He took great pains to give his brothers in England, Joshua and William Sharpe, detailed accounts of the circumstances which led to its acceptance and requested them to justify his action to the proprietor.[13] With all the business transacted for which it had been summoned, the Assembly adjourned after sitting for twelve consecutive weeks, twice as long as any other session ever held.[14]

[10] *Ibid.*, pp. 420, 427.
[11] *Ibid.*, p. 428.
[12] *Ibid.*, p. 421.
[13] *Ibid.*, pp. 399, 424, 426.
[14] *Ibid.*, p. 418.

Out of the £40,000 granted, £11,000 were set aside to build a fort on North Mountain, sixty miles east of Fort Cumberland, and for paying a garrison of two hundred men until February, 1757.[15] For the expedition against Fort Duquesne, £25,000 were allotted on the condition that Virginia and Pennsylvania contributed their quota. Three thousand pounds were to be used to treat with the southern Indians and £1,000 were designated as scalping money. No money was appropriated for the expedition against Crown Point.

The refusal of the Assembly to send troops for the Crown Point expedition was undoubtedly based on Shirley's order to enlist indentured servants. In order to bring Colonel Dunbar's and the late Colonel Halklet's regiments to one thousand men each by spring, Shirley had sent recruiting officers into Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland with orders to enlist every servant willing to join the forces.[16] Magistrates from all parts of Maryland immediately protested and Sharpe wrote Shirley that unless the order was countermanded an insurrection was likely to occur.[17] "Our people," he wrote to Governor Morris, "are with Difficulty hindered from committing violence on such occasions."[18] Shirley refused to revoke his order, the officers continued to recruit servants, and Lieutenant Robert Sterling was thrown into the Kent County gaol for his activity; he applied to Sharpe for relief.[19] The governor drafted a series of questions on the subject which he referred to the attorney-general, Daniel Dulany.[20] Did a *bona fide* indentured servant have a right to enlist in His Majesty's service? Was a recruiting officer who enlisted a servant knowingly or unknowingly liable to civil action? Can the governor discharge such

[15] *Acts of Maryland*, February, 1756, pp. 5-6; *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 128-140.

[16] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 281, 345.

[17] *Ibid.*, pp. 105-113, 342, 348.

[18] *Ibid.*, p. 380.

[19] *Ibid.*, pp. 378, 380.

[20] *Ibid.*, p. 378; *Autograph Collection of Simon Gratz*, Case 3, Box 3, Pennsylvania Historical Society.

an action? Dulany held that a master could not be deprived of his property by enlistment, and if an officer knowingly enlisted a servant, he was liable to action, and that an action against him could not be discharged by the governor. The council thereupon advised that Sterling be granted bail and ordered the attorney-general to defend him at the trial.

Meantime the Maryland frontiersmen had been forced to retreat deeper and deeper into the more populous regions. "The Enemy encrease & destroy our timorous Inhabitants with Impunity," declared the governor in March, 1756, "those that are more remote from Danger content themselves with pitying such as are exposed, or perhaps condemn them for Cowardice; but will not move to their assistance, or unless they can at the same time gratify their own Passions send them the least Support." [21] Captain John Dagworthy's company at Fort Cumberland and Lieutenant Stoddert's party on Tonalloway Creek, maintained by public subscription, gave some protection, but proved to be inadequate. "You may expect," Colonel George Washington at Winchester wrote to Governor Dinwiddie in the spring of 1756, "by the time this comes to hand that without a considerable reinforcement, Frederick County will not be mistress of fifteen families. They are now retiring to the securest parts in droves of fifties." [22] In March, an assembled group of resolute frontiersmen at Frederick petitioned Sharpe to send aid or else they would march to Annapolis and compel the Assembly to grant a supply bill.[23] Sharpe immediately ordered two militia lieutenants to raise twenty men each and sent them out to range. Possibly in fear that the frontiersmen would carry out their threat, the Assembly granted £500 and increased the sum by £250 in April.[24] These amounts were soon spent and Sharpe, in order to prevent the troops from disbanding,

[21] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 385, 411.

[22] J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Maryland From the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, Baltimore, 1879, Vol. I, p. 481.

[23] *Ibid.*, p. 484; *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, February, 1756, p. 11.

[24] *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, February, 1756, pp. 17, 34, 35.

generously advanced more than £750 on his own personal account.[25] In March, 1756, when settlers around Carlisle, Pennsylvania, began to retreat eastward, it left the northern frontier of Maryland west of the Susquehanna exposed to all kinds of marauding expeditions.[26] By May, Conegocheague had become the frontier settlement of Maryland; the country to the west was entirely abandoned. " Conegochiegh," declared Sharpe in May, 1756, " is already our most Western Settlement & if the Inhabitants of that part of the Country do not stand their Ground & I think there is little Probability of their doing so, I believe one might foretell without the Spirit of Prophesy that all that part of Frederick County that lies beyond FrederickTown will be abandoned before this time twelve month farthest." [27] The *Maryland Gazette* on April 29, 1756, noted the arrival in Baltimore of forty-one persons who came from Conegocheague to escape the furious raids of the enemy. Charles Carroll of Doughoregan wrote in July, 1756, that the lost, killed, and captured settlers numbered nearly three hundred.[28] Without question the condition of the Maryland frontier was deplorable. " Notwithstanding the danger we are in," wrote Thomas Ringgold, " we are just in the old strain. Courtiers contending for power and proprietary advantages. Patriots warm with zeal, and so I fear they'll continue." [29] But when the Assembly finally authorized the construction of a fort on North Mountain and indicated a willingness to send an expedition against Duquesne, a ray or hope for the back-settlers appeared.

Sharpe received word from Shirley in February, 1756, that

[25] *Ibid.*, p. 51.

[26] *Ibid.*, p. 30; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 410.

[27] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 403, 409, 411.

[28] Kate Mason Rowland, *The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton 1737-1832 With His Correspondence and Public Papers*, New York, 1898, Vol. I, p. 30.

[29] George T. Hollyday, " Biographical Memoirs of James Hollyday," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. VII, p. 436; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 383.

he had been selected to lead the expedition against Fort Duquesne; Washington was to be second in command. There is good reason to believe that Sharpe's appointment was due to the efforts of influential friends in England. With a passion for military service, he had written in November, 1755, to his brothers, to Lord Albemarle, Lord Baltimore, and the Hanburys asking their aid in securing for him a colonelcy.[30] When that was not forthcoming, Sharpe was content to accept the command of the Duquesne expedition under his old commission as Lieutenant Colonel. Now that he had been honored with a commission, there was no force to lead unless Great Britain supplied the funds for raising an army.[31] Arms, ammunition, and artillery were lacking. There was no money to pay contingent expenses and, unless the claims of the waggoners who attended Braddock were paid, they would not contract again to transport supplies. The reluctancy of Maryland as well as her neighbors to vote men and supplies made the prospect of a westward expedition extremely gloomy. Maryland voted £25,000 on the condition that Virginia and Pennsylvania contribute their quota, but they decided to pursue only defensive measures which nullified Maryland's action. Urgent appeals to Shirley for funds were without results. In view of all the obstacles and the fact that Shirley transported all of North Carolina's troops to New York, Sharpe abandoned all hope of capturing Fort Duquesne.

Late in May, Sharpe set out for the frontier to bolster up the defense and supervise the construction of the fort. "This Journey of mine," Sharpe confided to Calvert, "I think the more necessary as Engineers or persons of Military Experience & Skill are not to be found in this part of the World & as Fort Cumberland & the little places of Defence that have been built in the two Neighboring Colonies are by no means such as I would have on the Frontiers of this Province." [32]

[30] *Sharp Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 312, 313, 314, 331, 398, 402, 416.
[31] *Ibid.*, pp. 338, 350, 351, 376, 377, 389, 390, 391, 403, 416, 417, 442, 444.
[32] *Ibid.*, p. 423.

With one hundred and fifty " raw and undisciplined " men and officers, " ignorant of everything that relates to Fortifications or Places of Defence," the governor started work early in June on what came to be known as Fort Frederick, located fourteen miles west of Conegocheague on North Mountain near the Potomac River.[33] Contiguous to the fort were one hundred and fifty acres of land for the use of the garrison, purchased in the name of the colony. If the governor had been free to select a location, he would have chosen an eminence at the confluence of the north and south branches of the Potomac.[34] By building a fort at this point, the line of communication between Fort Cumberland and the more settled portions would always have been kept open. The Assembly was determined, however, not to extend protection further west than Conegocheague. Sharpe decided to build a stone fort because the burning of Fort Granville in Pennsylvania in July, 1756, convinced him that the French would not be long in teaching Indians to set fire to other wooden forts. On account of this decision, some of the " Patriots " grumbled and intimated to their constituents that a stockade would have been sufficient.[35] They claimed that the erection of a stone fort would put the country to an unnecessary expense, but Sharpe believed the burning of Fort Granville would convince everyone that " excessive Frugality is not always the best Oeconomy." He felt sure that any soldier and every impartial person would approve his action, but in spite of the sound ideas of Sharpe the " patriots " traduced him and threw into an invidious light every step he took.[36] Barracks for two hundred men were built and in an emergency, twice that number could be accommodated. The estimated cost was about £2,000. By the middle of August, when Sharpe left for Annapolis, the fort had not been completed, but the troops were under shelter and it could be finished at their leisure.

While Sharpe was at the fort, the Earl of Loudon, Shirley's successor as commander-in-chief, arrived in New York. Shortly

[33] *Ibid.*, pp. 423, 430, 452, 485. [34] *Ibid.*, p. 466. [35] *Ibid.*, p. 468.
[36] *Port-folio* #4, Bordley to Sharpe, July 30, 1756.

before England had formally declared war against France, the British Government concluded that the war in America should be placed in charge of a regular army officer, so the Earl of Loudon was selected. News of his appointment had preceded his arrival and Sharpe had been urged by the proprietor to render every possible service.[37] "His Lordship's real Merit is so well known and acknowledge'd as needs no Illustration," wrote Lord Baltimore.[38] Loudon brought with him two skeleton infantry regiments, later known as the Royal Americans, a train of artillery, and a large quantity of war-like stores. To raise the regiments to full strength quickly, Parliament had passed an act permitting the enlistment of indentured servants, but unfortunately failed to appropriate any funds for reembursing the masters; the colonial assemblies were expected to provide compensation as well as funds for other public services.[39] In case they refused, Loudon confidentially told the governors that he would advance the money. Ever willing and eager to execute instructions received either from the proprietor or royal officials, Sharpe notified all civil and military officials of Maryland to aid in recruiting men for the Royal Americans, as well as for the Nova Scotia expedition.[40] He agreed to guarantee the repayment of whatever sums they advanced to carry out these orders.

No sooner had Royal American officers started recruiting than Maryland planters once more became inflamed over the enlistment of servants; opposition became more violent than on previous occasions. Sharpe believed the enlistment of servants would distress the country "infinitely more than a De-

[37] *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 148-153; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 358-359, 370, 458.

[38] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 358.

[39] *Ibid.*, p. 374.

[40] *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 154; "Twas really hard," Sharpe wrote to his brother, William, in July, 1757, "to be excluded from all chance of preferment in the military way by the Establishment of that Royal American Regiment which after all we have been obliged to raise." *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 48.

cimation of its free Inhabitants." [41] In July, 1756, Charles Ridgely and some neighbors of Baltimore county attacked a recruiting sergeant, took away six servants, and threatened to whip him out of town.[42] A fortnight later Joseph Watkins and a few planters "arm'd with Clubs" wrested another recruit from the sergeant while on his way from Joppa to Baltimore. Captain Samuel Gardiner appealed to Stephen Bordley, the attorney-general, to prosecute them, but Bordley made light of the charges and even justified their action. Sharpe advised Gardiner to take his evidence before a magistrate, swear to its truth, have the offenders brought before the officers, and bind them over the county court. The governor assured Gardiner that the attorney-general would proceed with the prosecution at the proper time. During the same week Captain Gardiner reported that on Sunday "some of the better sort at the Church in the Forest" agreed to raise two hundred men and take away all of his recruits. A committee armed with weapons waited upon the captain and informed him of their plan. The captain allowed the committee to look over his recruits and fortunately, none of their servants were found. Officers enlisting for the Nova Scotia regiments secured many servants, but paid for their unexpired term. "Their Officers are picking fine Fellows every Day," Thomas Ringgold wrote Edward Tilghman, "and they go as far as £7 or £8 p Man whilst the Royal American Officers being more of Strangers and their Fund they say will not allow either so high a price, cant get a man." [43] Unless they were drafted, the governor thought it would be impossible to raise many men in Maryland for the Royal Americans.

The capture of Oswego by the French on August 12, was a severe blow to English prestige in the north. No longer was the French line of communication between Quebec and Fort Duquesne endangered; they were in complete control of the lake region and Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia might

[41] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 483.
[42] *Ibid.*, pp. 461, 462, 467, 473.
[43] *Port-folio* # 13, Ringgold to Edward Tilghman, September, 1756.

expect to feel the full weight of the enemy upon their frontier. Loudon immediately warned the southern colonies of the impending danger and advised them to strengthen their frontier defenses.[44] Although Maryland had about two hundred men near Fort Frederick, Sharpe ordered out two hundred militiamen from Prince George and Baltimore counties for patrol duty between North Mountain and Conegocheague.[45] At the end of a month's service, they were to be relieved and another group take their place. One half of those sent from Baltimore county under Captain Stansbury were without weapons and ill-equipped.[46] The detachment from Prince George volunteered with the "greatest Alacrity" and marched away "in high spirits" under Captain Joshua Beall. Many of them were of "good families" with considerable property to defend.

Sharpe acted none too soon. Shortly after the fall of Oswego, a large party of French and Indians descended upon Maryland, killed many settlers around Conegocheague, and caused hundreds of Maryland frontiersmen to abandon their homes. Conegocheague once a fine frontier settlement became quite deserted and few people remained beyond South Mountain.[47] Despite the four hundred troops stationed in that vicinity, people could not be prevailed upon to stand their ground. "What an Opinion this will give you of our hardy & resolute Germans," Sharpe wrote Secretary Calvert, "Experience teaches us that they are possessed with much the same spirit as the Natives & that Bravery is by no means their distinguishing Characteristic." [48] Not only did the frontiersmen of Maryland flee before the firebrands and tomahawks, but also those of Virginia and Pennsylvania. As Pennsylvanians fled eastward, the Indians had free access to Maryland's northern frontier. So many abandoned their homes that by September 15, thirty miles of

[44] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 462.

[45] *Ibid.*, pp. 473, 474, 478, 479; *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 147-148, 159-160.

[46] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 478-479.

[47] *Ibid.*, pp. 471, 481, 483-484, 485.

[48] *Ibid.*, p. 484.

the northern frontier of Maryland was left unprotected. "Thus My Ld," Sharpe wrote to the proprietor, "do these Colonies feel the horrid Consequences of each others Remissness, vain must be the Efforts of any single one of them & nothing less than a united Exertion of Strength can secure any from all the Calamities of an Indian War." [49] The flurry soon passed, however, and by October 3, most of the people around Conegocheague had returned to harvest their standing grain. "But as they appear to be a Dastardly People," declared the governor, "I am afraid the first Indian that shall be discovered on the Frontiers will throw them again into Confusion & entirely break up that Settlement." [50]

Owing to these distressing circumstances, the Maryland Assembly was summoned in September, 1756, and Sharpe strongly urged the adoption of several important measures.[51] Funds were needed to compensate masters whose servants had enlisted; adequate protection for the frontier required additional troops; levy money for raising men for the Royal Americans had not been provided; Fort Frederick could not be completed without an additional appropriation; and finally, the governor once more asked for an amendment to the militia law in order to give officers power to compel men to march. No additional money for war purposes was needed as a balance still remained from the £40,000 grant made in the spring. But the Assembly immediately decided by a large vote not to reemburse the owners of servants and refused to amend the militia act. A fortnight elapsed before the lower house was convinced that Oswego had been lost and that there was dire need for recruits for the Royal Americans.[52] The Assembly thereupon began parcelling out the £25,000 which had been granted in May, 1756, for a westward expedition.[53] Three thousand pounds were appropriated

[49] *Ibid.*, p. 482.
[50] *Ibid.*, pp. 490, 492.
[51] *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, September, 1756, p. 2.
[52] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 491, 495.
[53] *Acts of Maryland*, September, 1756, p. 1; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 494.

for enlisting, transporting, and supplying three hundred men, including those already raised for the Royal Americans, £2,000 for the purchase of wheat and its transportation to New York for the royal forces under Loudon, £3,000 for scalp money and the capture of live Indians. In addition, £2,000 were provided to raise, support, and pay another company of one hundred men to range on the frontier until April 10, 1757. If any of the two hundred men raised under the previous act were willing to continue in service after February, provision would also be made for them. To complete Fort Frederick and pay the garrison, £2,400 were appropriated. For arms and ammunition £3,100 were to be spent. Over £600 were allowed Sharpe for money advanced to ranging parties during the spring of 1756. As soon as these appropriations were made, Sharpe prorogued the Assembly and wrote to his brother, "I have rid mysell of a Parcel of wretches whose Company I begin sincerely to detest." [54] Significant is his comment to Lord Baltimore about the assemblies of Maryland and Pennsylvania, which had nothing so much at heart "as the Increase of their own Power & Importance & as they find nothing can be done without their Concurrence their Idea of their own Privileges & Authority grows in Proportion & they seem very desirous to be convened as often as possible." [55] To Calvert he wrote, "The Oftener they are convened the less tractable they grow & become more extravagant in their Demands on the Gov." [56]

By the time the session ended, militia officers had only been able to raise eight men for the Royal American regiments.[57] The pacific disposition of the people and the success of the recruiting parties for the Nova Scotia expedition kept Sharpe from having any high hopes of raising the three hundred men voted. To aid in securing recruits Loudon ordered seven companies of Royal Americans, about three hundred and fifty men, to winter in Maryland. They took up quarters on the Eastern Shore at Charles Town, Frederick Town, George Town, and

[54] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 495.
[55] *Ibid.*, pp. 504-505.
[56] *Ibid.*, p. 507.
[57] *Ibid.*, pp. 488, 489, 497, 499, 513.

Chester Town. Despite this action and the £10 bounty offered, no more than one hundred recruits had enlisted by February 1.[58] Recruiting for the additional Maryland company was also slow; only one-half the company had been raised by January, 1757. During the late fall and winter months Indian incursions were not so frequent and people thought themselves sufficiently protected.

Thus ended the season of 1756; it had gone badly everywhere for English arms. Loudon's troops did not arrive in America until mid-summer, and the year was lost due to inaction, the inefficiency of the general, the dilatory attitude of the colonel legislatures, and the inexperience of provincial commanders. Under Montcalm's leadership the French swooped down upon Oswego, captured this important key to the Indian trade of the Great Lakes, and became undisputed masters of the West. In the Mediterranean, they captured Minorca and from far off India came the distressful news of the loss of Calcutta. By the autumn of 1756, the pride of England was aroused; Englishmen realized that new leadership was necessary if a successful war was to be waged. In November, 1756, the Newcastle ministry was driven from office and a new one formed with William Pitt as its real head. Although Pitt continued in office for little more than four months, his attention was first given to winning the war in America. Immediate preparations were made for sending eight thousand men, seventeen ships of the line, and five frigates on that service. In spite of vigorous steps taken for a more successful campaign, the results in 1757 were attended with failure. In April, 1757, Pitt was suddenly dismissed from office. Great popular indignation, however, forced the king to recall him late in June, and Pitt became the virtual leader of a reorganized ministry headed by the Duke of Newcastle. But Pitt's absence from April to June disorganized the governmental machinery, delayed all military operations, and dissipated much of the energy generated during the winter and spring for the campaign of 1757.

[58] *Ibid.*, pp. 509, 519, 520, 521, 524.

While Pitt was strengthening the military and naval forces preparatory to waging a successful campaign in America, Loudon called a meeting of the southern governors at Philadelphia in March, 1757. To them he presented his plan for a spring attack against Louisburg, the main objective, and outlined some defensive measures for the southern colonies.[59] To protect South Carolina from raids from San Domingo; the Creek Indian country, and Mobile, five companies of the Royal Americans were to be sent there as well as a contingent from each of the southern colonies, except Maryland. The protection of the western frontier near the Ohio was left to Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, aided by five other companies of the Royal Americans under Colonel John Stanwix. Maryland was expected to keep open the line of communication between Fort Frederick and Fort Cumberland which would call for the support of five hundred men, two hundred at the former and three hundred at the latter post.

Pennsylvania acted first upon Loudon's requisitions. The governor and assembly quarreled over the appropriation measure until a money bill was drafted exempting the proprietor's estates from taxation, but it restricted the use of the troops and placed the funds in the hands of a committee. Pressure from Loudon caused Governor Denny to accept it.[60] The act provided £100,000 for the support of fourteen hundred men. No troops were to be raised either for Loudon's expedition or for the aid of South Carolina.

Loudon's plans could not be laid before the Maryland Assembly on account of a small pox epidemic until April 8, when it convened at Baltimore. Compared with the other colonies, Maryland's share in the spring operations was small and the governor hoped the requisitions would be readily voted. Enough money was already in the treasury, left over from the £40,000

[59] *Ibid.*, pp. 518, 533-535, 547, Vol. II, pp. 3, 10; *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 186-188.

[60] Winfred Trexeler Root, *The Relations of Pennsylvania With the British Government*, 1696-1765, New York, 1912, pp. 312-313.

grant to support five hundred men during the summer. The Assembly, however, did not approve of the governor's agreement to furnish a certain quota. Consequently the members "endeavored to clog the Bill with every Clause that they thought would be disagreeable," but after some "cavilling" the house agreed to maintain five hundred men, including those already raised, upon the condition that none of the Maryland officers should have command over Fort Cumberland and none of the five hundred men should be stationed there as a standing garrison.[61] If a Maryland officer had command over Fort Cumberland, the expense of furnishing provisions to all the Indians who might come there would fall upon the province. The bill permitted the governor, however, to order as many men to Fort Cumberland as he thought best on detached service and even march them out of the province. In vain did the governor endeavor to convince the Assembly of the impropriety of such restraints, but the members were deaf to all arguments. They assured Sharpe that Loudon's orders to garrison Fort Cumberland showed that he was little acquainted with the frontier situation or he would not expect them to garrison a post so far in advance of the settled region. The Assembly seemed to "take a Pride in shewing their Constituents that they are above all Direction they signified to me (Sharpe) by a very plain address that they disapproved of the Disposition that his Ldp (Loudon) had made & of the orders that I had thereon given."[62]

When Loudon heard of the action taken, he informed Sharpe that since it was a "direct infringement of the King's undoubted Prerogative: I must desire, that you will shew them the light this must appear in at home, and the Consequences it must immediately have, if the Fortifications in the Frontiers are abandoned to the Enemy; by this unprecedented Step of the Assembly of your Province, in open violation of the Kings

[61] *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, April, 1757, pp. 2, 6, 11; *Acts of Maryland*, April, 1757, p. 1; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 534, 550, 551.

[62] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, p. 16.

Prerogative, of Commanding all Troops in his Dominions, and the light it must appear in at home, and the Consequences it must from its nature have here." [63]

The "parsemonius behavior" of Maryland set a poor example for the Virginia Assembly, but it finally appropriated £80,000 for war purposes.[64] In order to send her quota of four hundred men to South Carolina, Washington and two hundred Virginians had been ordered in March to evacuate Fort Cumberland and leave it for Maryland to garrison. Dagworthy with one hundred and fifty men thereupon took charge of the fort, artillery, and stores.[65] The greatest part of the provisions were found to be unwholesome and that precipitated a squabble. Sharpe had agreed with Dinwiddie to use whatever provisions were left, but Dagworthy claimed the beef was so bad the men would not touch it; they even preferred to eat fish and beans. Dinwiddie insisted that the beef should be paid for as the Virginians ate it while posted there. Perhaps the Maryland troops had more sensitive stomaches. Sharpe firmly refused to make payment and, after going without meat for over three months, the Maryland officers presented the case to Stanwix who directed the contractor to send fresh provisions.

After the Maryland Assembly refused to have anything to do with Fort Cumberland, Sharpe requested Colonel Stanwix to relieve Dagworthy and his company from duty there so they would be entitled to pay. But Stanwix ordered them to remain and made himself personally responsible for their compensation as long as they were employed there.[66]

As soon as the Assembly voted to support five hundred men, Sharpe gave orders for raising two new companies, but inasmuch as the colony had been "much drained of Men," there was grave doubt whether or not the men could be raised.[67] Already the colony had two hundred and fifty men on foot and that

[63] *Ibid.*, p. 23.

[64] *Ibid.*, pp. 7, 24, 25; Hayes Baker-Crothers, *Virginia and the French and Indian War*, Chicago, 1928, pp. 121-122.

[65] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 536-537, 543, 548, Vol. II, pp. 17, 21, 22, 24, 31, 32-33, 43, 54-55. [66] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 16-17. [67] *Ibid.*, p. 3.

many more had to be raised. Sharpe hoped to stimulate recruiting with the promise of the highest military commissions to those who secured the most men by June 8.[68] It was even doubtful if this expedient would prove effective, but the officers recruited with such great success that by June 12, over one hundred and forty men had been enlisted and by mid-summer, the Maryland troops had been augmented to five hundred men.[69] Colonel Stanwix ordered one hundred and twenty of them to Fort Cumberland thereby making three hundred men at that post. One hundred and forty were left to garrison Fort Frederick and for patrol duty. The system of defense maintained was so effective that not a single person lost his life from Indian incursions during that spring, summer, and fall.

One rumor of an Indian attack caused considerable commotion among the Maryland frontiersmen. In June, news arrived from Fort Cumberland that some scouts had just returned from Fort Duquesne from whence they had seen a large body of troops set out with many wagons and a train of artillery.[70] Judging by the route taken, it was thought that they intended to attack Fort Cumberland. Fortunately, Sharpe had previously sent orders to the colonels of the militia in all the counties to muster their men regularly and in case the enemy approached march directly to Fort Frederick.[71] Upon receipt of this news, the governor ordered out the militia and started at once for the fort. Five hundred militiamen quickly assembled there and were ready to march to Fort Cumberland when word came that the suspected column was no more than a scalping party.[72] Sharpe dismissed the assembled group, countermanded the orders to those preparing to assemble, and returned to Annapolis.

The money appropriated for the support of the five hundred

[68] *Ibid.*, pp. 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 23, 58, 93-94.

[69] *Ibid.*, pp. 18, 23, 48.

[70] *Ibid.*, pp. 2, 3, 7, 9, 25, 27, Vol. I, 547, 554; *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 213.

[71] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, p. 28.

[72] *Ibid.*, pp. 30, 36-38, 49.

men was almost expended by September making it necessary to call the Assembly. Three years having passed without an election, the old Assembly was dissolved and a new one summoned. The governor was very reluctant to meet the delegates for he was convinced that " they will follow the Example of the Pennsilvanians in insisting on all the Proprietary's personal & real Estate within the Province being taxed as well as their own when I am by a peremptory Instruction forbid to assent to any Bill of that Sort that might be offered me. It grieves me to think that we should find such Difficulty in obtaining a paultry Sum to support a few hundred Men for the immediate & sole Defence of our own Frontier Inhabitants when we could afford to support a thousand more for the General Service did the Legislature of Great Britain think fit to compel us. There is scarcely a Person of Common Sense among us but laments that no Act of Parliament has been yet made for that purpose, for my own part I am of Opinion that nothing else can effectually preserve these Colonies from Ruin." [73] Loudon thought there would be no difficulty in gaining further support and begged Sharpe to explain that the restrictions laid in the spring upon the use of troops were not only contrary to the royal commands, but a direct attack upon His Majesty's undoubted prerogative of commanding military forces.[74] On September 28, the Assembly convened and Sharpe asked them to vote supplies and provide winter quarters for two regiments of Loudon's troops. " They are," Sharpe declared after addressing the delegates, " as I supposed they would be much chagrined that most of our Men have been ordered to garrison Fort Cumberland & insist that the Frontier Inhabitants could not receive the least protection from Troops so employed." [75] Since the towns were small and the inns few in number, the lower house advised that no more than one of Loudon's regiments should be quartered in Maryland. Sharpe interrupted their proceedings long enough to remind them that all the provisions at Fort Cumberland were gone and immediate relief was imperative. Instead of gen-

[73] *Ibid.*, p. 85. [74] *Ibid.*, p. 90. [75] *Ibid.*, p. 87.

erously complying with the request, the house declared that those who stationed the troops there should be responsible for furnishing them provisions and they resolved never to make the least provision for the Maryland troops as long as they remained in Fort Cumberland.[76] Not only that, but they resolved to reduce the number of troops from five hundred to three hundred men and have them range just beyond the frontier settlements.[77] The Assembly firmly refused to maintain Fort Cumberland because it was too far away from the settled portion of the colony to be of any real service. The fact that it might be of some value in protecting the frontier of Virginia and Pennsylvania was unimportant.

Sharpe informed Loudon of the action and urged that Stanwix be empowered to supply them or else the troops would desert. While awaiting Loudon's answer the governor gave orders to have them supplied upon his own personal account.[78] Loudon replied in strong terms saying, "I do demand from the Province of Maryland that the 500 men furnished for the Common Cause, and Employed by me this Last Summer, in defence of their Garrisons on their Frontiers, be Continued in the Service this Winter, as absolutely necessary for the Defence of their own Province, and the Defence of His Majesty's Dominions. As to their Disposing of the Troops in the Winter I have the King's Commission to Command all the men that are or shall be in Arms in North America; I am on the Spot, and whilst the King does me the Honor to Continue that commission to me, I will execute it, and if any Officer or Soldier, presumes to disobey my orders, I will treat him as the Law Directs." [79] If possible, Loudon intended to come to Annapolis and present the matter in the proper light. A second letter, more confidential than the first and written at the same time,

[76] *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, September, 1757, pp. 24, 26, 46. Philip Hammond, Edward Tilghman, Edward Dorsey, and Mathew Tilghman formed the address to the governor.

[77] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, pp. 87, 91, 125-126.

[78] *Ibid.*, pp. 91, 93, 95.

[79] *Ibid.*, pp. 97, 98.

advised Sharpe that in case the Assembly refused all support, Stanwix would collect some Virginians for garrison duty at Fort Cumberland. "This Affair," Loudon declared, "gives me the greatest Concern, as it seems big with the most fatal Consequences. Your Assembly in this Case, have taken a Step that tended to subvert all Government, and at once to throw off all Submission to the Government of the Mother Country, and as You are so well acquainted with the Affairs of this country, I need not say to you how fatal the Example may be, and how likely other Assemblys are to follow the Example if it cannot be stopped here. . . ." [80] Loudon's communication was laid before the Assembly and Sharpe urged the appropriation of funds. Instead of proceeding to a consideration of the business suggested, the house inquired what necessity required the governor to have a secretary, and undertook to compel John Ridout to appear before the bar.[81] Supposing they only wanted to ask a trivial question about contested elections, Ridout appeared before the lower house on September 30. The members really wanted to get evidence against their clerk who was suspected of a breach of trust. When pressed to answer questions about the affair, Ridout declined to answer and was then declared guilty of contempt of authority. Governor Sharpe believed the house only wanted to establish a precedent of requiring Ridout to attend that body whenever it wanted to inquire about Sharpe's affairs. Never before had any member of the governor's family been ordered to appear before the house though it had been a recent practice to require the presence of magistrates. Sharpe regarded the tendency as oppressive and dangerous to the constitution.

Not satisfied with complaining about Ridout, a committee composed of Edward Dorsey, Mathew Tilgham, and Robert Lloyd formulated a protest against abuses committed by the recruiting parties.[82] Another committee headed by Colonel

[80] *Ibid.*, p. 98.

[81] *Ibid.*, pp. 108, 119, 120, 124; *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, September, 1757, pp. 5, 10, 18, 19, 53-57.

[82] *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, September, 1757, p. 59.

Edward Tilghman complained of the scandalous conduct and behavior of the troops at Fort Frederick. "In order to furnish themselves with materials," Sharpe explained, "every Idle & wicked Fellow that could be found on the Frontiers was brought down to prove before their Committee that the Soldiers had not done the Duty for which they were raised." [83] The report declared the troops were an oppression rather than a security. Such proceedings caused much dissatisfaction among the "superior Class of People in every part of the Province" and led them to declare publically that it would be a good thing for Parliament to compel the assembly to grant £20,000 annually by means of a poll tax.[84] Patiently Governor Sharpe suffered the insolence of the Assembly in the hopes Loudon would arrive, but the pressure of business elsewhere never permitted his visit.

On November 23, the lower house resolved to grant £20,000 for maintaining three hundred men. The bill confined their service to Fort Frederick and Conegocheague, reduced the pay of captains, and directed them not to obey any orders from Loudon. "This Bill," explained Sharpe, "has for these & about a hundred other Reasons been returned to them with a negative." [85] Parts of the measure were calculated to put too much power into the hands of the people, like the Pennsylvania plan. "It is from that Quarter," Sharpe remarked, "that all our Fine Schemes are imported, to the Proceedings of the Assembly of that Province & a few evil disposed Persons among ourselves I am endebted for all the Trouble that I have at times met with. It is not enough for them to be a Democracy themselves, but they would willingly have their neighbors in the same situation; however I congratulate myself on being vested with a Power which Mr. Denny wants, & I flatter myself that by my Steadiness & Integrity I shall convince every Man of common Understanding among us that the Peoples Liberty &

[83] *Ibid.*, pp. 60, 62, 72; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, p. 125.
[84] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, p. 105.
[85] *Ibid.*, pp. 106, 107, 126.

Proprieties would become very precarious if the Lower House of Assembly was along to possess all the Power that is now distributed among the several Branches of our Legislature." [86] The Assembly appropriated £200, however, to be used in provisioning and quartering five companies of the Royal Americans in the colonial capital.[87] The appropriation was not adequate to furnish all the necessaries and they had to be provided at private expense. Annapolis citizens made frequent applications for relief from the heavy burden, but their distress did not impress the Assembly. Many gentlemen of the town were obnoxious in the eyes of the lower house because they held governmental offices and belonged to the courtly circle.

In view of the Assembly's failure to provide for the Maryland forces, Sharpe inquired of Loudon as to their disposition.[88] All were paid to October 10, 1756, and fairly well clothed. Since winter was approaching and the roads to Fort Cumberland almost impassable, Loudon promised to pay them as long as they garrisoned that post. Whether all the troops should be maintained until the Assembly met again or just enough to garrison Fort Cumberland, was left to Sharpe's discretion. If a reduction were made, it seemed likely that the Assembly would never agree to augment the number, so Sharpe made no alteration. He gave the Maryland officers reasonable grounds to expect pay for their men, but was very careful not to make definite promises or let it be known that Loudon had agreed to support them.[89] Ross, the contractor, was also assured that he would not suffer any loss.

No sooner had the legislative session ended when an Assemblyman went among the Maryland forces "industriously" saying that since no provision had been made for their support, they were disbanded and no longer subject to the command of any

[86] *Ibid.*, p. 120.

[87] *Ibid.*, pp. 63, 86, 89, 114, 121; *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, September, 1757, pp. 49, 50.

[88] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, pp. 102, 103, 105, 109, 110, 111, 113. Altogether, Maryland had about 430 effective men.

[89] *Ibid.*, pp. 134, 135.

military officer.[90] When informed of the propaganda, the governor ordered two companies of militia to Fort Frederick in case such seditious preaching might have the desired effect. Hardly had this order been given than "every method was taken by some of the members of the Lower House to dissuade & discourage those Companies from marching."[91] Captain Peregrine Brown of Kent county met his company on January 16, 1758, and not more than ten would obey his command to march.[92] Moreover, pressure was brought to bear upon Browne to make no return to a magistrate of those refusing to go. There was no penalty for a captain if a return were not made and by that means the men would escape punishment. Acting with characteristic firmness, Sharpe insisted upon obedience to orders. "I need not point out to you," he explained to Richard Lloyd, one of the militia colonels, "the ill Consequences that would necessarily follow was I to connive at his Company's Refusal to obey them."[93] And to Captain Browne he wrote, "I do moreover command you to proceed without Delay to Fort Frederick with such of your Officers and Men as should be willing to march tho they should be no more than ten or even a less Number. You will not I hope regard the idle and false Reports of some discontented, disaffected, or dastardly People or make them an Excuse from pursuing the Orders given you by your Commanding Officer. . . ."[94] On February 15, in spite of the severe weather, forty-five men marched to Bay Side. High winds and a low tide prevented their immediate embarkation for Patapsco; two weeks passed before they could set sail. A windy gale then obliged them to go ashore at Chester where the men resolved to return home on account of frost-bitten toes, ears, and hands. The detachment, therefore, was completed by drafting men from other companies and Captain Browne again set out for Fort Frederick. Colonel Richard Lloyd told Sharpe he looked upon the militia law "as cruel as it possibly can be, and

[90] *Ibid.*, p. 141.
[91] *Ibid.*, p. 141.
[92] *Ibid.*, pp. 131, 132, 133, 136, 140, 143.
[93] *Ibid.*, p. 137.
[94] *Ibid.*, p. 137.

if fully Executed must ruin the People, and . . . I am determined never more to give any Orders of the Sort for the Furture." [95] He resigned his colonelcy rather than enforce an unpopular command. The principle argument used by the lower house members against Sharpe's action was that the law did not oblige the militia to march unless in case of actual invasion. If the enemy were not really within the confines of the colony, militiamen could not be compelled to garrison a fort or serve in arms.

Believing that the delegates in the lower house after sober reflection would propose a supply bill agreeable to Loudon's wishes, the governor gave them another opportunity. He met the delegates on February 13, 1758, and presented Loudon's comments upon the proposed bill of the previous session denying his right to command Maryland's troops.[96] A few days later Sharpe received Loudon's plans for a spring drive and these were also laid before the house.[97] Maryland was to raise four hundred men over and above those necessary for frontier defense. As soon as the four hundred joined the royal forces, provisions would be supplied. Furthermore, Loudon promised to employ them in a way beneficial to the security of Maryland. Resentful and sullen, the Assembly inquired of the governor the reason for an by virtue of what law the militia from Queen Anne and Kent counties had been sent to the frontier.[98] Without waiting for a reply, the house voted to support three hundred seasoned men for the immediate defense of the colony and to raise four hundred more for Loudon.[99] Since a great majority of the delegates were averse to granting money on any conditions, they formulated a supply bill that would require disapproval. By an equal assessment tax on all real and personal estates and a tax on all lucrative offices they proposed with

[95] *Ibid.*, p. 143.
[96] *Ibid.*, p. 123; *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, February, 1758, pp. 2, 4.
[97] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, pp. 139, 142.
[98] *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, February, 1758, pp. 10, 11, 12, 21.
[99] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, pp. 143, 146, 147.

almost a unanimous vote to raise £30,000.[100] After the upper house rejected the bill, the lower house refused to consider any new business and Sharpe prorogued it on March 9, 1758. That evening the governor ordered two more militia companies to Fort Frederick lest the garrison desert.

The next day Sharpe received a letter from Pitt advising him of Loudon's recall. Because of the generally accepted opinion of Loudon, the favorable attitude of Governor Sharpe toward him is highly interesting. In August, 1758, he wrote to his brother, William Sharpe, " You cannot easily conceive how the loss of the Earl of Loudoun is now regretted in America, as well as in these Southern Colonies as to the Northward, indeed nothing has seemed to go on rightly with us since His Lordship was superseded, the plan which he had laid for an early Expedition Ag Fort DuQuesne was at once overset by the Troops which he had quartered for that purpose in Maryland & Pens last Winter being ordered to the Northward as soon as General Abercromby assumed the Chief Command, beside you must know that his Ldp began to be regarded among us as a Vice Roy & to have great influence in all the Colonies which I am apt to think his Successors will never have. The Inactivity as it has been called of the last Campaign was indeed censured for a while but after the People had heard Affairs represented in their true light they were perfectly reconciled to his Ldp's Conduct & were universally of the opinion that the Event of this Campaign had he continued at the Head of His Majesty's Forces in America would have been equal to their wishes. . . . "[101]

During 1757 the situation in America from both the British and colonial point of view had gone from bad to worse. The expedition against Louisburg was a fiasco and the destruction of Fort William Henry left Albany and all western New England under the shadow of impending danger. Indeed, the outlook was dreadfully gloomy, yet victory was around the corner.

[100] *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, February, 1758, pp. 8, 16.
[101] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, p. 254.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE:

An American Imitation of the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*.

By Martha C. Howard.
Goucher College, Class 1934.

The *Maryland Gazette* has been in the limelight recently — in connection with the Tercentenary Celebration of Maryland — as the first newspaper of the colony. Published weekly at Annapolis, beginning in September, 1727, it has the distinction of being among the six or seven earliest newspapers of America. It was the first to be published south of Philadelphia, and it is the only one of these earliest papers surviving to the present day. There are several studies of the *Gazette* and of its first editor, William Parks; [1] but apparently no one has ever related this colonial publication to its English models, the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*. That Steele and Addison set the fashion for eighteenth-century periodicals not only in England but also on the continent is a well-known fact.[2] But their influence on the periodicals of colonial America has had little comment.[3] I should like to state briefly the similarities in appearance, form, purpose, and subject matter between the *Tatler-Spectator* type

[1] Lawrence C. Wroth, *A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686-1776* (Baltimore, Typothetae, 1922) and *William Parks—Printer and Journalist of England and Colonial America* (Richmond, The William Parks Club, 1926); Charles M. Christian (Ed.), *Two Hundred Years with the Maryland Gazette, 1727-1927* (Annapolis, Capital-Gazette Press, Inc., 1927).

[2] A useful summary may be found in G. R. Carpenter, *Selections from the Works of Sir Richard Steele* (Boston, 1897), pp. lvii-lx. See also Walter J. Graham, *English Literary Periodicals* (New York, 1930), pp. 85-118; and Walter W. Gustafson, "The Influence of the *Tatler* and *Spectator* in Sweden," *Scandinavian Studies and Notes*, XII (1932).

[3] Among the American imitations were the *New England Courant* (1721); the *New England Weekly* (1727); and the *Weekly Rehearsal* (1731). See Justin Winsor, *Memorial History of Boston* (1881), II, pp. 398-99.

of periodical and the *Gazette* as it appeared between 1727 and 1734, under the editorship of William Parks.[4]

The outward appearance of the early *Gazette* closely resembles that of its English models. At first it, like them, was a half-folio sheet printed on both sides in double columns. But in time, as the amount of news matter increased, the paper became a four-page publication of folio size. As in its prototypes, the heading, with its two limiting dates, extended across the full width of the page. For a time, also, the Latin motto was used. The usual order of material was the same: first, the principal essay, letter, or tale; second, the news section, as in the early *Tatlers*; then, the advertisements; with the imprint across the full width of the page at the end. The whole appearance of the paper — take for example, No. 66, December 10-17, 1728 — suggests that of the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*.

William Parks, the editor, like Steele and Addison, attempted to convey the appearance of anonymity in his own literary contributions to his periodical. He used "The Plain Dealer" as a pen name. But the Plain Dealer, unlike the Spectator, had no fictitious club to assist him with his editorial duties; at least there is no evidence of one in the extant numbers. It is known, nevertheless, that a group of colonial essayists, versifiers, and political writers gathered about Parks and contributed to his paper, sometimes, like the editor, using a pen name, and again, signing their own names.[5] Parks himself

[4] In this period (1727-1734) were published the first two series, of which only 57 extant issues are known. The first series, which ran weekly from September 12-19, 1727 to December 15-22, 1730, consisted of 171 numbers. No. 65 seems to be the first extant (December 3-10, 1728). The second series, which ran from December 5-12, 1732 to November 22-29, 1734, with omissions, consisted of 90 numbers; at least, No. 90 is the last issue known to exist. Complete data concerning all known issues may be found in the books by Lawrence C. Wroth, cited above. I have examined the files of the *Gazette* in the Library of the Maryland Historical Society, which has either an original or a photostatic copy of each of the 57 extant issues of the first two series.

[5] According to Wroth, *William Parks* . . . , p. 21, among them were: Ebenezer Cooke, Daniel Dulany (the Elder), Henry Darnall, and the Rev. Jacob Henderson.

had been appointed by the Colonial Assembly to the office of printer to the colony in 1726, soon after his arrival from England, where he had recently engaged in editing a provincial periodical in Ludlow and in various printing enterprises in Hereford and Reading.[6] His interest in literary matters and his endeavors to encourage the latent talents of his fellow colonists are attested by the books printed at his presses in Annapolis and in Richmond, Virginia,[7] and by the character of the *Gazette* with its essays, fables, and verses. That he continued to keep in touch with literary and artistic circles in London is shown by such news items in the *Gazette* as references to Mr. Congreve's coach accident and Mr. Handel's musicals, to "the famous Pope," and to Mr. John Gay's funeral.[8]

Parks' avowed purpose in this piece of journalism it is impossible to know definitely in the absence of the first numbers of the *Gazette*. It may have been chiefly to print news, foreign and domestic, for the information of the colonists. But to the reader of the extant issues there can be no doubt that, like Steele and Addison, Parks was interested in bringing about social and literary improvement and that it was his desire to entertain as well as to inform. Like his English predecessors, he also made a special bid, and in similar terms, for the favor of women readers:

"In my second Paper, I intimated my Design of improving the Fair-Sex, by giving some finishing Touches to Them who are already the most beautiful Pieces in human Nature: I proposed to divert their Minds from useless Trifles, and instead thereof, to furnish their Breasts with valuable Knowledge . . ."[9] Parks seems to have made no attack on foibles or minor vanities in the spirit of wit and satire. His reforming essays are written

[6] Wroth, *William Parks* . . . , pp. 10-11.

[7] Wroth, in *William Parks* . . . , gives a complete list of Parks' publications.

[8] No. 129 (first series), February 24-March 3, 1729-30; No. 94 (first series), June 24-July 1, 1729; No. 19 (second series), April 6-13, 1733

[9] No. 65 (first series), December 3-10, 1728.

in a heavy moralistic vein; and the subject matter of much of the correspondence printed in his columns suggests the more practical community problems of the New World. Jack Modish, Tom Nimble, Ned Softly, and the like of *Tatler-Spectator* fame are supplanted by Philo-Patriae, Oroonoko, and Fardinando Fair-Trade, names more appropriate for a colonial paper.

The literary forms of the *Gazette* parallel those of the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*, and its subject matter is often reminiscent of them. For example, the epistle essay is used to present current themes in literary criticism, such as a comparison of poetry and painting; [10] moral instruction thought suitable for women; [11] religious topics, for example, the dangers of enthusiasm and superstition; [12] and pseudo-philosophical discussions, such as the advantages of philosophical doubting.[13] Dramatic criticism is lacking in these first two series, there being no theatre in the colony; but it is interesting to note that it does appear in the third series.[14] Verse, of a mediocre poetic quality, is printed rather frequently.[15] One early issue contains a moral essay cast in the dream-vision frame-work reminiscent of Addison's "Vision of Mirzah"; [16] and another has a sentimental tale of Florio and Florella [17] — designed for the amusement of the ladies — on the order of Steele's "Inkle and Yarico."

The *Maryland Gazette* is well worth reading for its own sake as an early American document. My purpose is merely to point out some of its parallels with the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*. Here we have, in colonial Maryland, another indication of their wide influence on eighteenth-century periodical literature.

[10] No. 67 (first series), December 17-24, 1728.
[11] No. 65 (first series), December 3-10, 1728.
[12] No. 69 (first series), December 31-January 7, 1728-9.
[13] No. 66 (first series), December 10-17, 1728.
[14] Begun in 1745 by Jonas Green, the new printer and editor.
[15] For example: No. 67 (first series), December 17-24, 1728; No. 89 (first series), May 20-27, 1729; No. 131 (first series), March 10-17, 1729-30; No. 133 (first series), March 24-31, 1730; No. 162 (first series), October 13-20, 1730; fragment between Nos. 9 (January 26-February 2, 1732-3) and 10 (February 2-9, 1732-3) of the second series.
[16] No. 70 (first series), January 7-14, 1728-9.
[17] No. 65 (first series), December 3-10, 1728.

LAND RECORDS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, 1676 TO 1678.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

By their references to a merchant and a chirurgeon at Spesutia Creek and to a merchant and an innkeeper at Bush River the land records seem to indicate some amount of development in the northern part of the county. Charles Calvert was proclaimed lord proprietary on March 4, 1675-76, as successor to his father Cecil Calvert, deceased in England in the previous November.

The next following summaries embrace the contents of pages 300 to 370 of the original record in Liber G No. J and pages 235 to 276 of the transcript in Liber T R No. R A. Sometime about the end of the year 1676 the clerk reached the bottom of his last liber page while in course of recording a deed. He continued the document in another liber.

Deed, June 5, 1676, Thomas Overton and wife Jane conveying to Peeter Elliss, planter, a 75-acre portion of the tract "Beaver Neck" on Muskeeto Creek, lately in possession of Bernard Utie, now occupied by Edward Jaxon, and adjoining Mr. Henry Haslewood's plantation. Witnesses, Thomas Long, Miles Gibson. Grantors acknowledge before George Utie and John Waterton, commissioners.

Deed, June 5, 1676, John Owen, planter, of Gunpowder River, conveying to Edward Phillips, planter, the 100-acre tract "Swann poynte" on the south side of the western branch of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, Thomas Richardson, Miles Gibson. Grantor acknowledges before George Utie and John Waterton, commissioners.

Deed, July 23, 1674, Thomas Long, gentleman, of Back River, for 3,100 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Leakins, planter, of Patapsco River, the 74-acre tract "Rich Neck" on the south side of the Middle River, adjoining land formerly laid out for Capt. Connalls. Witnesses, Nathaniell Hinchman, Robert Benger. Grantor and wife Jane acknowledge on June 5, 1676, before George Utie and John Waterton, commissioners.

Deed, June 7, 1676, Miles Gibson conveying to Samuel Hedge, gentleman, the 640-acre tract "Spryes Inheritance" near the head of Rumley Creek. Witnesses, William Palmer, Thomas Cooke. Grantor acknowledges before John Waterton and Thomas Hedge, commissioners.

Deed, November 1, 1675, Thomas Roper, planter, of Anne Arundel County, for 16,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Anthony Demondidier of same county 295 acres in three parcels; first, the 50-acre tract "Cold Comfort" on north side of middle branch of Patapsco River as patented February 24, 1661-62, to Loveles Gorsuch, planter, and later held by Charles Gorsuch; second, the 100-acre tract "Rich Neck Levell" on north side of Patapsco River and on the middle branch, as patented June 20, 1668, to Charles Gorsuch, who deeded this and "Cold Comfort" February 1, 1669-70, to Thomas Roper of South River; third, the 145-acre tract "Ropers Range" on north side of Patapsco River and on the west side of the middle branch, patented June 20, 1668, to Roper, adjoining the tract "The Addition" laid out for Henry Goodrick and John Efford. Witnesses, Robert Wilson, William Salsbury. Wife Mary Roper releases claim on November 2 before George Wells and Henry Haslewood. Seizin given grantee September —, 1675, with witnesses Timothy Pendall and Christopher Randall.

Bond, November —, 1675, Thomas Roper, planter, of Anne Arundel County, obligating himself for 32,000 pounds of tobacco to Anthony Demondidier as warranty of performance of Roper's covenants of same date. Witnesses, Robert Wilson, William Salsbury.

Deed, March 9, 1674-75, James Ives, merchant, and wife Martha conveying to William Palmer, gentleman, the 100-acre tract "Iventon" at head of Catthole Creek as patented to Ives May 1, 1672. Witnesses, George Wells, Henry Haslewood. Wife Martha gives consent before Wells and Haslewood, commissioners.

Deed of gift, May 19, 1676, Thomas Thurston, in consideration of marriage made by his daughter Anne with Miles Gibson, conveying to Gibson 600 acres on Great Choptank River in Talbot County, embracing the tracts "Coles Banks" and "Morefields." Witnesses, Nathaniell Henchman, Elizabeth Hollis, Thomas Troute.

Deed of gift, October 27, 1676, Thomas Thurston, for natural love and affection, conveying to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of George Skipwith of West River, all his goods and chattels in Maryland, giving possession by affixing a silver sixpence on the seal. Witnesses, John Ireland, Peter Ellis, Lawrence Taylor. Grantor acknowledges before George Utie and Henry Haslewood.

Deed, November 3, 1675, Henry Haslewood, gentleman, and wife Elizabeth conveying to Rutgerston Garretts, planter, the 75-acre tract "Hasle Parke," at back of a place called Woodpeckers Hall and adjoining land formerly taken up by George Goldsmith. Witnesses, George Wells, John Waterton.

Deed, May 29, 1675, Hon. Col. Nathaniell Utie, esquire, of Spesutia, and wife Elizabeth, for 4,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Edward Beedle, planter, 130 acres on south side of Musketto Creek, occupied by Beedle and adjoining to land sold by Utie to Robert Jones, it being part of

the 400-acre tract "Carters Rest" patented March 4, 1661-62, to Col. Edward Carter and now divided by Edward Beedle, Robert Jones, and Ruthen Garrett. Witnesses, George Wells, John Waterton.

Deed, May 29, 1675, Hon. Col. Nathaniell Utie, esquire, of Spesutia and wife Elizabeth, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Robert Jones, planter, 90 acres on south side of Musketto Creek, adjoining land sold by Utie to Edward Beedle, it being part of the 400-acre tract "Carters Rest" now divided. (*Record continued in next liber.*)

The following items cover pages 1 to 28 of the present courthouse Liber I R No. P P, which is a transcript made in 1892 from an older volume, probably bearing the same designation and containing matter from several still older books which are now missing. These land records seem to have been at first in a book called Liber B, but in the record they are cited from a source which the transcriber styles Liber L x C No. 1.

Caption entry, "Brought from the Book of Conveyances Liber B."

Deed continuation, Nathaniell Utie and wife Elizabeth to Robert Jones giving warranty for the 90 acres and affixing signatures. Witnesses, George Wells, John Waterton.

Deed, May 29, 1675, Hon. Col. Nathaniell Utie, esquire, of Spesutia, and wife Elizabeth, for 4,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Ruthen Garrett, planter, 180 acres on south side of Musketto Creek, adjoining land sold by Utie to Edward Beedle, it being part of the 400-acre tract "Carters Rest" now divided. Witnesses, George Wells, John Waterton.

Deed, February 6, 1676-77, Joseph Gallion, planter, and wife Sarah, for 4,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Edward Gunnell, merchant, the 100-acre tract "Gallars Bay" at Heart's Creek on south side of Bush River. Witnesses, Thomas Spry, William Yorke. Wife Sarah gives consent before Mr. Henry Haslewood. Grantors give seizin on February 21 by turf and twig.

Deed, October 9, 1676, William Ball of Anne Arundel County conveying to William Cocky of same county the 100-acre tract "Balls Enlargement" on south side of Patapsco River, adjoining Bear Neck, as patented July 20, 1674, to Ball. Witnesses, George Wells, John Stansby. Deed executed March 6, 1676-77.

Deed, April 3, 1676, William Ebden and wife Jane, for 1,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Jonas Boyne, planter, the 100-acre tract "Gooseberry Neck" on Deep Creek in Back River, as patented August 1, 1673, to Ebden. Witnesses, John Stansby, Thomas Hedge. Wife Jane releases interest April 3, 1677, before Stansby and Hedge, commissioners.

Deed, January 18, 1676, Henry Haslewood and wife Elizabeth conveying to John Ireland, chirurgeon, two tracts, one being the 100-acre tract

"Collingham" on west side of Spesutia Creek, formerly taken up by John Collett, senior, now occupied by Ireland and adjoining land laid out for George Goldsmith; the other being the adjoining 8-acre tract "Haslewoods Retirement" at the mouth of Collett's Back Creek in Spesutia Creek. Witnesses, Henry Johnson, Thomas Hedge. Wife Elizabeth gives consent June 5, 1677, before Thomas Hedge, commissioner.

Deed, June 5, 1677, James Ives and wife Martha conveying to Arthur Taylor, planter, 150 acres at Foster's Creek on east side of Gunpowder River, formerly taken up by John Collett. Witnesses, John Ireland, Peter Ellis. Wife Martha gives consent before Thomas Hedge, commissioner.

Deed, June 4, 1677, James Ives, planter, for 1,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Henry Haslewood the 50-acre tract "Barrand Point" at the head of Musketoe Creek. Martha Ives signs with grantor. Witnesses, John Ireland, Peter Ellis. Wife Martha gives consent before Thomas Hedge, commissioner.

Deed, November 12, 1677, Benjamin Bennett, planter, for 1,800 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Edward Jackson, planter, the 50-acre tract "Rascalls Humour" at Beaver Neck Branch at head of Musketto Creek, adjoining land formerly taken up by John Collett. Witnesses, John Dunston, Edward Goodman.

Bill of debt, November 13, 1677, Edward Jackson, planter, agreeing to pay 1,800 pounds of tobacco to Benjamin Bennett, planter, in Baltimore County on October 10 next. Witnesses, John Dunston, Edward Goodman.

Deed, October 13, 1676, Walter Dickenson, planter, of Great Choptank, Talbot County, for 2,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Durbin of Severne, Anne Arundel County, the 200-acre tract "Johnston" on the east side of Dickenson's Branch on east side of Welshman's Creek, on north side of Patapsco River. Sarah Dickenson signs with grantor. Witnesses, Michaell Offley, John Rowland.

Letter of attorney, March 16, 1676-77, Walter Dickenson and wife Sarah authorizing Michaell (*sic*) Gibson to acknowledge for them in court their sale of land last October to Thomas Durbine. No witnesses on record. Appendant clerk's notation that Mr. Miles Gibson, as authorized, on November 8, 1677, made delivery of land in court.

Deed, November 7, 1677, John Boring, planter, conveying to William Cromwell the 100-acre tract "Marshalls Hope" on north side of Curtis Creek in Patapsco River, adjoining Mr. Henry Goodrick's tract "The Range," as patented August 8, 1670, to Richard Marshall, planter. No witnesses on record.

Letter of attorney, November 5, 1677, William Cromwell, planter, appointing Anthony Demondidier, planter, his attorney to receive in court acknowledgment of sale of the 100-acre tract "Maskall his hope" from John Booring. Witnesses, James Durdin, William Webb.

Deed, November 7, 1677, Edward Reeves, planter, for 2,000 pounds of

tobacco, conveying to Thomas Preston, planter, the 43-acre tract "The Chance" on north side of Gunpowder River, patented May 26, 1676, to Reeves. No witnesses on record. Wife Anne gives consent before Miles Gibson. Reeves delivers land November 8 in court.

Deed, November 4, 1675, Rutgerston Garretts, planter, conveying to Dennis Inglish, planter, the 75-acre tract "Hazle park" at back of a place called Woodpeckers Hall and adjoining land formerly taken up by George Goldsmith, it having been sold to grantor by Henry Haslewood and wife Elizabeth. Witnesses, George Wells, John Waterton.

Letter of attorney, October 6, 1677, John Rogers, merchant of Bristol, having sold to Miles Gibson, planter, his 50-acre plantation called "Port Royal" appoints, as his attorney to make delivery, Joseph Sanders, merchant of Bristol, now bound for Maryland. Witnesses, Thomas Daniel, George Tyte. Thomas Daniell, on April 30, 1675 (*sic*), certifies to the letter before George Wells and Henry Haslewood.

Deed, April 30, 1678, Joseph Sanders, merchant of Bristol, attorney for John Rogers, conveying to Miles Gibson, planter, the 50-acre tract "Port Royall," at mouth of Port Royall Creek in Rumley Creek and the stock of hogs thereon, it being land patented May 1, 1672, to John Desjardines, gentleman, and by him deeded to Rogers. Witnesses, George Wells, Henry Haslewood. Acknowledged before same. Recorded June 14, 1678, by Clerk Henry Johnson.

Letter of attorney, August 7, 1677, William Ball of Lancaster, Va., appointing as his attorney Nicholas Ruxton, of Patapsco, to acknowledge in court a sale of land, Ball being under bond of August 6 to Maj. Thomas Long, gentleman, of Baltimore County, to acknowledge sale. Witnesses, Nicholas Corbin, Rowland Thornburgh.

Deed, June 4, 1678, Nicholas Ruxton of Patapsco, attorney for William Ball of Lancaster County, Va., for 9,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Maj. Thomas Long, gentleman, the 420-acre tract "Ballistone" at Middle River in Gunpowder River, formerly known as North West River, said tract patented September 24, 1663, to Ball. Witnesses, George Wells, Miles Gibson.

Deed, August 6, 1678, George Smith and wife Elizabeth conveying to James Phillips, innholder, the 100-acre tract "Crab Hill" on north side of Bush River, patented May 16, 1678, to Smith and wife, and adjoining the tract "The Upper Elling." Witnessed in court by Henry Johnson, clerk. Wife Elizabeth gives consent before Edward Bedell.

The next following items are from pages 55 to 58 of Liber I S No. I K, which embraces a transcript of the older book I C No. A. These papers apparently came from a court book now lost. Four of them are undated but their time of record is indicated approximately by their position in the record book.

Clerk's minute, undated, that Lodwick Williams has appeared before Mr. George Utie, Mr. John Watterton, and Mr. Thomas Hedge, and, to meet certain debts has made an assignment to William Palmer, who is attorney for Robert Jones, for Samuel Hatton, and for Arthur Carleton as administrator of Thomas Carleton's estate, Williams assigning to Palmer his mare on James Denton's plantation, his cattle at the plantation where Edward Reeves lives, his cattle running in the Neck, a bill of debt from Edward Reeves, a heifer and four barrels of corn at William York's plantation, his 200-acre tract "Lodowicks Ridge" on Gunpowder River Neck, and all his plantation at Bush River.

Clerk's minute, undated, that at the same time Joseph Gallyan has appeared before Mr. George Utie, Mr. John Waterton, and Mr. Thomas Hedge, and, to stop an execution for debts has made an assignment to William Palmer, who is attorney for Robert Langley, Edward Bleake & Co., John Desjardins, Edward Williams, Henry Warde, and William Darnall, Gallyan assigning to Palmer his home plantation at Bush River and his cattle running in the Neck.

Clerk's minute, undated, that a receipt for 1,500 pounds of tobacco produced by Lodowick Williams and given to him by Kenelm Cheseldyn is adjudged by the court to cover a debt for which judgment was rendered at the previous court in favor of William Palmer, attorney for Arthur Carleton, administrator of Thomas Carleton's estate. Appendant receipt, December 17, 1674, Kenelm Cheseldyn acknowledging 1,500 pounds of tobacco from Lodowick Williams in full of all debts to Capt. Thomas Carleton.

Clerk's minute, undated, that on petition from Christopher Tapley the court orders Thomas Canon to deliver to Tapley a certain patent for land that was taken up jointly by Tapley and Levy Wharfe.

Deed of gift, January 18, 1676-77, Anna Todd conveying to her children, names not stated, all her property, on condition that they allow, out of it, liberal and comfortable maintenance during her lifetime; she also appointing "my beloved brother" Mr. Charles Gorsuch her attorney to acknowledge and record the deed in court. Witnesses, Richard Ball, William Long, James Mills, John Mylam. Appendant clerk's notation that Gorsuch as attorney has acknowledged in court and asks the deed recorded.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY, 1784.

Professors and Teachers.

John McDowell	President	Salary	500
Ralph Higginbotham	Vice-President		300
Patrick Magrath	Assistant		250
Patrick Magrath	Do		200
Richard Owen	Teacher of Writing & Mathematics	Salaries unknown	
Monsieur L'Allie	Teacher of French		

Students.

1789

Thomas Higginbotham	John Jenings
John Owen	James Jenings
William Long	

1790, 1791, & 1792

William Jenings	William Coale
Joseph Brewer	Hezekiah Grant
William Davidson	James McCandless
Daniel Clark	Henry Hayward
Richard Chew	William Maynadier
William Brown	Henry Maynadier
Samuel Moale	Robert Welch
Clement Dorsey	Russell Lee
Edward Rutter	Christian Grammar
Richard Carroll	Daniel Mastin
George Moore	Edward Mastin
Henry Moore	Benjamin Johns
Pemberton Nichols	William Weems
John Leggett	Fredk Price
Edward Coale	Levin Campbell

Absalom Ridgley
J. Done
Joseph Muse
John Mercer
Henry Steele
John A. Carr
Chas. Alexander
Samuel Chase
Hall Harrison
Christopher Harrison
Benjamin Ogle
Joseph Richardson
Richard Cooke
Gerard Alexander
John C. Herbert
John Leigh
Thomas Chase
Richard Harwood
John Duckett
Jacob Tschudy
William Campbell
Thomas Drysdale
Ninian Pinkney
Edward Lloyd
Henry Lloyd
Lewis Duvall
Benjamin Dulany
Trueman Tyler
Francis Hall
Richard Snowden
John Galloway
Clement Hill
James Johnson
Charles Wayman
Henry R. Warfield
William Govane
Thomas Russell
Lewis Bayley
Samuel Bayley
Thomas Hodges
Thomas Hayward
John Hesselius
Thomas Shaw
Alexander Magruder
Henry Addison
Alexander Williams
William Thomas
William Hilleary
Lumsford Lomax
Thomas Wally
John Waring
Henry Brice
William Beall
Francis S. Key
Robert H. Goldsborough
John Shaw
Horatio Clark
Samuel Maynard
William Cooke
Carlyle Whiting
Daniel Murray
Charles Dickinson
Philip Baker
George Campbell
Richard Galen Stockett
William Henry Brown
John Tayloe Lomax
Daniel Jenings
John Higginbotham
William Brewer
Robert Tilghman
Thomas Snowden

Thomas Blackburn
George Clark
Thomas Gantt
Nicholas Lane
Henry Troup
Howes Goldsborough
Jacob Judy
John B. Barnes
William Johnson
Leslie Steuart
William Donaldson
Alexander Hammett
William Farnandis
James Buchannon
John Harrison
James West
John Claude
Thomas W. Walker
Richard H. Owen
Frances Cooke
Robert Couden Stone
John Wilmat
William Yeldall H.

1793, 1794, & 1795

Dennis Claude
James Toctell
Thomas N. Harwood
James Shaw
Horner Jenings
Philip Thomas 1st
Philip Thomas 2d
Joseph Wilkins
John Wilkins
James Boyle
William Shaw
Philip Henop
Thomas Pryse
George Word
George Stewart
John Paca
John H. McCubbin
Grafton Duvall
Horner Jenings
Washington Mills
Charles Stewart
Richard Ridgley
John Lee
William Thompson
John Seney
James McCubbin
Richard Sprigg Harwood
William Rogers
Geo. Washington Rogers
Jesse Hyde Ray
Hyde Ray
James Williams
Richard Chase
Henry Green
John Wells
Joseph Richardson
Allen Thomas
George Mann
William Mann
Joseph Wyatt
George Welsh
Nicholas Carroll
Thomas Charlton
Lloyd Thos. Hammond
Thomas Rogers
Daniel Rogers

Abraham Usher
John Welsh
Philip Dickenson
William Lockerman
Robert Fowler
John Hanson Thomas
John C. Weems
Lloyd Nichols
James Stewart Grant
Edward Courtenay
William Courtenay
Louis B. Smith
Richard Cromwell
William Hughes
William P. Stewart
Charles W. Hanson
John Golder
Thomas Daffin
William Harrison
William Pinkney
John Ridgely
Henry S. Yates
Samuel Davidson
Joseph Hall
Henry Hall
Paca Smith
Peregrine Warfield
Frisby Freeland
John Grahame Mackall
William Sanders
John Sanders
Jas. Edmund Brice
Edward Noll Cox
John Holliday
Alexander Hanson
William Potts

Archibald Lee
John Dorsey
William Lee
Abraham Claude
John Quynn
James Murray
Nicholas Harwood
William Paca
William Laurence
Thomas Beale Dorsey, Sen.
Fairfax Washington
Whiting Washington
John Leeds Kerr
William Patterson
Robert Patterson
Thomas Beale Dorsey, Jr.
Washington Tuck
William Greenbury Ridgley
Fred^{k} Grammar
Fred^{k} Price
Tobias Watkins
James Laurey
Thos. Brogden Walker
Sam^{l} Ayers Chew
Chas. R. Allick
William Fitzhugh
Wm. Henry McCubbin
Thos. A. L. C. Lane
Richard S. Harrison
Pringsley Harrison
S. John Stilt
William Pinkney
Fred^{k} Mackall
William A. Middleton
John Patterson
Thomas Armidell

Henry Maynadier
Walter Wyvil
James Cheston
William Humphreys
Warner L. Nicolls
Gabriel Van Horn
Washington Van Bibber
Chas. Ridgley Sterrett
James Sterrett
Robert Goldborough
William Goldsborough
John Gaither
James Shaw
Joseph Wharf
John Wharf
Samuel Franklin
Lewis Neth
Richard Edgar
John G. Harrison
John Gibson
Alfred Dawson
Joseph Dawson
John Beale Weems

Survivors of the Classes of 1789, 1790, 1791, & 1792
Jan.: 1st 1849

Samuel Moale
Richard Cooke
William Cooke
Gerard Alexander
James Johnson
Alexander C. Magruder
Richard Galen Stockett
John Tayloe Lomax
Richard H. Owen

Jan: 20th 1849

Genl J. S. Smith

Dear Sir The foregoing is a Copy of the Catalogue furnished me by the Revd Hector Humphreys President of St. John's College, March 14th 1843. If you think it deserves a place in the Archives of the Historical Society of Maryland you can assign it its proper place: The endowment of St. John's and Washington Colleges was made in 1784 but during a period of high political excitement the Funds were taken away and left the Institutions nothing more than Grammar Schools but I have heard a part of the funds have been restored which has put St. John's on a more respectable footing respectfully

Jas. Johnson
Saratoga Street

EARLY MARYLAND NEWSPAPERS.

A List of Titles

Compiled by

George C. Keidel, Ph. D.

Entries prefixed with an * are in Maryland Historical Society's Collection.

(Continued from Vol. XXIX, p. 236.)

1856

* Annapolis Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser.
* Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Democrat.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Bible Times.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
* [Baltimore] Daily Baltimore Republican.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Elevator.
[Baltimore] Evangelical Lutheran.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
* [Baltimore] Laura's Gossip.
[Baltimore] Leit-Stern.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Advertiser.
Baltimore Republican and Argus.

* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Traveller.
Baltimore Wecker.
* [Baltimore] Weekly Argus.
[Baltimore] Weekly Clipper.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
[Baltimore] Wochentliche Baltimore Wecker. (?)
* [Bel Air] Southern Ægis and Intelligencer.
Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro' Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
Centreville Times.
Centreville Weekly Sentinel and General Advertiser.
Charlestown News. (?)
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Telegraph and Mining Register.
Denton Journal.
* Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard County Free Press.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
* Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Maryland Union.
[Frederick] Political Examiner.
* [Frederick] Republican Citizen.
* [Frederick] We, the People, a paper for the campaign.
Hagerstown Chronicle.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Mail.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.

[Havre de Grace] Harford Madisonion and Havre de Grace Advertiser.
[Leonard-Town] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Valley Register.
[New Windsor] True American.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Rockville] Montgomery County Sentinel.
[Snow Hill] Worcester Shield.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Advocate.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Upper Marlboro'] Planter's Advocate.
* [Westminster] American Sentinel.
[Westminster] Carroll County Democrat.
[Williamsport] Banner.
[Williamsport] Modern Times and Home Journal.

1857

* Annapolis Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
[Baltimore] City Agent.
* Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
* [Baltimore] Daily Baltimore Republican.
[Baltimore] Daily Exchange
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
Baltimore Illustrated Times and Local Gazette.

[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Monitor.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Our Opinion.
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
[Baltimore] Republican.
Baltimore Stethescope.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Traveller.
[Baltimore] True Union.
Baltimore Wecker.
* [Baltimore] Weekly Dispatch.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
* [Bel Air] Southern Ægis and Intelligencer.
Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro' Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
Cambridge Herald.
Charlestown News.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Civilian.
Cumberland Telegraph and Mining Register.
Denton Journal.
* Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
[Easton] Public Monitor.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard County Free Press.
[Ellicott's Mills] Rural Southerner.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
* [Frederick] The Examiner.

* Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Maryland Union.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Hagerstown] American Chronicle.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Mail.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
[Leonard-Town] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Valley Register.
[New Windsor] True American.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Union.
[Princess Anne] True Democrat.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Rockville] Montgomery County Sentinel.
[Snow Hill] Worcester Shield.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Advocate.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Upper Marlboro'] Prince George's Advocate. (?)
[Westminster] American Sentinel.
[Westminster] Carroll County Democrat.
[Westminster] Carrolltonian.
[Williamsport] Banner.

1858

* Annapolis Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
Baltimore Christian Advocate.
Baltimore Clipper.

[Baltimore] Constitution.
[Baltimore] Daily Exchange.
[Baltimore] Daily Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Daily Baltimore Republican.
* [Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
* Baltimore Gazette and Commercial Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Monitor. (?)
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
Baltimore Pictorial Advertiser.
Baltimore Price-Current and Weekly Journal of Commerce.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] True Catholic. (?)
[Baltimore] True Union.
Baltimore Wecker.
* Baltimore Weekly American.
Baltimore Weekly Sun.
* [Bel Air] Southern Ægis and Intelligencer.
Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro' Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
Cambridge Herald.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Civilian.
[Cumberland] Democratic Alleganian.
Cumberland Telegraph and Mining Register.
Denton Journal.
* Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
* [Easton] Public Monitor.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.

* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Howard County Free Press.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
* [Frederick] The Examiner.
* Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Maryland Union.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Mail.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
Hancock Journal.
[Havre-de-Grace] Harford Visitor.
Laurel Beacon.
[Leonard-Town] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Valley Register.
[New Windsor] True American.
[New Windsor] Carroll County Herald.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Princess Anne] True Democrat.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Rockville] Montgomery County Sentinel.
[Snow Hill] Worcester Shield.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County American.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Union.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Upper Marlboro'] Planter's Advocate.
* [Westminster] American Sentinel.
[Westminster] Carroll County Democrat.
* [Westminster] Carrolltonian.
[Williamsport] Banner.

1859

* Annapolis Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.

[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] American Nautical Gazette.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
* [Baltimore] Daily Exchange.
[Baltimore] Daily Gazette.
* [Baltimore] Daily Baltimore Republican.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
[Baltimore] Evening Star.
[Baltimore] Family Journal.
* Baltimore Gazette and Commercial Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
[Baltimore] Katholische Volkszeitung.
[Baltimore] Lily of the Valley.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
[Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
[Baltimore] Our Newspaper.
Baltimore Pictorial Advertiser.
* Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
[Baltimore] Real Estate Register.
[Baltimore] Rural Register.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] True Union.
[Baltimore] Turn-Zeitung.
Baltimore Wecker.
[Baltimore] Weekly Bulletin.
[Baltimore] Weekly Freeman.
* Baltimore Weekly Sun.
* [Bel Air] Southern Ægis and Intelligencer.
Boonsboro' Odd Fellow.
Boonsboro' Times.

Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
Cambridge Eagle.
Cambridge Herald.
Cambridge Republican.
Centreville Advocate.
Centreville Times.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Cumberland Alleganian.
[Cumberland] Civilian and Telegraph.
[Cumberland] Democratic Alleganian.
Denton Journal.
* Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
[Easton] Public Monitor.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
[Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Patapsco Enterprise and Howard County Gazette.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
* [Frederick] The Examiner.
* Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Maryland Union.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
[Frederick] Sunday School Advocate.
Frostburg Gazette.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Mail.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
[Havre-de-Grace] Harford Times.
Laurel Beacon.
[Leonard-Town] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty Town] Banner of Liberty.

[Middletown] Valley Register.
[New Windsor] Carroll County Herald.
[New Windsor] True American.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Princess Anne] True Democrat.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advertiser.
[Rockville] Montgomery County Sentinel.
[Snow Hill] Worcester Shield.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Advocate.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Union.
[Uniontown] Enterprise.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Upper Marlboro'] Prince George's Advocate. (?)
* [Westminster] American Sentinel.
[Westminster] Carroll County Democrat.
[Westminster] Carrolltonian.
[Williamsport] Banner.

1860

* Annapolis Gazette.
[Annapolis] Maryland Gazette.
[Annapolis] Democrat-Star. (?)
[Annapolis] Maryland Republican and State Capital Advertiser.
* Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser.
* [Baltimore] American Farmer.
[Baltimore] Border State.
[Baltimore] Catholic Mirror.
* Baltimore Clipper.
[Baltimore] Constitution.
[Baltimore] Craft.
[Baltimore] Daily Baltimore Republican.
* [Baltimore] Daily Exchange.
[Baltimore] Daily Gazette.
[Baltimore] Deutsche Correspondent.

* Baltimore Dispatch.
[Baltimore] Evening Patriot.
[Baltimore] Evening Star.
[Baltimore] Family Journal.
Baltimore Gazette and Daily Advertiser.
[Baltimore] Journal of Commerce and Price Current.
[Baltimore] Katholische Volkszeitung.
[Baltimore] Lutheran Observer.
* [Baltimore] Mutual Rights and Methodist Protestant.
Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette.
Baltimore Republican.
[Baltimore] Rural Register.
* [Baltimore] Sun.
[Baltimore] Sunday Dispatch. (?)
[Baltimore] True Union.
[Baltimore] Turn-Zeitung.
Baltimore Wecker.
* Baltimore Weekly Sun.
* [Bel Air] Southern Ægis and Intelligencer.
Boonsboro' Times.
Cambridge Chronicle.
[Cambridge] Democrat and News.
Cambridge Herald.
Cambridge Intelligencer.
[Centreville] Maryland Citizen.
[Centreville] State Rights Advocate.
Centreville Times.
[Chester Town] Kent Conservator.
[Chester Town] Kent News.
Chestertown Transcript.
Cumberland Alleganian.
Cumberland Bulletin.
[Cumberland] Civilian and Telegraph.
[Cumberland] Democratic Alleganian.
[Denton] American Union.
Denton Journal.

* Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer.
[Easton] Public Monitor.
[Easton] Social Journal.
* Easton Star.
[Elkton] Cecil Democrat.
* [Elkton] Cecil Whig.
[Ellicott's Mills] Patapsco Enterprise and Howard County Gazette.
[Ellicott's Mills] Times.
* [Frederick] The Examiner.
* Frederick Herald.
* [Frederick] Maryland Union.
[Frederick] Republican Citizen.
* [Hagerstown] Herald of Freedom and Torchlight.
[Hagerstown] Mail.
[Hagerstown] Odd-Fellow.
[Havre-de-Grace] Harford Times.
[Leonard-Town] St. Mary's Beacon.
[Liberty-Town] Banner of Liberty.
[Middletown] Valley Register.
Port Tobacco Times and Charles County Advertiser.
[Princess Anne] Somerset Herald.
[Princess Anne] True Democrat.
Rockville Journal and Montgomery County Advocate.
[Rockville] Montgomery County Sentinel.
Salisbury Sentinel.
[Snow Hill] Worcester Shield.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Advocate.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County American.
[Towsontown] Baltimore County Union.
[Uniontown] Enterprise.
[Uniontown] Weekly Press.
[Upper Marlboro'] Marlboro' Gazette.
[Upper Marlboro'] Prince George's Advocate.
* [Westminster] American Sentinel.
[Westminster] Carroll County Democrat.

[Westminster] Carrolltonian.
[Williamsport] Banner.

(To be Continued.)

NOTE.—It is planned to publish one more instalment of the above bibliography to contain Additions and Corrections, as well as several indexes. Contributions for this final instalment are respectfully solicited.

The compiler takes this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many persons who have helped him to write this bit of Maryland history, and more especially does he wish to express his appreciation of the valuable aid given him by the editor of this magazine, by the officials of the Maryland Historical Society and by those of the Library of Congress.

OLD MARYLAND BIBLES.

These Bibles were inherited by Mrs. Maria Talbot Selby, 2066 Woodberry Avenue, Baltimore, Md., the grand-daughter of James Winchester Owings. Samuel Owings left the Bible to his grandson, James Winchester Owings. The book has been rebound, so there is no date of publication.

One of the family pages was of Urath Randall Owings, January 22, 1707. Mrs. Selby has a small picture in ink of Samuel Owings and Ruth Cockey; a large photograph of James Winchester Owings; a miniature of Urath Owings, daughter of Samuel, sister of James (who married 1st. Edward A. Cockey, son of Charles Cockey, 2nd. David Carlisle); a gold watch of Martha (wife of James W. Owings, given to her by Talbot Jones, her father, then to Elizabeth Owings, her daughter); three silver table spoons (wedding gift to James W. Owings), with initials on handles. Also a postal card dated Oct. 5, 1903, from Mrs. Mary E. Lattimer, requesting her to call at Towsontown to receive these above old bibles.

Copied Oct. 3, rechecked Oct. 12, 1934, by Ferdinand B. Focke.

URATH RANDALL OWINGS BIBLE.

Jany. 22, 1707.

Samuel Owings, son of Richard Owings, was born first of April, 1702, and married Jany. 1, 1729, to Urath Randall, daughter of Thomas Randall & wife.

Beale Owings, son of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings,

was born ninth day of August, eight o'clock at night on Sunday, 1731.

Samuel Owings, son of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings, was born 17 day of August at 12 o'clock Friday, 1733.

Rachel Owings, daughter of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings, was born the second day of May at about 12 o'clock at night on Sunday, 1736.

Urath Owings, daughter of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings, was born the 26 day June at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, 1738.

Thomas Owings, son of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings, was born on Saturday about 8 o'clock in the morning, Oct. 18, 1740.

Hannah Owings, daughter of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings, was born on Sunday about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, April 17, 1743, and died Jany. 26, 1745, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday.

Richard Owings, son of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings, was born 16 day of July, 1749, on Saturday about 8 o'clock in the morning.

Hannah Owings, 2nd. daughter of Samuel Owings and Urath, was born the 27 day of January, 1750, on Sunday about 12 o'clock at night.

Christopher Owings, son of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings, was born 16 day February, 1744, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Richard Owings, son of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings, was born on the 20 day of August, 1746, on Tuesday about 7 o'clock in the afternoon and died Sept. 28 on Monday about 11 o'clock at night, 1747.

Samuel Owings departed this life in the year 1775 in his 73 year of his life.

Urath Owings departed this life in the year 1792 in the 80 year of her age, 15 Day of December, 1793.

Rebecca Owings, daughter of Samuel Owings and Urath Owings, was born 21st. of October, 1756, on Tuesday about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Records from an Old Bible.

Samuel Owings and Ruth Cockey, were married March 22, 1791.

Deborah Owings, born January 6, 1792.

Hannah Owings, born January 5th, 1794.

Urath Cromwell Owings, born July 3, 1796, married Edward A. Cockey; son of Charles.

A daughter still born, 1797.

William Lynch Owings was born Aug. 7, 1799.

A son still born.

Charles Ridgely Owings, born November 14, 1802.

A daughter still born.

James Winchester Owings, born September 5, 1806.

A daughter still born, January, 1808.

A daughter still born, March, 1809.

A son still born, May 7, 1811.

Mary Ann Owings, born April 6, 1814, married 3 September, sick on the 10th, died 2nd October.

Hannah Owings, born January 5, 1794.

Urath Cromwell Owings, born January 8, 1796, died June 1, 1886, in her 90th year.

William *Linch* Owings, was born August 7, 1799.

Charles Ridgely Owings, was born November 14, 1802; died in his 70th year.

James Winchester Owings, was born September 5, 1806; died in his 80th year.

Mary Ann Owings, was born April 6, 1814; died October 2nd; married 3rd September, was taken sick 10th, and died 2 October.

Ruth Owings, consort of Samuel Owings, died in 1834; aged 62.

James Winchester Owings, married Maria Jones, daughter of Talbot Jones, on the 3rd April, 1833.

Elizabeth Jones Owings, was born August 28th, 1834, daughter of J. W. Owings and wife Maria.

William Ballard, was married to *Hanah* Owings, by the Rev. Joshua Weles, 25 May, 1813.

James W. Owings and Maria Jones, were married on the 3rd April, 1833.

Samuel Owings, son of Richard Owings and Rachel, was born 1st day of April, 1702.

Samuel Owings, was marryed to Urath Randall, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Randall, the first day of January, 1730.

Bale Owings, son of Samuel and Urath, was born 9th May, 1731.

Samuel Owings, son of Samuel and Urath, was born 17 August, 1733.

Rachel Owings, daughter of Samuel and Urath, was born 2 May, 1736.

Urath Owings, daughter of Samuel and Urath, was born 26 June, 1738.

Thomas Owings, son of Samuel and Urath, was born 18 October, 1740.

Hannah Owings, daughter of Samuel and Urath, was born 17 April, 1743.

Samuel Owings, departed this life April 6, about 2 o'clock in the morning, 1775; aged 73 years.

William Cockey and Hannah Owings, were married June 30, 1771, by Rev. William Edmonson.

Ruth Cockey, was born 21 of June, 1772.

William Cockey, was born the first April, 1774, and departed this life 18 February, 1783, being the 90th year of his age.

Samuel Owings, son of Samuel and Deborah, was born 3rd April, 1770, and departed this life 26 day of July; aged 59 yrs in 1828.

James W. Owings, was born the fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

Maria Jones, was born the 15 day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven.

Married on the 3 April, 1833, James Winchester Owings and Maria Jones.

Elizabeth Owings, was born August 28th, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 34; married on the 5th day of September, 1855, to Joseph Rutter Disney.

Samuel J. Owings, son of James W. and Maria Owings, died October 22, 1855, in his 19th year.

James W. Owings and Mary E. Leeson, were married 5 Sept., 1855; went to live at Townsontown, September, 1857.

James Winchester Owings, died on 30 day March, 1887, in the 81st year of his age.

James Winchester Owings Bible.

Mary Winchester Owings, was born on the 12 October, 1851; adopted by James W. Owings on the 21 day of April, 1858; died on 13 day of January, 1861, of Scarlet Fever.

Elizabeth Owings Disney, died 21 February, 1889, in the 55 year of her age.

Mrs. Maria Owings, consort of James W. Owings, died 9 April, 1837.

William Ballard, departed this life 24 December, 1818.

Edward A. Cockey, son of Charles Cockey, born 7/19/1791; died 8/21/1834; married Urath Cromwell Owings, his second cousin; married by Rev. Charles Austin.

Urath Cromwell Owings, married second David Carlisle.

William Owings and Sofia North Moale, married June 5, 1832.

Note: April 10, 1880, the remains of the following persons were removed by James W. Owings, Valley Farm, to the St. Thomas Church graveyard:

Samuel O. Winchester, son of George and Ann Winchester.

Sarah Winchester, daughter of George and Ann Winchester, 10 day January, 1825; aged 39.

Rebecca Owings, born on the 20 October, 1758.

Married on September 5, 1855, in Baltimore, by Rev. John G. Morris, Mary Elizabeth Leeson to James W. Owings, of Baltimore City.

Mary Winchester Owings, was born on the 12 October, 1851; adopted by James W. Owings on the 21 of April, 1858; died on the 13 January, 1861, of Scarlet Fever.

James W. Owings, 2nd wife, was the last one to be buried in the Owings Vault at St. Thomas Church. Charles T. Cockey had the key to the Vault and it was then sealed.

The Baptism certificate of Mary Elizabeth Owings, 19 Aug., 1860. James Winchester Owings, Jr., 19 Aug., 1860. By Rev. Bishop W. R. Whittingham.

Bible owned by

James Winchester Owings, of Govanstown, Maryland.

Printed, American Bible Society, N. Y., 1859.

Samuel Owings, departed this life in the year 1775, in the 73rd year of his age.

Urath Owings, departed this life in the year 1792, in the 80th year of her age.

Samuel Owings, son of Richard Owings and Rachel Owings, was born the 1st day of April, 1702; and married the first day of January, 1729, to Ruth Randall, daughter of Thomas Randall and Hannah Randall his wife.

Samuel Owings, was born the 31 April, 1770, and died on 26th day of July, 1828, aged 59 years; was married to Ruth Cockey on the 22nd day of March, 1791.

Deborah Owings, was born January 16, 1792; and died December 11, 1864.

Hannah Owings, was born January 5, 1794.

Urath Cromwell Owings, was born July 8, 1796; died June 1, 1886, in her 90th year.

William *Linch* Owings, was born August 7, 1799.

Charles Ridgely Owings, was born November 14, 1802; died in his 70th year.

James Winchester Owings, was born September 5, 1806; died in his 80th year.

Mary Ann Owings, was born April 6, 1814; died October 2, 1814.

Ruth Owings, consort of Samuel Owings, died in 1834; age 62 yrs.

James W. Owings, was married to Maria Jones, on the 3 April, 1833; died 9 April, 1837.

Elizabeth Jones Owings, was born August 28, 1834, daughter of J. W. and Maria Owings.

Samuel Owings, son of James W. and Maria Owings, was born February 28, 1837; died at age of 19 yrs. The school teacher whipped him or beat him so he never got over it.

James Winchester Owings, died on 30th day of March, 1887, in his 81st year.

Died in Townsontown, the 2nd of January, 1881, at the residence of James W. Owings, *Mary C. Bain*, daughter of the late Robert Bain, age 12 years.

Died in Townsontown, on the 30th day of June, 1875, at the residence of James W. Owings, *Isabella Mosheir*; was buried at Greenmount Cemetery, July 1, at 6 o'clock p. m.

Married in Baltimore, September 5, 1855, by Rev. John G. Morris, *Mary Elizabeth Leeson* of Baltimore, to *James W. Owings* of Baltimore County.

James Winchetser Owings, was Justice of the Peace, 1855; Assessor Taxes in Balto. Co., 1876; appointed by Gov. Carroll; Vestryman Trinity Church, Towson.

James W. Owings, married Maria Jones, daughter of Talbot Jones, President of the Eutaw Savings Bank. They went to Evansville, Indiana, on their wedding trip, to live, where he lost his wife by death, also his fortune. He brought his two children back and gave them to his sister, Deborah Stevenson, to raise. Elizabeth J. Owings, Samuel J. Owings.

Newspaper cuts: Died 9th January, 1884, *James L. Wisner*, formerly of Townsontown, of consumption; 38 years of age, kept store at Stevenson, Greenspring Valley. Widow and child survive. He was a nephew of James W. Owings.

Samuel J. Owings, son of J. A. and Maria Owings, was born February 28, 1837.

Maria Owings, consort of James W. Owings, departed this life in Evansville, Indiana, April 9, 1837.

Samuel Winchester Owings, son of J. W. and Maria Owings, died October 2, 1855.

James W. Owings, younger son of Samuel and Ruth Owings, died at his home at Townsontown, on the 30 day of March, 1887, in his 80th year.

Samuel Owings, was born 31st April, 1770.

Samuel Owings, died 26 July in year 1828; aged 59 years.

Departed this life, *Ruth Owings*, wife of Samuel Owings, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and 34.

Samuel I. Owings, son of J. W. Owings & Elizabeth, was born February 28, 1837.

The Disney Bible.

Josiah Rutter Disney, married Elizabeth J. Owings, daughter of James W. and Maria Owings, December 7, 1854.

Josiah, was born December 30, 1831; died October 10, 1876.

Elizabeth J. Disney, was born August 28, 1834; died Feb. 21, 1889. Issue:

Maria Talbot Disney, born April 27, 1856; married ——— Lawson Selby, born 1852, 1/6.

Mary Ellen Disney, born May 11, 1860.

Charles Watkins Disney, born June 28, 1862; married ——— Georgie Ann Kelley; had three sons.

Lucy Owings Disney, born January 20, 1865; married ——— George M. Timanus; has sons Wilbur, Boyd; live in Florida.

Luther W. Disney, born June 8, 1867; died July 28, 1868.

James Winchester Owings Disney, born March 27, 1870.

Joseph O. Disney, born February 9, 1873; married ——— Minnie Thies; live in Laurel.

The Selby Bible.

Lawson L. Selby, was born January 6, 1852.

Maria Talbot Disney, was born April 27, 1856; married at Woodberry M. E. Church, October 4, 1877.

Bessie Selby, born July 8, 1878; died Nov. 3, 1879.

George Sherwood, born November 14, 1880; married Katharine Wagner.

Josiah Edward Selby, born September 18, 1882; married Carrie Hubbs.

Mary E. Selby, born August 1, 1885; died April 4, 1887.

Florence Selby, born December 21, 1888; died June 14, 1889.

Josiah's daughter, Ruth Selby, married Harry Rudasill.

Elizabeth Selby, married Henry Davis.

This typewritten copy was made November, 1934, from a manuscript copy made from the original by Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke.

CORRECTION.

MATERNAL ANCESTRY OF SIR GEORGE CALVERT.

By Francis B. Culver.

We feel that in view of the approaching end of Maryland's Tercentenary celebration, it is opportune to correct a false notion, on the part of several historians, concerning the maternal ancestory of Sir George Calvert.

In Foster's *Visitation of Yorkshire,* 1584-1612, *et seq.,* there appear two conflicting versions with respect to the name of the mother of Sir George Calvert (1579-1632). On page 500, *sub* "Calvert of Danby Wiske," the first Lord Baltimore is mentioned as a son of Leonard Calvert and his wife *Alice,* the daughter of "John Crosland of Crosland." On page 509 (*ibid.*), *sub* "Crosland of Helmsley," George Calvert is mentioned as a son of Leonard Calvert and wife *Grace,* a daughter of "Thomas Crosland of Crosland" by—(daughter) of—"Hawksworth of Hawksworth." Later writers have adopted the one or the other version as their fancy seems to have dictated. Let us eliminate first the incorrect pedigree.

Thomas Crosland (or, Crossland), of Crosland Hall in the parish of Almondbury, Yorkshire, died in the year 1587, on a journey to London, and was buried September 2, 1587. He married (1) Marina or Mariana Hawksworth, daughter of Walter Hawksworth of Hawksworth. She was buried at Almondbury in 1565. He married (2) Joanna ——, who died and was buried at Almondbury, July 11, 1575.

Thomas Crossland had issue, nine children as follows: By first wife, Thomas and Anne: By second wife, George, John, Michael, Luke, *Grace* (born Feb. 8, 1572/3) who "married Leonard Calvert of Kipling in Yorkshire," Lucy and Susannah (See *The Genealogist,* xii. 199-204).

From the aforegoing data, it is obvious that Grace Crossland, who was born in 1573, could not have been the mother of Sir George Calvert (1579-1632), yet could have been a second wife of Leonard Calvert, even though twenty years his junior and, thus, step-mother of Sir George Calvert.

Another pedigree is supplied by the clever and zealous Calvert family genealogist, Benedict Leonard Calvert (1700-1732), Oxford graduate, who drew up and wrote, with his own hand, a Calvert pedigree in which he mentions the mother of Sir George Calvert as "Alicia, daughter and *heiress* of John Crosland of Crosland" (*Maryland Historical Magazine* II. 369). This is the correct pedigree, because on no other grounds could the Calvert descendants have exercised the heraldic privilege of *quartering* the Calvert and Crossland arms. Further, an "heiress," in the heraldic sense, indicates a daughter of a family in which there are no sons. Where there are several such daughters, all have equal status and are styled "co-heiresses."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

October 8th, 1934.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with President Harris in the chair.

It was stated that the National Park Service had asked this Society for authentic data concerning Fort Frederick so that the restoration work, now being carried on by the Citizens' Conservation Camp, could be properly done. The matter was referred to Mr. Wm. McCulloh Brown, a recognized authority on the subject of the Fort.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

A singularly interesting gift is the portrait of Henry Waggaman of Dorchester County, by Charles Willson Peale. The portrait was presented by Mr. George S. Macdonald, and is now being cleaned and re-glazed to be hung in the Gallery.

Another gift worthy of particular mention is that of Mr. H. Oliver Thompson, who has presented the portraits, miniatures and drawings of his ancestors, as well as some thirty account books of the old firm of Robert and John Oliver, and the nine-volume diary of his great-grandfather, Henry Thompson.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman was recognized by the Chair and he presented the following resolution:

"*Be it Resolved*, That the Maryland Historical Society in session this eighth day of October, 1934, make a note upon its minutes and extend to Mr. H. Oliver Thompson the thanks and appreciation of the Society for his continued and continuous interest in its efforts to add to its valuable collections."

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active

Mr. W. Barry Cassell Mrs. Howard C. Hill

Miss Catherine Finney — Mr. James McGill
Mrs. Robert H. Torrence — Mr. Howe P. Cochran
Mr. Edward J. McIntyre — Mrs. Robert B. Deford
Rev. E. Kenneth Albaugh — Mr. Alfred T. Hoen
Miss Elizabeth Donaldson Steuart

Associate

Mrs. C. S. Goodknight — Mr. Harrington Adams
Mrs. Willis F. Manges

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. Paul H. Miller, May 20th, 1934.
Rev. L. A. Thirlkeld, May 24th, 1934.
Mr. Skipwith Wilmer Pleasants, June 21st, 1934.
Mr. Henry Hollyday, July 7th, 1934.
Dr. James Davidson Iglehart, July 14th, 1934.
Miss Virginia de Goey, July 26th, 1934.
Mr. Waldo Newcomer, July 29th, 1934.
Mr. Iredell W. Iglehart, August 15th, 1934.
Mr. Herbert Noble, September 17th, 1934.
Mrs. Luella Sinclair Olson, September 22, 1934.

Mr. James E. Hancock was recognized by the Chair and he presented the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, We have heard with sincere regret of the death of Dr. James Davidson Iglehart, who departed this life on July 14th, 1934;

"*Be it Resolved*, That the Maryland Historical Society has received with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Dr. James Davidson Iglehart who was an active and influential member of this Society for more than forty years and it tenders to the family and the relatives of the deceased the assurance of its sympathy in their bereavement; and

"*Be it further Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased."

Upon motion duly seconded and carried, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman was recognized by the Chair and offered on behalf of the Library Committee the following Minute:

"In the passing of Mrs. Luella Sinclair Olson on September 22, 1934, our Society has suffered the loss of a devoted and useful member whose interest was expressed, not in words, but in actions that have inured to the material benefit of this institution.

"A native of St. Louis, Missouri, and a resident of our community for a relatively short time until her decease, she served quietly but effectively in supplying materials and funds for the preservation of our Manuscript materials. Through her affiliation with numerous patriotic societies she secured the funds necessary for the assembling and binding of two of our most important collections, viz., the Gilmor and Williams Papers.

"Your Committee desires to present this tribute to the memory of Mrs. Olson and we request that this Minute be spread on the records of the Society and that a copy thereof be forwarded to members of her family."

President Harris introduced the speaker of the evening, Rev. William Clayton Torrence, who spoke on "Old Somerset" of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Mr. William H. Hayward was recognized by the Chair. He moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to Dr. Torrence for his splendid paper, and stated that he had particularly enjoyed the subject as he owns an old homestead in Somerset, having come down through six generations of his family.

QUERIES.

In the September number of the Magazine, the article on the Proprietary Manors and Hundreds of four counties of Southern Maryland contains two omissions of Hundreds.

In Calvert County the Hundred of Hunting Creek, erected circa 1664, is not mentioned. In Charles County, the Hundred of Mattapony, erected 1670, the only Hundred in this County on the Patuxent River, extending from Indian to Mattaponi Creek, is also omitted. These additions complete the full list of the Colonial Hundreds for the several Counties mentioned in the paper.

HENRY J. BERKLEY.

HOLLIDAY-FLEMMING: Information wanted as to ancestry of John Holliday (born about 1660), who came from Maryland to Pennsylvania about 1700. Also of Wm. Flemming who was living in Chester County, 1687, born about 1650, probably in Maryland or Virginia.

Rev. Wm. Filler Lutz,
Ambler, Pa.

Will exchange information about the Gardiner family of Southern Maryland. Especially interested in making a list of all descendants of original settler, Richard, and want names of last two or three generations. Also want descendants of Celment[6] Gardiner who led a large migration of Catholics to Kentuck about 1795.

Francis E. Old, Jr.,
755 Cator Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Wanted. Parents' names, date of birth and ancestry of Catherine Hoffman, who married Jonas Custer, Sept. 9, 1803. Marriage license recorded in Frederick County, Maryland.

Mrs. Agnes W. Storer,
161 George St., New Brunswick, N. J.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Thomas Mason, Adventurer, by Henry Pleasants, Jr. John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. [1934.] $2.50.

This book is one of those recommended by the "Book of the Month Club." It appears to be fact dressed as fiction, an unfortunate combination for the biography of a real personage in the Revolutionary struggle. An appendix gives sources on which the story is based.

The Turning Wheel, the Story of General Motors through Twenty-five Years. Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1934.

The subtitle of this volume indicates its purpose, for while it contains much valuable material concerning the development of the motor car, its main purpose is that of an advertising medium, and the main sketches are devoted to the products of the corporation in question, in spite of which it is an interesting and useful work.

John O'Donnell of Baltimore, his Forbears and Descendants. Collated and compiled by E. Thornton Cook. London, 1934.

A handsomely printed genealogy of the old Baltimore family, which could have been carried much further. A valuable addition to the genealogical section of the Library.

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